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**THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.**

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, 1900.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, 10 JANUARY, 1900,

WITH

MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS, 1898-1899.

THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

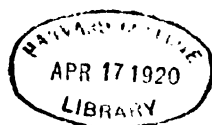
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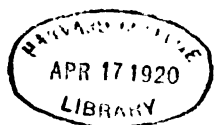
BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
M.DCCCC



The Society

CONTENTS.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1900	v
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL	vi
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	ix
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	xxi
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL	xxiv
Committee on the Library	xxvi
Committee on Publications	xxvii
Committee on Papers and Essays	xxvii
Committee on Memorials	xxviii
Committee to Assist the Historiographer	xxix
Committee on Heraldry	xxix
Committee on Finance	xxix
Committee on the Cabinet	xxx
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	xxxii
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY	xxxiv
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	xl
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	xlii
REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND	xlv
REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER—NECROLOGY FOR 1899	xlvi
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS	xlvi



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CONTENTS.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1900	v
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL	vi
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	ix
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	xxi
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL	xxiv
Committee on the Library	xxvi
Committee on Publications	xxvii
Committee on Papers and Essays	xxvii
Committee on Memorials	xxviii
Committee to Assist the Historiographer	xxix
Committee on Heraldry	xxix
Committee on Finance	xxix
Committee on the Cabinet	xxx
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	xxxii
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY	xxxiv
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	xl
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	xlii
REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND	xliv
REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER—NECROLOGY FOR 1899	xlvi
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS	xlviii

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* Died February 5, 1900.

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Committee on Rolls of Membership.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.	Boston.
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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

IN entering upon the fifty-sixth year of this Society, we are forcibly reminded of its age, its growth, its specific function, its wide influence and the honorable service it has rendered to the cause of historical research not in New England only but throughout the country. Were there time at my disposal I would gladly review these fruitful years and call your attention to some of the evidences of the Society's usefulness during the long period of its existence; but as we have not yet reached the end of the century—according to the best authorities—we can safely defer such reflections a little longer.

The year, however, which has just past is deserving of a moment's consideration at our hands. When the time shall come to study it in its proper perspective, it will doubtless furnish the writers of its history many suggestive lessons in the progressive development of the world's civilization. To many of us it has seemed a year of violent contrasts, of strange contradictions:—Efforts made for universal peace obscured by the ravages of war; homage paid to the principle of arbitration discredited by a fatal readiness to resort to force; a sincere desire to alleviate human misery joined with measures which entail frightful suffering and make havoc of all considerations of humanity; a popular demand for administrative economy followed by the extravagant expenditure of funds; the two leading nations of the earth, representing liberal ideas of government, failing to conciliate distant races, with whom they each have a controversy, and thus seeming to play the part of the oppressor—America longing to help the poor islanders of the East whom the fortunes of war brought under her authority, yet for want of skill at the proper time, unable to convince them of her benevolent intentions; and England with her long experience in the antipodes, with her trained diplomats and her gallant generals completely baffled and humiliated in the presence of a despised foe!

This is a great puzzle to us and a great sorrow ; and it has dealt a staggering blow to the pride of the Anglo Saxon race. It may be that such an experience of our weakness and folly has become necessary to purify the streams of national life and to prepare the way for a better leadership among the nations. I cannot for a moment believe that with our grand inheritance from the past and with all our resources in character, thrift, enlightenment, racial vigor and moral purpose we are to regard the untoward and contradictory events of 1899 as anything more than a temporary and perhaps needed set-back to our otherwise steady advancement along the pathway of prosperity at home and fraternal relations abroad.

In our own country we are still exercised about national and international questions, although it must be said that the state department, through its efficient secretary, has achieved a notable and beneficent victory in bringing the powers into line on the "open-door" policy in China. That peaceful and brilliant achievement may yet be worth to us all that the disasters of the year have cost. I will not pause to contemplate our bright commercial prospects : the increase of our manufactures, the unprecedented output of our mines, the magnificent cereal crop, the great increase in exports, the ample rewards of labor, the spread of the trolley and the arrival of the automobile. Nor can I do more than remind you of the continual enrichment of our institutions of learning, art and charity ; the interest shown in social clubs and patriotic organizations ; and the phenomenal growth of public libraries, especially in the smaller towns of New England—a sign of great promise which we cannot fail to note. All these considerations touch our sphere as observers of current events, and they are by no means foreign to our legitimate work as collectors of the materials of history.

I must allude, in passing, to the recent meeting in this city of the American Historical Association, with which some of you are connected. It is a large body, now in its fifteenth year, with headquarters in Washington and some affiliation with the government, and having a present membership of fourteen hundred. Of the sixteen papers read here only two or three could be called technically historical, the others dealing with political, educational or economic problems. In all these fields the Association seeks to promote original investigation. You are doubtless familiar with its creditable work already in progress through the Historical Manuscripts Com-

mission. It also has a Committee on Colonies and Dependencies, a Public Archives Commission and a Committee to prepare a monographic history of the United States. Its large quarterly Review and the annual volume of its proceedings are admirable products of American scholarship.

That our Society has had its full share in the activities of the year is shown by several facts which I take pleasure in communicating.

1. Our rooms have been used by a larger number than ever of persons desiring access to our literary treasures. The tables in the hall above have often been thronged as much as those of a down-town restaurant at the dinner hour, though I am happy to say without any confusion or serious infringement of the rules enforcing silence. Frequently as many as sixty or more have been counted in a single day, and a fair estimate of the visits for the year would be at least fifteen thousand! What would the founders say to this? The generous policy of allowing persons not members of the Society to use its privileges has, I believe, greatly extended its work and increased the number of its friends and supporters. Thanks are often expressed and letters written in acknowledgment of the courtesy thus extended. It is gratifying also to know that those who represent us in the administration of the library, and indeed of all departments of the Society's work, are always ready to answer inquiries and to assist any one to find the books, manuscripts and writing materials which may be needed. Last year 1,457 visitors—about one tenth only of the whole number—registered their names, of whom 1,151 were from New England. New York had 82, Pennsylvania 31, Ohio 25, Illinois 34, Minnesota 12 and Utah 14; besides representatives from almost every other State, Canada and various foreign countries.

2. A larger number of gentlemen—eighty-two—have been added to our roll than ever before, with the exception of the two years 1869–1870, when many subscribers to the fund for the purchase of this building were jointly elected. In 1898, the number enrolled was fifty-eight; in 1897, sixty; in 1896, seventy-one. Ladies were for the first time admitted to membership in 1898 by special act of the legislature, and as many of their names had been entered in the candidate's book for two or three years in anticipation of the event, there were forty who joined in 1898. Last year the number

of ladies received was eleven. Our total membership is now nine hundred and twenty-six, besides the Honorary and Corresponding members, of whom none have been elected during the last two years.

3. The year now past has brought additional funds to our treasury from three different sources, viz : the membership fees, the sale of our publications, and the bequest of the late George Plumer Smith, a merchant of Philadelphia, of New England descent, who took a sincere interest in our work and who usually visited our rooms when he came to Boston. It was not unusual for him, when sending his annual subscription, to add a small New Year's gift—five or six dollars, perhaps—for the REGISTER fund. A sketch of his life has been prepared by our historiographer. The treasurer acknowledges the receipt, from the estate, of \$9,570.00 out of the \$10,000.00 mentioned in the will. This is the largest sum ever given us by one individual. We have had indeed very few gifts in all our history, and the Society is to-day far from being able to keep up its proper literature or bind its valuable pamphlets, manuscripts and worn-out books. It has as yet a very incomplete catalogue of its own library, and no adequate fund for the publication of the REGISTER or the Memorial Biographies or the annual Proceedings. It is recommended to the Council that of this last bequest the sum of \$5,000.00 be set apart, and known as the George Plumer Smith Fund, for the purchase of books for the Society's library, each book thus obtained to bear the donor's name on a suitable plate inscription. Our two small funds for binding—the Barstow Fund and the Thomas Crane Fund—perpetuate those names by a similar inscription placed in each volume thus bound, and stating the important facts concerning the persons to whom we are indebted for the fund. Our associate member, Mr. Albert Crane of Stamford, Conn., tells me that it is his purpose to strengthen the fund which he has already established in memory of his father. Every such gift enables us to bring our pamphlets out of obscurity and convert them into volumes properly catalogued and easily handled. Whoever provides for this will receive the thanks of generations yet to come.

Speaking of the Philadelphia bequest, I would appeal to all our members throughout the country to bear in mind, when making their wills, the increasing wants of this Society, the cost of its appliances, the value of its productions and the need of endowments in order

that it may continue to represent in a generous manner the important purposes for which it exists.

Probably few of you have thought that our worthy treasurer, Mr. Torrey—who presents his report in print at this meeting—enters to-day upon his thirtieth year of continuous service as collector, custodian and disburser of the Society's funds, for which he has received no remuneration other than the increasing esteem and respect of all who know him. This is certainly an occasion for us to express our appreciation of an officer whose ability, integrity, modesty and unfailing courtesy have contributed so much to the necessary forces that make our work here easy and pleasant.

The Society has always taken just pride in its unique quarterly publication—*The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register*—fifty-three solid volumes of which are now complete. We can never be sufficiently grateful either to the sagacious and far-seeing men who founded this great work, or to the unfailing succession of learned and laborious scholars in our fellowship who have edited and enriched these precious volumes. More and more the full set is in demand as our country grows, and calls with increasing eagerness for just such information as is found here and nowhere else. Our great historical, municipal and state libraries put them in the highest rank of such literature, and with good reason, for they contain such ample stores of erudition concerning the fathers of New England and their descendants, that no one would now think of writing a town, church or family history without a careful examination of the REGISTER. When my classmate, the late Henry W. Foote, was writing the History of King's Chapel, he found so many important helps in the REGISTER that he went through every volume with extraordinary patience in order that he might not lose a single fact touching his work. This required an outlay in time which few writers would attempt to give. Had an Index been ready it would have saved him many weeks of hunting. When we think what such a man's time is worth—and yours is worth just as much—how can we grudge the paltry sum necessary to complete this part of our work?

In order that the contents of the first fifty volumes may become available, it is absolutely necessary to have a consolidated Index. The preparation of such an Index has been confided to an able committee, with Mr. Hassam as chairman, and they have already

made commendable progress. The response to their circular of two years ago—which may be found in each issue of the REGISTER—asking for the sum of \$3,000.00, was prompt and encouraging. \$1,893.50 were received in various sums from all parts of the country—from Maine to Texas. This has enabled them to make a good beginning. No less than 850,000 cards have been written, punched, tied and placed in 260 boxes. From fifteen to twenty persons have been employed at different times. The Index is to be of the approved three fold character. Those of persons and of places are nearly done. The smaller one of subjects is not yet touched. As an average volume of the REGISTER contains at least 12,000 individual names, our Index-makers have to handle no less than 600,000 names of persons, besides 200,000 of families and about 150,000 of places!

The Committee now need another thousand dollars that they may speedily bring the work into shape for printing. Delay only increases the cost. Will not the friends and patrons of a work so imperatively needed now rally to its aid and give our honored and venerable editor, Mr. Dean, whose hand has done more than any other to make the REGISTER what it is, the great satisfaction of seeing his long row of volumes made available? By his encyclopedic learning and his ever-facile pen, he has put us all in his debt these many many years. Viewed as a thank-offering to him, this remaining sum of a thousand dollars for the preparation of the Index is but a small recognition of his inestimable services to this Society for nearly the whole period of its existence. I call upon our members, near and far, to come forward and subscribe without waiting for any further solicitation, and hasten the conclusion of this Index. We can put on a large force and finish it at once, if you will only furnish the means. The sooner we get it printed, the sooner we shall get our money back.

This leads me to give expression to a feeling which is often heard in these rooms, that the REGISTER should be more generally supported by the members of the Society. Are you aware that less than one-fifth of our associates subscribe for it? I am persuaded that this is owing not to pecuniary inability, nor to any want of interest in the work, but simply to a lack of knowledge in regard to it. Some persons might say that they are already overcrowded with magazines; but I beg of you, ladies and gentlemen, never to com-

pare our REGISTER with your popular magazines. It is no rival to any of them, simply because it has its own well-defined and fruitful field quite apart from theirs. You will not find it at the news-stands, any more than you would find there the "Book of Possessions," or Bradford's Journal, or Savage's Dictionary. Membership in this Society presupposes a taste for historic lore, for original research, for critical and patient authorship in the broad domain of our New England life. The REGISTER offers you all this in abundance, and there is no other periodical that does. It costs \$3.00 a year. Among the subscribers are 124 libraries and learned societies. Seventy-two copies are sent in exchange for the publications of other societies. Nine-hundred copies were printed last year. The demand for back numbers is steadily increasing. Some of them have become very scarce, and now command as much as fifty or sixty dollars each. By its extensive circulation the REGISTER makes us the best known society of the kind in the United States; and if our members would more generally subscribe for it, either for themselves or for some public library, we should have a publication fund that would make this branch of our work self-supporting.

One department of the REGISTER is devoted to book-reviews; and these, though necessarily brief, are considered of such value that authors and publishers are glad to send us their works—in our special field—for editorial notice. Such books find a permanent place on our shelves and are consulted by a large number of readers. The gain to the Library from this source alone would justify the maintenance of the REGISTER. These book-notices are also collected by themselves with occasional "Notes and Announcements," and issued as a small quarterly publication, called *The New-England Bibliopolist*, at 25 cents a year. Eight numbers, covering two years, make a thin volume; and we have already ten such volumes bound and in constant use.

For the past seventeen years the pages of the REGISTER have been enriched by a valuable series of contributions, entitled *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, by our esteemed associate, Henry F. Waters, A.M. These papers bear directly upon our work and are the result of the most intelligent and painstaking investigation of wills and other original documents in the mother country relating to American families. These gleanings have been re-arranged for a book edition and cast by themselves, making three volumes of over

500 pages each, which we hope soon to see published with a good index now in progress under Mr. Hassam's efficient direction. The Society is much indebted to Mr. William S. Appleton, chairman of the Committee on English Research, for his successful efforts, continued through many years, in obtaining the funds necessary for the prosecution of this important work. I know I express the wish of all our members when I say that we earnestly hope that he and Mr. Waters may be encouraged to continue an undertaking which has brought such credit to them both. The wealth of genealogical material in England is inexhaustible. Mr. Waters has unearthed a vast amount of information. His brilliant discoveries concerning the Washingtons and John Harvard, to say nothing of many others, entitle him to our lasting gratitude.

These gleanings of Mr. Waters are really a supplement to Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. If the Society had followed the advice given it many years ago and kept an interleaved copy of Savage on hand for corrections and additions, we should now be in a position to publish an entirely new edition of Savage, which would be of the greatest value. The fact is we have long since outgrown Savage. He did remarkably well in his time and far better than any of his predecessors, but he worked under great disadvantages and has unwittingly circulated many errors. He was obliged to rely upon the accuracy of his correspondents who often got things sadly mixed taking *e.g.* fathers for sons and sons for fathers. Indeed there are few families in the whole work that are correctly given throughout.

It seems to me that we ought at once to get a set of Savage—although the price has risen from ten to eighty dollars—have it interleaved and placed here for annotations, under the charge of a proper editor who should go through all the genealogies published since and make the necessary corrections. It is not too late to begin the work. Many genealogists would give us their voluntary aid. We now have materials that Savage knew nothing of, and they are waiting to be used in the interest of historical truth. As Savage supplanted Farmer, this Society could now supplant Savage. We could not render a greater service to the cause of family history in America than by taking the matter in hand. It will need a special fund. Who will authorize us to make a beginning?

In view of the widely different methods used by the writers and publishers of genealogies I would suggest that our Society might

render a valuable service by proposing to establish a uniform system—one that shall be simple and clear and acceptable to all. A committee could be appointed by us to confer with similar committees to be appointed by the ten or twelve other Societies that publish genealogical matter. Many of the systems now in use are clumsy and unintelligible. The one used by our own Society has serious faults. I venture to hope that by a united effort something satisfactory and permanent may be accomplished in this direction.

It may not be known to all of you that there are about four times as many books on family history published now as there were ten years ago. Many of them are sumptuous and costly, and of great interest to the numerous branches of a widely-extended house. During the last year we have received *The Cleveland Family*, in three large volumes, given by one of the compilers, our associate, Mr. Edmund Janes Cleveland of Hartford. This work contains 2,894 pages, of which 388 are given to the indexes of persons, ancestries and places.

Dr. Robert C. Moon has given us *The Morris Family of Philadelphia*, in three large volumes, with copious indexes. This family has numerous representatives in New England.

We have also received a privately printed *Genealogy of the Sanborn Family in England and America (1194-1898)*, by Victor C. Sanborn of La Grange, Ill.; and *The English Emersons*, by P. H. Emerson, M.B., B.A., of Lowestoft—an illustrated volume published in London in 1898.

Our archives have been honored by the gift of *The Pickering Genealogy*, in six oblong folio volumes of Ancestry Tables, in manuscript sheets mounted on linen and securely bound, and accompanied by a smaller index volume. This is the largest and costliest work of the kind in our whole collection. It is generously given by our associate, Charles Pickering Bowditch, Esq., of Jamaica Plain. The execution of it was entrusted to Mr. Harrison Ellery, once a member of this Society.

We have a fair collection of duplicate genealogies and local histories. These are very useful to lend to our members; also to take the place of the regular copies when the latter are out for rebinding, and ultimately to replace them when they are worn out—a contingency which occurs much more frequently than is commonly supposed. The day cannot be very far off when some of these con-

stantly-handled books will be completely used up in our literary workshop. Therefore members should see that the Society has at least two copies of each of their publications.

Our record book of loans shows that the average entries for twenty years, from 1873 to 1893, covered about $5\frac{1}{2}$ pages per year, while for the next six years, 1893 to 1899, they required 12 pages per year. This proves that our book loans have more than doubled since we enlarged our building and secured the requisite space for arranging duplicates by themselves.

Dependent as we are upon the generosity of our friends, may I not ask you all to secure for us, whenever you can, not only town, church and family histories, but also that large and miscellaneous local literature which is the product of special occasions and which is apt to be soon lost and forgotten. Such fugitive memorials have an acknowledged value here, and should be sent to us as soon as they appear, to make sure of their safety. I allude to town reports and records; biographies, private memoirs and monographs; the publications of historical, patriotic, religious, literary and charitable societies and clubs—even their constitutions and by-laws and lists of members; church manuals, sermons and pastoral letters; anniversary programs and addresses; photographs of historical monuments and tablets, statues and busts; obituary notices and items of historical and genealogical interest that appear in local journals.

Three recent manuscript gifts deserve to be noticed: (1) A bound copy of the *Genealogical Records of the Town of Jefferson, Maine*, from Harold L. Bond of Malden; (2) a copy of the *Records of Northboro', Mass.*, including those of the town, the church and the cemetery, by Gilman Bigelow Howe; (3) a copy of the *Records of Canterbury, N. H.*, given by Miss Susan Blanchard Kidder of Boston.

Of the new books presented during the year I would mention *The History of Northampton*, in two volumes, by James Russell Trumbull, who spent twenty years upon the work and died last July; *The History of Durham, Maine*, by Everett S. Stackpole, D.D., of Augusta; *The Old Records of the Town of Fitchburg*, in two volumes; volume V. of *The Dedham Records*; *Wethersfield (Conn.) Inscriptions*, from the compiler, Edward Sweetser Tillotson; *Lexington Births, Marriages and Deaths*; the *28th Report of the Boston Record Commissioners*; *Suffolk Deeds*,

Lib. X. ; *The Pepperrell Papers*, being vol. X of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society ; *The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America*, by John Fiske, 2 vols. ; *Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes*, by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Forbes Hughes ; *The Puritan as a Colonist and Reformer*, by our associate, Dr. Byington.

From the report of your Committee on Graveyard Inscriptions, presented at this meeting, you will be glad to learn that a correspondence has been opened by their indefatigable Secretary, Mr. John J. May, with all the towns in the State, and that returns are already coming in from a considerable number, while from others we have the promise of future help. A very wide interest in the subject is being awakened in many of the towns, resulting incidentally in plans for the improvement of some of the neglected cemeteries, and developing a feeling of local pride in the matter, which promises much for the success of our undertaking.

There is good reason to believe that in some cases patriotic societies, women's clubs and interested individuals will be ready to lend us their voluntary aid. It is not proposed to print the inscriptions, but to collect them in uniform manuscript size—that of large letter-paper with a margin of an inch all around for binding. These valuable folios would be of great service to writers engaged in original research, as they would contain a very large number of names with dates, facts, etc., constituting some of the indispensable materials of correct local history. When we remember that many of our older stones have disappeared altogether and that many of the existing inscriptions are rapidly being obliterated, I think we must all feel the necessity of sustaining this Committee in the arduous task entrusted to their hands. For their encouragement and yours, I will add that the State Historical Societies of Maine and New Hampshire have asked me to address them upon this subject, with the expectation that they will soon follow our example and secure similar results in their respective States. I have no doubt that we shall find Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island ready to join us, and that eventually we shall have a fairly complete collection of all the existing inscriptions in New England.

During the last year the Bostonian Society has arranged, in the East room of the Old State House, under the careful direction of our associate, Mr. Bent, the valuable collection of the late Jeremiah

Colburn left by his widow. This bequest represents the life-long studies and rare taste of one who for many years frequented these rooms and coöperated with us in the various functions of this Society. His genial face and courteous manner we shall not soon forget.

The collection consists of about 300 volumes of standard and rare historical and numismatic works, some of which are annotated and illustrated by his own hand. The most unique and interesting part of all is the collection of engraved portraits, commissions, original letters and autographs of distinguished persons from 1630 to the present day, including magistrates, ministers, merchants, judges, artists, printers, Revolutionary leaders, officers of the Army and Navy, the Congresses of 1778 to 1787, and all the Presidents from Washington to Grant, constituting an illustrated National Biography of about 5000 pieces, securely bound in a series of folios, and placed within the reach of inquiring visitors. A complete catalogue is being prepared by our associate, Mr. Marvin. Such a group of choice historical materials would alone make any library famous; and in future years we may be sure that students will resort to the Bostonian Society to examine these artistic and patriotic treasures, which, we are glad to know, will perpetuate the memory of a worthy and honored citizen of Boston.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Wilder Hall of the Society's House, No. 18 Somerset street, Boston, on Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the President, the Rev. EDWARD GRIFFIN PORTER, A.M., in the chair.

The Annual Reports were read, accepted, and ordered on file, namely :

Report of the Council.
Report of the Treasurer.
Report of the Corresponding Secretary.
Report of the Historiographer.
Report of the Librarian.
Report of the Trustees of the Kidder Fund.

The report of the Committee on Nominations for candidates for officers of the Society and three members of the Council was then presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Capt. ALBERT ALONZO FOLSOM, and accepted, and thereupon the Society proceeded to ballot, agreeable to Art. i, Chap. iv. of the By-laws, the polls being ordered open till half past three o'clock. The Chair appointed Messrs. GEO. R. W. SCOTT, S. S. BLANCHARD and WM. C. WINSLOW, tellers, who reported that the following candidates had been elected, and their election was declared, namely :

President.

REV. EDWARD GRIFFIN PORTER, A.M., of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN ELBRIDGE HUDSON, LL.B., of Boston, Massachusetts.

HON. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., of Portland, Maine.

HON. EZRA SCOLLAY STEARNS, A.M., of Concord, New Hampshire.

HON. JAMES BARRETT, LL.D., of Rutland, Vermont.

HON. OLNEY ARNOLD, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

PROF. EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., of Somerville, Massachusetts.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B., of Boston, Massachusetts.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, of Hanover, Massachusetts.

Librarian.

JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., of Medford, Massachusetts.

For Councillors for the Term 1900, 1901, 1902.

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON, A.B., of Brookline, Massachusetts.

CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B., of Newton, Massachusetts.

ANDREW FISKE, Ph.D., of Boston, Massachusetts.

Charles Sidney Ensign, LL.B., from the Special Committee on the history of the first and, hitherto, only ballot box in use by this Society, presented a report which was read, accepted and ordered on file.

On motion, it was

Voted: That a Standing Committee of two be appointed by the President to seek through the co-operation of similar committees from other societies publishing genealogical matter the more general adoption of some plan of arrangement of genealogies by the compilers and publishers of family histories in America.

The President appointed

WALDO LINCOLN, A.B., of Worcester, Mass.

THEODORE STUDLEY LAZELL, A.B., of Boston, Mass.

On motion of Rev. Geo. M. Adams, D.D., it was

Voted: That the thanks of the Society be presented to Albert Harrison Hoyt, A.M., for his prolonged and faithful service to the Society, in various offices, for the past thirty years; also to Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, A.M., George Sumner Mann, Esq., and Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B., who now complete their term of service as members of the Council. The Society congratulates them on the prosperous condition which it has attained in the years of their administration.

On motion of Rev. Wm. Copley Winslow, D.D., it was

Voted: That the New-England Historic Genealogical Society tenders to Benjamin Barstow Torrey, Esq., a life member since 1864, who has just entered upon the thirtieth year of active service as its Treasurer, its deep appreciation of his invaluable services, of his unflinching courtesy, his faithful devotion to his duties and his great ability in his financial trust both to securely keep and increase the funds in his care.

That the Society heartily thanks Mr. Torrey for his long and acceptable services thus specified, and that due record of this vote be made.

A committee consisting of

CHARLES COWLEY, LL.D., of Lowell,

WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW, D.D., of Boston,

WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER, Ph.D., of Cambridge,

MYRON SUMNER DUDLEY, A.M., of Boston,

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., of Boston,

was appointed to consider the ordinary vote to print the proceedings and accompanying papers of this meeting, the publication of the

Towne Memorial Biographies and the biographical sketches of deceased members in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, with instructions to report at the stated meeting in February.*

The meeting then dissolved.

Attest :

GEO. A. GORDON,
Recording Secretary.

* This committee reported at the meeting 14 February, 1900, as follows, which was accepted and adopted :

The Committee of Five, appointed by this Society on the 10th January, to consider what changes, if any, should be made in the publication of the Towne Memorial Biographies, the biographical sketches of deceased members in the Historical and Genealogical Register, and the sketches of deceased members in the report of the annual meeting, have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully report the following recommendations, viz. :—

First.—That there be no further delay in the publication of additional volumes of the Towne Memorial Biographies, in consequence of the non-receipt of sketches of members who have been deceased more than ten years.

Second.—That the memoirs of honorary and corresponding members should be brief, not exceeding, as a general rule, one or two pages.

Third.—That the memoirs of resident members, of whom extensive biographies have already been published, should also be brief, giving references to the best biographies already printed.

Fourth.—That the memoirs of resident members in the Towne Memorial Biographies should not exceed as a rule five pages in length.

Fifth.—That the Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Society, with brief memoirs of such members as have died during the year, be printed as a supplement to the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, and that a copy of said Supplement be sent to every member of the Society, free of charge ; provided that the first of said Supplements shall contain sketches of the members who have died during the last two years.

Committee, { CHARLES COWLEY.
WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER.
WM. C. WINSLOW.
MYRON S. DUDLEY.
C. B. TILLINGHAST.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

PRESENTED BY GEORGE SUMNER MANN OF BROOKLINE.

The Council of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society herewith submits the annual report of its Standing Committee, and in doing so congratulates the Society that its deliberations during the year 1899 have been harmonious, and its meetings well attended. The accompanying reports of the various committees will show what progress has been made in their departments during the year just closed. The good work accomplished by the Library and Cabinet committees, with the limited funds at their disposal, will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the Society.

On retirement of Ex-Gov. Claflin, a year since, who served us most acceptably as president, our Society was very fortunate in securing a gentleman to take his place in the person of the Rev. Edward Griffin Porter, A. M., whose ability, literary acumen and energy is infusing renewed interest and life into our deliberations.

The year which has just ended has been a phenomenal one in many respects. After a long period of depression throughout the commercial world, it has been a year of great business activity, especially in our own country. With the acquisition of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies and the Philippine Islands with their millions of inhabitants so foreign in language and ideas to our own people, together with the recent growth of the Latin and other races here so far in excess of our sturdy Puritan stock of New England, is it not somewhat problematical what will be the effect in the near future on our present mode of government unless this and other kindred societies renew their efforts to educate and enlighten the people who are increasing here yearly by millions? It is to be regretted that nations, in this enlightened age, should resort to war to settle difficulties which ought to be left to arbitration. It must be apparent to all interested in our Society, that it is doing a great work, especially in New England, and the influence it is exerting is almost incalculable. Founded in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four by only a few gentlemen, it has grown, so that now the Society has a membership of about one thousand, some of whom have a national reputation. Ninety-three new members have been added the past year, a larger number than in previous years. A little effort by each interested member may increase still more the

roll of membership the coming year. The services and interest in the Society manifested by Mr. Greenlaw, the efficient Assistant Librarian, are fully appreciated.

The Society is wise in its policy of liberality—in allowing the free use of its large library to the public, and in doing this, our Society would greatly appreciate any gifts or legacies. We are in need of funds for the rebinding of books, and the purchase of others to take the place of those badly worn by constant use.

One pressing need of the Society is for more room. Our building is filled from basement to attic with books, pamphlets and curios, and too overcrowded in all departments, and the Society would act wisely if it would appoint a special committee to investigate this matter. It should be borne in mind that our present building is well located, convenient to the State, County and City records. It is important that the Society, in some way, furnish larger and more acceptable quarters for the valuable historical matter now being catalogued and arranged for future use.

Funds for the above objects, of course, will have to be obtained, and no doubt they will be forthcoming when the generous public fully understand our needs. The Society is exceedingly grateful for gifts and bequests already bestowed, but more are greatly needed. We want more funds to purchase genealogies and town histories already in print, also money to purchase more English works than we now possess. It is to be regretted that the work on English Research has been compelled to stop for lack of funds. Formerly this branch of literature printed in the REGISTER added much to its value.

The indexing of the volumes of the REGISTER has been in progress for the past two years, or more, and the chairman of the committee in charge, Mr. John T. Hassam, appeared before one of our recent Council meetings and gave us a clear and full account of the progress of this vast undertaking. Most of the funds for this work thus far have been contributed by the generosity of friends. A little more aid in this direction will soon see this work completed, and when finished will naturally enhance the value of the Register Library. It will be a crowning success in the half century career of its editor. As an officer of our society remarks, "The standard of the REGISTER must be maintained, and successive volumes must be devoted, as have been the past, to the preservation of New England family history. Hardly a family among us, going back to the Colonial days, but has large portions of its history spread upon the pages of the REGISTER."

The Committee on Memorials make a wise suggestion, it seems to me, that the future Memorial Volumes should partake of the character of a biographical dictionary of members, rather than elaborate life sketches.

The Society the past year has held its regular stated meetings, and addresses from scholars have been delivered upon various subjects, which ought to be printed and preserved in the archives of the Society.

And now as we are about at the end of the nineteenth century, let us, with renewed devotion to our honored Society, make it a power for good, that it may inure to the benefit of future generations.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, through its Chairman, Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B., reported that it had attended to the limited duties prescribed to it by the By-Laws of the Society and the Rules of the Council, and had assisted the Librarian in the management of the Library. It has coöperated with the Committee on the Cabinet in sorting and arranging the contents of the drawers in the safe, and everything that was found there that seemed to be of use to the Library has been made much more available for the use of students. This work can be completed early next year provided it is deemed sufficient to index or catalogue bundles of papers under the names of donors or of one general subject, and not to catalogue each separate letter or paper or make an index of the names referred to in each. This work has been done by Mr. Parke under the immediate direction of the Assistant Librarian, Mr. Greenlaw. All the municipal documents in Room 1 have been overhauled and arranged and all the historical pamphlets relating to Massachusetts towns have been separated from the other documents and put in alphabetical order, and the most useful of them can be bound at any time.

A large number of the books in most active use in the Library had become badly shaken and have been strongly rebound in canvas, as a large appropriation was made early in the year by the Society from the accumulated income of the Bond Fund, and a large portion of this appropriation still remains to be drawn upon during the coming year.

As there was no part of the general income which the Council felt at liberty to give this Committee for the purchase of books, we were obliged to confine ourselves to the income of the Russell and Sever Funds, amounting to about \$320.00, which is not much more than the amount necessary to pay for the American and English historical magazines and Parish Registers to which we are regular subscribers and of which we have very complete sets. In past years we have been allowed to spend for new books the money received from the sale of duplicates, but this has been practically nothing during the past year.

What the Library most needs at the present time is money to be used in buying American genealogies and New England town histories, all of which ought to be on our shelves and many of them cannot be obtained in any other way than by purchase.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, through its Chairman, Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, A.M., reported that the committee had caused four quarterly numbers of the REGISTER to be published during the year, and also the report of the proceedings of the Society at its annual meeting in January. Owing to the illness of the historiographer, and in accordance with a vote of the Society, the biographical notices of deceased members were omitted. A careful revision has been made of the list of publications to which the REGISTER is sent as an exchange. The committee would renew the suggestion made in its last report that an effort be made to raise a fund, the income of which should be sufficient to make the REGISTER self-sustaining.

THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ESSAYS, through its Secretary, Charles Edwin Hurd, reported that at the January meeting of the Society, Capt. Frederick Stanhope Hill, of Cambridge, read an entertaining paper descriptive of a three months' sojourn in the Philippines, under the title of "A Yankee in the Track of Magellan."

At the February meeting, Mr. Charles S. Ensign, of Newton, read a paper entitled "God's Acre Humorisms." It awoke a general discussion on the importance of preserving the old and decaying gravestones in churchyards of New England, which was followed by the appointment of a committee to consider means for their preservation.

At the March meeting a paper was read by Prof. Samuel E. Warren of Newton. The subject was "Things New and Old: From My Library Scrap-book." The paper was based on clippings from old Boston newspapers, some of which were particularly interesting as read in the light of to-day.

Mr. Frederick W. Clark of Brookline, who was to have read the paper at the April meeting, was suddenly called away, and in his place Mr. Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, read a paper from the pen of Prof. J. L. Ewell, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., on "The History of the Early English Settlement in Massachusetts Bay of the Old English of Rowley, England, where many New England Settlers were Born."

At the May meeting, for the first time in its history, the Society was addressed by a woman, Mrs. Anna D. Hallowell, of West

Medford. Her subject was "The Life and Works of Lydia Maria Child." She spoke of some of the special trials and experiences of Mrs. Child, and read in illustration extracts from her writings.

At the June meeting a paper was read by Hon. Newton Talbot. His subject was "William Colborn, One of the Founders of Boston: His Public Services, His Landed Possessions, How They Were Divided, with some Account of the Abutting Estates." William Colborn was an ancestor of the essayist on the maternal side, seven generations ago, and in his day a most influential citizen of Boston.

At the October meeting Mr. Charles S. Ensign read a continuation of a former paper under the title of "Churchyard Literature."

At the November meeting a paper was read by Lorin Lowe Dame, of West Medford, on "The Middlesex Canal." The history of the canal was traced in detail from its opening in 1803 until its discontinuation in 1846.

At the December meeting a paper was read by Mr. Thomas Weston, of Newton, who reviewed in a most interesting manner the life and services of "Governor Bradford." The origin of the famous civil compact was carefully considered, the credit of the authorship being given to Bradford instead of Brewster. The speaker showed that by his ability, his great virtue, his shrewd knowledge of men, sense of right and justice, Bradford, during the thirty-three years of his administration was the leading and guiding force of the colony.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS, through its Chairman, Rev. Henry Fitch Jenks, A.M., reported some progress in the work assigned it. As stated last year, there are not enough completed memoirs on hand to make another volume, but the committee proposes to ask the immediate completion of such as have been assigned and accepted, with the hope that enough may be received within the next few months to justify beginning a new volume.

The committee finds that there are many persons, who would naturally come into the next volume, of whom no memoir beyond what has already appeared in the REGISTER can be procured. In such cases it seems to it best simply to reprint what has been already published there.

It is the committee's opinion that long and elaborate memorials of men whose connection with the Society was but slight, even though it conferred honor upon it, should not be sought, but that these memorial volumes should rather partake of the character of a biographical dictionary of members concerning whom it might be difficult to find information elsewhere.

If this view approves itself to the Society it may be possible to make more rapid progress with the preparation of the next and subsequent volumes.

THE COMMITTEE TO ASSIST THE HISTORIOGRAPHER, through its Chairman, Rev. Silvanus Hayward, A.M., reported that sketches have been furnished as follows:—By Mr. William R. Cutter, on Elbridge D. Allen, Edward H. Williams, John Cummings and Leonard Thompson; by Rev. C. H. Pope, on Lyman C. Draper; by Rev. William S. Heywood, on Charles A. Hewins and Franklin King; and by the Chairman, on William E. Gladstone and John N. Denison. Other sketches are in hand by different members of the committee, some of which will probably be presented before the first of January.

THE COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY, through its Chairman, Henry Ernest Woods, stated that it had nothing in particular to report excepting a gratifying commendation, both at home and abroad, of its position in the matter of heraldry, as embodied in its report of last year, which has been printed for distribution to inquirers, and which appeared in the "New-England Historical and Genealogical REGISTER" for October, 1899. As an example of its reception in England, the following is from an acknowledgment of the October "REGISTER," to Mr. Dean, written by J. Paul Rylands, Esq., F.S.A., Honorary Secretary of the Harleian Society: "I am particularly pleased with the prominence given to the Report of the Committee on Heraldry on page 399: you are doing in Boston what some of us in England are doing, and I hope the results in America will be as encouraging as they are here."

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, through its Chairman *pro tempore*, William Tracy Eustis, reported that the Treasurer is custodian of all the funds belonging to the Society, and its receipts and all payments are made by him upon duly approved vouchers from the Finance Committee. His report is herewith returned with a detailed schedule of the payments and receipts. The legacy of \$10,000 from the late George Plumer Smith of Philadelphia, received in April of this year, is the largest ever given to the Society. The claim alluded to in last year's report was compromised for a very small amount (\$340.00) leaving a net amount of \$9,570 received by the Society from the executors of Mr. Smith's will.

The investments have been increased the present year \$11,172.18.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CABINET, through its chairman, Myles Standish, A.M., M.D., reported that very satisfactory progress had been made during the past year in arranging and cataloguing the manuscripts in the drawers of the safe. The Council placed at the disposal of the librarian and the Committee on the Cabinet the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. This sum was expended by employing Mr. Frederic Willard Parke, who had previously shown a special adaptability for this work. Mr. Greenlaw has also given a generous share of his time in forwarding this important undertaking. The work began in May and was continued six months, until the appropriation was all expended. During this time all the manuscript genealogies in the safe were catalogued, excepting those found while making the re-arrangements herein afterwards referred to. These manuscript genealogies catalogued fill six drawers. All of the materials for memorial biographies have been arranged alphabetically, and those relating to members deceased in 1864-66, such, viz., as will be required for the next volume, have been indexed. The memorial biographies fill four drawers.

After cataloguing the genealogies and arranging the memorial biographies—which occupied about half of the time which could be covered by the appropriation—it was plain that the remainder of the appropriation would suffice for properly cataloguing only a portion of the material still left, and it was decided that the contents of the other drawers should be rendered immediately available in a general way by arranging them in classes, and placing the matter in each class alphabetically, removing from the safe altogether whatever was more appropriate for other parts of the building. The remainder of the appropriation was expended in this classification. By doing this much space has been rescued, as thirty-nine drawers only are filled with the classified materials, leaving twenty-three empty. In doing this work there was discovered a considerable amount of material valuable only for exhibition in the cabinet. These articles, as well as a large number of plans and maps which were discovered, have as yet been neither classified nor catalogued.

The time required for cataloguing the genealogies was about a month and a half, and about a month's work was devoted to the memorial biographies; the rest of the six months was given to the classification of the remaining drawers.

Some of the manuscripts and documents which have been re-arranged as above described are of great value; others are of comparatively slight worth; it will therefore be a matter of judgment on the part of the cataloguer as to the treatment to be demanded by each paper in continuing the catalogue.

This year's work is the continuation of that begun in 1897, with an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars, and carried on the following year by means of an appropriation of two hundred dollars.

The results thus far have been entirely satisfactory. Certain classes of manuscripts are now frequently used by the public which before were known only to a few ; and the incomplete catalogue in so far as it has been extended, has answered all the demands made upon it.

The Committee urge that another appropriation be made the coming year, which would in all probability finish the work, and they desire to congratulate the Society that the end of this very important undertaking is in sight.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

PRESENTED BY JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M.

THE accessions to the Library and the Cabinet of the Society during the year 1899 have been as follows :

Volumes, by gift	289	
“ “ exchange	54	
“ “ purchase, Russell Fund . . .	45	
Sever Fund . . .	41	
Kidder Fund . . .	1	87
Total number of volumes . . .		430
Pamphlets, by gift	1,355	
“ “ exchange	28	
“ “ purchase, Russell Fund . . .	20	
Sever Fund . . .	7	27
Total number of pamphlets . . .		1,410
Miscellaneous articles		114
Whole number of accessions . . .		1,954

After deducting the number of duplicate town reports withdrawn during the year and adding the accessions of the year we have for the estimated size of the Library 26,805 volumes and 23,633 pamphlets.

Through the courtesy of the State Librarian, Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, A.M., the Society has received annually for a period of five years a large number of Massachusetts municipal reports. Such of these as were not duplicates have been incorporated with our own collection of town reports by a young man employed for that purpose, during the past summer, at the expense of a member of the library staff. At the same time the local pamphlets of a historical nature were withdrawn for binding, leaving this collection, when the work was completed, purely municipal and in perfect alphabetical order, with space to accommodate the natural increase for several years. As was suggested in the report of the Librarian last year, we propose to bind the historical pamphlets thus withdrawn in volumes by towns and put them in their proper places with the local history in the reference library.

Our visitor's register for the year shows about the usual number of strangers making their first visit to our rooms. Of these nearly four-fifths were residents of Massachusetts. New York is the next highest on the list with Maine, New Hampshire, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and Minnesota following in the order named. Nearly every state in the Union has been represented by visitors, as well as Canada, England, Ireland and the Hawaiian Islands.

The special work of making available the manuscripts in the fire-proof vault has been continued this year under the direction of the Librarian with the coöperation of the Committee on Cabinet whose report will contain a detailed account of the present condition of the work. It is desirable to complete this undertaking early in 1900 so that other important parts of our collections may be arranged and catalogued.

It will be noticed that fewer books have been purchased than usual. The Committee on the Library has been limited practically to the income of the Russell and Sever funds, which is inadequate to meet the needs of the Library. The number of family and local histories issued is steadily increasing year by year, and there is a marked tendency towards higher prices for this kind of books. The REGISTER, which has been of incalculable value to the Library in the past, is now taxed to almost fifteen per cent. of its entire space for notices of publications presented to the Society. If the Library of this Society is to maintain its present high rank as a genealogical library, it will be necessary to have a larger annual sum for the purchase of books. It has ever been the practice of this Society to honor the names of its benefactors, and your Librarian earnestly recommends that the Society devote one-half of the annual income of the George Plumer Smith Fund to the purchase of appropriate books and pamphlets, each of which shall be marked with a memorial bookplate similar to those used for the other funds.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

Names. **United States:**

Bureau of Education.
Bureau of Ethnology.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Commissioner of Education.
Smithsonian Institution.

Cities:

Boston *
Cambridge.
Fitchburg.
Hartford, Conn.

Names. **States:**

Maryland.
Massachusetts.
New York.
Vermont.

Towns:

Berlin.
Framingham.
Lexington.
Millbury.
Oxford.
Swansey.
Ware.

Names.	Residences.
American Antiquarian Society	Worcester.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	Boston.
American Historical Association	Washington, D. C.
Amherst College	Amherst.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts	Boston.
Andover Theological Seminary	Andover.
Biographical Review Publishing Company	Boston.
Boston City Hospital	Boston.
Boston Public Library	Boston.
Boston Transcript Company	Boston.
Boston University	Boston.
Boston Young Men's Christian Union	Boston.
Bostonian Society	Boston.
Bowdoin College Library	Brunswick, Me.
Bridgewater Historical Society	Bridgewater.
Brockton Public Library	Brockton.
Brown University	Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Historical Society	Buffalo, N. Y.
Bunker Hill Monument Association	Boston.
Caledonian Company	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
California State Library	Sacramento, Cal.
Cambridge Public Library	Cambridge.
Cheaucy-Hall School	Boston.
Chicago Historical Society	Chicago, Ill.
Children's Hospital	Boston.
Colby College	Waterville, Me.
Colonial Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Concord Free Public Library	Concord.
Connecticut Historical Society	Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut Quarterly	Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University Library	Ithaca, N. Y.
Elliot Historical Society	Elliot, Me.
Endecott Press	Danvers.
Essex Antiquarian	Salem.
Essex Institute	Salem.
Fairmount College	Wichita, Kan.
Fairmount Park Art Association	Philadelphia, Pa.
Field Columbian Museum	Chicago, Ill.
Fogg Memorial Library	South Weymouth.
Forbes Library	Northampton.
French Protestant Church	Charleston, S. C.
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Groton School	Groton.
Harvard Club	New York, N. Y.
Harvard University	Cambridge.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Cincinnati, O.

* All places are in Massachusetts unless otherwise specified.

Names.	Residences.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba	Winnipeg, Can.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Houghton, Mifflin and Company	Boston.
Huguenot Society of Charleston	Charleston, S. C.
Industrial Aid Society	Boston.
Ipswich Historical Society	Ipswich.
E. F. Johnson Publishing Company	Richmond, Va.
Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka, Kan.
Charles E. Lauriat Company	Boston.
Lawrence Academy	Groton.
C. F. Libbie and Company	Boston.
Little, Brown and Company	Boston.
Long Island Historical Society	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maine Historical Society	Portland, Me.
Manchester Historic Association	Manchester, N. H.
Maryland Historical Society	Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston.
Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission	Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.	Boston.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Medical Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants	Boston.
Massachusetts State Library	Boston.
Missouri Historical Society	St. Louis, Mo.
Joel Munsell and Sons	Albany, N. Y.
Museum of Fine Arts	Boston.
National Society Sons of the American Revolution	Lincoln, Neb.
Nebraska Historical Society	New York, N. Y.
New England Society in the City of New York	New York, N. Y.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	New York, N. Y.
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations	New York, N. Y.
New York School of Applied Design for Women	New York, N. Y.
New York State Historian	Albany, N. Y.
New York State Library	Chicago, Ill.
Newberry Library	Evanston, Ill.
Northwestern University	Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Historical Society	Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotian Institute of Science	Montreal, Can.
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal	Delaware, O.
Ohio Wesleyan University	Taunton.
Old Colony Historical Society	Columbus, O.
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Society	Toronto, Can.
Ontario Department of Agriculture	Toronto, Can.
Ontario Historical Society	New York, N. Y.
Oxford University Press, American Branch	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution	Boston.
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind	Exeter, N. H.
Phillips Exeter Academy	Princeton, N. J.
Princeton University	Providence, R. I.
Providence Record Commissioners	Providence, R. I.
Providence Public Library	Providence, R. I.
Rhode Island Historical Society	Roxbury.
Roxbury Latin School	London, Eng.
Royal Historical Society	Ottawa, Can.
Royal Society of Canada	Salem.
Salem Public Library	Boston.
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Society of Antiquaries	Boston.
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Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York	Taunton, Eng.
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State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Austin, Texas.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts	Topsfield.
Surrey Archaeological Society	Medford.
Texas State Historical Society	West Point, N. Y.
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Bunker Hill Monument Association	Boston.
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Cambridge Public Library	Cambridge.
Chauncy Hall School	Boston.
Chicago Historical Society	Chicago, Ill.
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Society of Antiquaries	London, Eng.
Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia	Boston.
Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Washington, D. C.
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Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Boston.
Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York	New York, N. Y.
Soldiers' Home	Chelsea.
Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society	Taunton, Eng.
Southbridge Historical Society	Southbridge.
Southern Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
Southern Railway Company	Washington, D. C.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts	
Surrey Archaeological Society	Gulford, Eng.
Texas State Historical Society	Austin, Texas.
Topsfield Historical Society	Topsfield.
Tufts College	Medford.
United States Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.
University Club	New York, N. Y.
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Names.	Residences.
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Vermont State Library	Montpellier, Vt.
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Washington State Historical Society	Tacoma, Wash.
Western Reserve Historical Society	Cleveland, O.
Westborough Historical Society	Westborough.
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Frank Ernest Woodward	Malden.

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Mrs. Benjamin I. NeSmith	Wilbraham.
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Charles Sumner Parsons	Boston.
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Temple Prime	Huntington, N. Y.
Mrs. William Lawrence Proctor	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
John Jay Putnam	Worcester.
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Charles Henry Wight	New York, N. Y.
John W. Winder	Boston.

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PRESENTED BY ALBERT H. HOYT, A.M.

THE Corresponding Secretary respectfully reports that the following named ladies and gentlemen have accepted membership in the Society during the year 1899 :

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Frank Augustus Bayley	Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. Frederic William Bailey, B.D.	New Haven, Conn.
William Leonard Benedict	Brighton, Mass.
Henry Baldwin, A.M., LL.B.	Boston, Mass.
Samuel Arthur Bent, A.M., LL.B.	Brookline, Mass.
Albert Smith Bigelow	Cohasset, Mass.
Mrs. Nancy Jewett (Wilder) Bigelow	Southbridge, Mass.
John Soule Cobb Blanchard	Weymouth, Mass.
Merrill Norton Boyden	Newton, Mass.
Rev. John Elliot Bowman, A.B., S.T.B.	Billerica, Mass.
Sumner Eli Bowman	Somerville, Mass.
Gen. Samuel Breck, U.S.A.	Boston, Mass.
George Smith Burton	Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Mary A. E. (Miller) Buckminster	Brookline, Mass.
Levi Badger Chase	Sturbridge, Mass.
George Walter Chamberlain, M.S.	Weymouth, Mass.
George Henry Chapin	Dorchester, Mass.
Edward Stephens Clark, M.D.	San Francisco, Cal.
Henry Martyn Clarke, A.B., LL.B.	Boston, Mass.
Ogden Codman, Jr.	New York, N. Y.
Frank Ethridge Cotton, A.B.	Woburn, Mass.
Edwin Sanford Crandon	Chelsea, Mass.
Josiah Stearns Cushing	Norwood, Mass.
Mrs. Julia Farnsworth Daniels	Newton Centre, Mass.
George Allen Dary	Roxbury, Mass.
Miss Euna Gertrude Decrow	Roxbury, Mass.
Miss Marjory Standish Devlin	Boston, Mass.
Marquis Fayette Dickinson, Jr., A.M.	Brookline, Mass.
Rev. Samuel Warren Dike, LL.D.	Auburndale, Mass.
Rev. Myron Samuel Dudley, A.M.	Nantucket, Mass.
Rev. John Louis Ewell, A.M., D.D.	Washington, D.C.
Miss Mittle Belcher Fairbanks	Farmington, Me.
Henry Winckley Fernald	Roxbury, Mass.
Edward Stanley Fessenden	Arlington, Mass.
Charles Frederick Fitz	Watertown, Mass.
Charles Whitmore Floyd, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Frank Augustine Gardner, C.B., M.D.	Salem, Mass.
Freeman Crowell Goodnow	Cambridge, Mass.
James Edward Greenleaf	Charlestown, Mass.
Richard Price Hallowell	Medford, Mass.
Leander Miller Haskins, M.S.	Rockport, Mass.

Miss Caroline Hazard	Wellesley, Mass.
Rev. Samuel Haven Hilliard, A.M.	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. Ruth Wood Hoag, A.B.	Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. Louisa Turner Hodgden	Boston, Mass.
Arthur Stoddard Johnson	Boston, Mass.
Frederick Charles Johnson, M.D.	Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
Miss Flora Mandana Lamson	Cottage City, Mass.
Theodore Studley Lazell, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
William Wallace Lunt	Hingham, Mass.
Alfred Small Manson	Boston, Mass.
Rev. Frederick Howard Means, A.B., B.D.	Windham, Conn.
George Andrews Moriarty, Jr.	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
John Dwight Morton	Roxbury, Mass.
Arthur Irving Nash	Springfield, Mass.
Harry Frederick Nichols	Waltham, Mass.
William Emery Nickerson	Cambridge, Mass.
Edward Samuel Niles, D.M.D.	Boston, Mass.
Miss Harriette Eliza Noyes	Hampstead, N. H.
Lt.-Col. Henry Erastus Noyes, U.S.A.	Chelsea, Mass.
Frank Edson Parlin, A.M.	Natick, Mass.
Edward Lillie Pierce, S.B.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. George Wallace Penniman, A.M., B.D.	Southbridge, Mass.
John Frank Perry	Brookline, Mass.
Oran Edmund Randall	Chesterfield, N. H.
Fred Ball Rice, A.B.	Quincy, Mass.
Miss Evelyn Rich	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Josephine Jenness Richter	Portsmouth, N. H.
Miss Ida Frances Robbins	Arlington, Mass.
Montgomery Rollins	Brookline, Mass.
James Swift Rogers, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Sophie Selden Rogers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Ellen Haven Ross	Boston, Mass.
Arthur James Selfridge	Brookline, Mass.
Edward Oliver Skelton	Roxbury, Mass.
Charles Elihu Slocum, Ph. D., M.D.	Defiance, Ohio.
Miss Mary Elizabeth (Sparhawk) Sears	Boston, Mass.
William Christopher Smith, A.B.	Newton, Mass.
John Goddard Stearns	Brookline, Mass.
Miss Susan Storer Stimpson	Boston, Mass.
William James Henry Strong, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Rev. John Phelps Taylor, D.D.	Andover, Mass.
Augustus Larkin Thorndike	Brewster, Mass.
Robert Noxon Toppan, A.M., LL.B.	Cambridge, Mass.
Henry Read Tracy	Roxbury, Mass.
Edward Royall Tyler	Boston, Mass.
John Lathrop Wakefield, A.B.	Dedham, Mass.
Theron Augustus Derby Wales, M.D.	Elmira, N. Y.
Ashton Rollins Willard, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Robert Breck Williams	Roxbury, Mass.
Hon. Henry Roger Wolcott, A.M.	Denver, Colorado.
William Hill Young, A.B.	Brookline, Mass.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE Treasurer submits herewith his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1899:—

Credits to "General Income":

Balance of Account, Jan. 1, 1899 . . .	\$60 58	
Income from Investments	2,575 34	
Admissions and Assessments	1,951 00	
Transferred from Income of Bond Fund for Binding	226 91	
	<hr/>	\$4,813 83
Paid Insurance	\$153 54	
" Salaries	1,750 08	
" Care of House	741 01	
" Printing, Stationery and Postage . .	778 64	
" Fuel, Gas and Water	198 47	
" Express	11 79	
" Miscellaneous Expenses	685 82	
" Binding Books	226 91	
	<hr/>	4,546 26
Balance		<hr/> \$267 57

George Plumer Smith Fund.

Legacy received from the executors of the will of George Plumer Smith	\$10,000 00	
Less claim of heirs, compromised as stated in report of "Committee on Finance" . . .	430 00	
	<hr/>	
Net amount to credit of Fund		9,570 00

New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Received from yearly Subscribers	\$1,709 43	
" for single numbers and bound Vols. sold	1,174 21	
	<hr/>	2,883 64
Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1899	\$2,249 91	
Paid during the year for Printing, Paper, Plates, etc.	1,898 42	
Salary of Editor	800 00	
	<hr/>	4,948 33
Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1900		<hr/> \$2,064 69

Income of Towne Memorial Fund.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1899	\$1,825 47	
Received for Memorial Biographies sold in 1899	10 50	
“ from Income of Investments	160 00	

Present amount of this account \$1,995 97

Life Membership Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1899	\$14,757 74	
Received from 15 members, \$30.00 each	450 00	

Present amount of Fund 15,207 74

Bond Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1899	\$2,377 63	
Received for sales of “Bond’s History of Watertown”	167 00	

2,544 63

Accumulated income transferred to a separate account	\$500 00	
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Present amount of Fund 2,044 63

Income of Bond Fund.

December 31, 1899, transferred from Bond Fund	\$500 00	
Income for 1899	51 75	

551 75

Transferred to General Income, account for Binding	\$226 91	
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Balance of account 324 84

Cushman Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1899	\$401 60	
Received for Cushman Genealogy sold in 1899	4 00	
Received from Income of Investments	5 43	

Present amount of Fund 411 03

Library Additions (Books).

Received Income of Sever Fund	\$200 00	
“ “ “ Russell Fund	120 00	
Miscellaneous Books sold	57 22	

377 22

Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1899	\$132 25	
Books purchased in 1899	306 50	

438 75

Debit balance \$61 53

New-England Historical and Genealogical Register Index.

Balance of account, Jan. 1, 1899	\$250 00	
Contributed in 1899	350 00	

600 00

Paid in 1899 for work on Index 575 00

Balance of account \$25 00

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Building Fund		\$43,875 34
Real Estate	\$47,375 34	
Wilder Subscription Building Fund		2,381 52
General Investments	84,643 91	
George P. Smith Fund		9,570 00
William C. Todd Fund		1,000 00
Alden Fund		1,000 00
Barstow Fund		1,200 00
Bond Fund		2,044 63
Bradbury Fund		2,500 00
Jonas G. Clark Fund		1,000 00
Thomas Crane Fund		600 00
Cushman Fund		411 03
Donor's Free Fund		3,695 55
Pliny Earle Fund		1,000 00
Flint Fund		5,000 00
John Foster Fund		5,000 00
Moses Kimball Fund		5,000 00
Latham Fund		1,000 00
Ira B. Peck Fund		1,000 00
Russell Fund		8,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Fund		4,000 00
Sever Fund		5,000 00
J. Henry Stickney Fund		1,000 00
Towne Memorial Fund		4,000 00
Woodman Fund		1,000 00
Librarian Fund		12,763 13
Life Membership Fund		15,207 74
Income Towne Fund		1,995 97
Income Bond Fund		324 84
Cash	1,330 20	
New-England Historical and Genealogical Register	2,064 69	
Interest Accrued	9 27	
Insurance	308 99	
Rents Due	316 70	
Books for Library	61 53	
Register Index		25 00
Premium Account		546 31
Suspense Account	300 00	
General Income		267 57
	<u>\$136,408 63</u>	<u>\$136,408 63</u>

B. B. TORREY, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned hereby certify that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for the year 1899; and find his books properly kept. The securities were examined and found to be in accordance with the books and statements as rendered.

ABIJAH THOMPSON,
ALFRED R. TURNER,
Auditors.

BOSTON, January 6, 1900.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND.

Boston, Dec. 30, 1899.

This fund consists of twenty shares of the Cabot Manufacturing Company left for the benefit of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society by the late Frederic Kidder.

A dividend was paid on the stock in July of the present year. The trustees have to report :

Balance received from 1898	\$ 1.33	
Dividend received July 1, 1899	40.00	
	<hr/>	\$41.33
Paid for one volume deposited in the library of the Society	14.05	
	<hr/>	
Balance on hand		\$27.28

DELORAIN P. COREY,	} Trustees.
WILLIAM B. TRASK,	
JOHN WARD DEAN,	

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

PRESENTED BY GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.

NECROLOGY FOR 1899.

[The dates in the first column indicate the years of election.]

Corresponding Members.

1866. GEORGE ROGERS HOWELL, A.M., of Albany, New York, was born in Southampton, Long Island, June 15, 1833, and died in Albany, April 5.
1869. ROBERT CLARKE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 1, 1829, and died in Cincinnati, August 26.

Life Members.

1867. HAYDN BROWN, of West Newbury, Massachusetts, was born in West Newbury, February 16, 1819, and died there, January 16.
1877. LEONARD THOMPSON, of Woburn, Massachusetts, was born in Woburn, November 21, 1817, and died there, January 21.
1870. DANIEL BAXTER STEDMAN, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Boston, April 18, 1817, and died in Chicago, March 3.
1896. CHARLES BURNHAM WHITMAN, of Boston, was born in Boston, August 22, 1848, and died in Rampart City, Alaska, April 26.
1845. WILLIAM WHITWELL GREENOUGH, A.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, June 25, 1818, and died there, June 17.
1871. GEORGE FABER CLARK (Rev.), of Acton, Massachusetts, was born in Shipton (now Richmond), Canada East, February 24, 1817, and died in West Acton, July 31.
1870. SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M., of Boston, was born in Boston, March 20, 1826, and died in Nahant, Massachusetts, August 13.
1870. BENJAMIN GREENE SMITH, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, October 1, 1816, and died in Cambridge, August 24.
1887. EDWARD HENRY WILLIAMS, of Boston, was born in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 27, 1856, and died in Jamaica Plain (Boston), August 28.
1883. OAKES ANGIER AMES, of North Easton, Massachusetts, was born in North Easton, April 15, 1829, and died there, September 19.
1859. EDWARD FRANKLIN EVERETT, A.M., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, May 28, 1840, and died in Cambridge, September 26.
1895. PERKINS BASS, A.B., of Boston, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, April 30, 1827, and died in Peterborough, New Hampshire, October 9.

Resident Members.

1888. FREDERICK SMYTH, A.M., of Manchester, New Hampshire, was born in Candia, New Hampshire, March 9, 1819, and died in Hamilton, Bermuda, April 22.

1895. WILLIS BARNABEE MENDUM, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. December 7, 1826, and died in Dorchester, May 8.
1885. WILLIAM WALLACE BAILEY, A.B., LL.B., of Nashua, New Hampshire, was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, November 11, 1829, and died in Nashua, June 9.
1891. WALBRIDGE ABNER FIELD, A.B., LL.D., of Boston, was born in Springfield, Vermont, April 26, 1833, and died in Boston, July 15.
1853. ELIAS SILL HAWLEY, A.B., of Buffalo, New York, was born in Moreau, Saratoga County, N. Y., October 28, 1812, and died in Buffalo, July 26.
1857. GEORGE WHITE, A.M., LL.B., of Wellesley, Massachusetts, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, November 9, 1821, and died in Wellesley, July 29.
1893. CHARLES WHITTIER, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Vienna, Maine, November 26, 1829, and died in Roxbury, August 28.
1857. PETER EBENEZER VOSE, of Dennysville, Maine, was born in Robbinston, Maine, November 20, 1820, and died in Dennysville, September 5.
1894. ELBRIDGE GERRY ALLEN, of Boston, was born in Sweden, Maine, May 14, 1850, and died in New York City, September 25.
1859. JOHN CODMAN ROPES, A.B., LL.B., of Boston, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 28, 1836, and died in Boston, October 27.
1898. THOMAS LEIGHTON JENKS, M.D., of Boston, was born in Conway, New Hampshire, May 22, 1829, and died in Boston, October 31.
1890. WILLIAM PITT BRECHIN, M.D., of Boston, was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, March 11, 1851, and died in Boston, December 10.
1898. MRS. MARY STILES PAUL GUILD, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, January 26, 1830, and died in Cambridge, December 12.

[Deaths that occurred in previous years, not reported until now.]

1880. GIOVANNI BATTISTA DI CROLLALANZA, of Bari, Italy, a Corresponding Member, was born in Fermo, Italy, March 19, 1819, and died May 18, 1892.
1857. JOHN ALLISTER MCALLISTER, of Philadelphia, a Corresponding Member, was born in Philadelphia, September 20, 1822, and died there October 22, 1896.
1895. JOHN VARNUM SPAULDING, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, June 15, 1829, and died in Brookline, February 22, 1898.
1880. JEREMIAH CHAPMAN KITTREDGE, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, was born in Boston, December 13, 1847, and died in Brookline, December 19, 1898.

The following corrections should be made in the Necrology for 1898, printed in the "Proceedings" of 1899:—

Page 49, Augustus Ramsay Bayley died January 30, 1899.

Page 49, Joseph Henry Allen was not a member at the time of his death, having resigned in 1892.

Page 50, Byron Weston died November 8, 1898.

Page 51, Elihu Oliver Lyman died March 27, 1892.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Arranged by the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D., Historiographer.

THE following pages contain obituary notices of the members who died during the years 1898 and 1899, with the addition of eighteen, deceased in previous years. The notices are arranged chronologically, in the order in which the deaths occurred.

1891.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, LL.D., was born on Paris Hill, Oxford County, Maine, August 27, 1809. His paternal ancestor was James Hamlin, who settled at Cape Cod in 1639 and was one of the founders of Barnstable. His grandfather was Major Eleazer Hamlin, an officer in the Continental Army, who with three sons received grants of land in Maine for their services in the war of the Revolution. His father was Doctor Cyrus Hamlin, who was a physician of some reputation and for years sheriff and clerk of Oxford County. His mother was Anna Livermore, who was descended from the pioneer Livermore family and whose uncle was Samuel Livermore of New Hampshire.

Hannibal Hamlin was the youngest son of six children. He had a common school education, but was deprived of a college course on account of the death of his father. His early life was spent in the school of self-help. He managed his mother's farm, edited a newspaper and read law. He completed his legal studies in the office of Gen. Samuel Fessenden, the Abolition leader of Maine, married Sarah J. Emery, a daughter of Judge Stephen Emery, of Paris Hill, on Dec. 10, 1833, and settled in Hampden, Maine. He was elected five times to the Maine House of Representatives as an anti-slavery Democrat and served three times as Speaker. He was the author of many laws, and at that time opposed slavery and also favored the abolishment of capital punishment.

In 1840 Hamlin was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1843, however, he was elected and subsequently re-elected. In the House he developed as a practical legislator, but was active in

opposing the extension of slavery. He was a candidate for the Senate in 1846, but the pro-slavery element defeated him by one vote. He was elected in 1848 by one vote and re-elected in 1850 by the same majority. He served nine years as chairman of the Committee of Commerce. In 1856 he withdrew from the Democratic party on account of its support of slavery and was elected Governor of Maine by the Republican party. He was then returned to the Senate as a Republican.

In 1860, against Mr. Hamlin's wishes, he was nominated for Vice-President with Lincoln. He enjoyed close relations with the President, and was always thereafter spoken of as Lincoln's friend and counsellor. He was not re-nominated owing to the falsification of a State delegation in the Presidential convention of 1864. President Johnson appointed him Collector of the Port of Boston in 1865, but he resigned in 1866 because he could not support the President's Southern policy. He was elected to the Senate in 1869, re-elected in 1875 and declined a re-election in 1881. During his last terms in the Senate he was chairman of the Committees on Post Offices and Foreign Affairs. His last public office was United States Minister to Spain, which he held from 1881 to 1882.

Mr. Hamlin was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847. He was President of the Unitarian Society of Maine for many years, a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, a trustee of Colby College and of the University of Maine, and held many other positions of trust. In private life he was a devoted farmer and fisherman. His democracy is well known. His first wife died in April, 1855. He married Ellen Vesta Emery, another daughter of Judge Emery, September 25, 1856. He died at Bangor, Maine, on the fourth of July, 1891.

By CHARLES E. HAMLIN, A.B.

LYMAN COPELAND DRAPER, A.M., LL.D., a corresponding member of this Society since 1854, died at Madison, Wisconsin, August 26, 1891. He was a son of Luke and Harriet (Hoisington) Draper; was born in Hamburg (now Evans), Erie County, New York, September 4, 1815, and brought up on a farm at Lockport, New York. His father and his maternal grandfather, Job Hoisington, were defenders of the country in the war of 1812; his grandfather, Jonathan Draper, was a soldier of the Revolution.

In 1815 young Draper went to Mobile, Alabama; was a student two years at Granville, Ohio, in the college which has now become Denison University; for some time edited a newspaper in a Mississippi town; was a clerk in the Post Office at Buffalo, New York, and afterwards spent ten years in Philadelphia. From his college days onward he was an enthusiast in the study of Western

history; collected books and manuscripts relating to the early stages of development of the States then called "the West," and conducted a vast correspondence, gathering great stores of information along these lines. In 1852 he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where, two years later, he became secretary of the State Historical Society. His work in that position was most valuable, and it was largely through his efforts that the Society's large and rich collection of books and pamphlets was gathered. He served as State Superintendent of Schools in 1858 and 1859. He published a number of volumes, the most notable of which was "King's Mountain and Its Heroes." [See extended notices of his life and works in the reports of the Wisconsin State Historical Society for 1891 and 1892, and an article in the Magazine of Western History, by Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, who succeeds Dr. Draper as secretary.]

By the REV. CHARLES HENRY POPE, A.B.

1892.

SAMUEL BICKERTON HARMAN, D.C.L., was born in Brompton, England, December 20, 1819, and died in Toronto, Canada, March 26, 1892. He was descended from William¹ Harman of the island of Antigua, Captain in the Royal Navy, who died in 1708; through Hon. Samuel² Harman of Harmans, Antigua, born in 1696, a member of H. M. Council and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Samuel³ Harman, born 1730, a member of H. M. Council; Hon. Samuel⁴ Harman of Barbadoes, born 1764, a member of H. M. Council; Hon. Samuel⁵ Harman, born 1789, Chief Baron of the Court of the Exchequer in Antigua, who married Dorothy Bruce Murray, daughter of William Murray, Esq., of Barbadoes, and who was the father of Samuel Bickerton⁶ Harman.

Samuel Bickerton Harman was educated at King's College, London, and was for a time Manager in the Colonial Bank in the island of Grenada, West Indies. In 1849 he came to Canada and became a barrister-at-law. He was an alderman of Toronto, 1866, mayor of the city 1869-1870, and treasurer 1874-1888. He was a member of the Council of Trinity College, many years member of the Diocesan Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, and Registrar and subsequently Chancellor of the Diocese.

He married July 26, 1842, Georgina, daughter of George Huson of Barbadoes, and left four sons, viz., Samuel Bruce Harman, born 1843, Captain retired from Queen's Own Rifles, served in Red River Expedition under Colonel (now General Lord) Wolseley, in 1870; George Frederick Harman, born 1844, barrister-at-law; Davidson Millington Harman, born 1848, of the Merchants Bank; Huson Walton Ames Harman, born 1853, of the Dominion Bank. Samuel Bickerton was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1852. He died in Toronto, March 26, 1892.

By the REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

ELIHU OLIVER LYMAN, of Chester, Ohio, was elected a corresponding member of this Society December 2, 1868. His father, Azariah Lyman, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, Dec. 6, 1777. His mother, Sarah Bartlett, was born in Westhampton, May 24, 1784. His earliest ancestor in this country was Richard Lyman, who came from England in 1631. The family line in America is as follows :

- (1) Richard.
- (2) John, born in England 1623.
- (3) John, born August 1, 1660.
- (4) John, born October 2, 1693.
- (5) Zadoc, born 1719.
- (6) Azariah.
- (7) Elihu-Oliver.

The Lyman family resided for some time in Norwich, now Huntington, Massachusetts, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 12, 1817. The family removed in 1823 to Chester, Ohio. The homestead which the father then purchased has been the family home to this time. Mr. Elihu O. Lyman was married February 2, 1842, to Miss Emily A. Ranney, daughter of Oliver Ranney. His father came to Ohio from Bethlehem, Connecticut. Twelve children were born from this marriage.

Mr. Lyman was a farmer and a merchant. His business life was such as to bring him into contact with all classes of people. He was a man of sterling habits, a hard worker both mentally and physically, never giving up any project he had in view, until he had thoroughly tested it. He is spoken of as an enterprising and public spirited citizen. He was much interested in family history. He was an active member of the Congregational Church in Chester, and was for many years teacher of a Bible class. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. He died March 27th, 1892. The large number who attended his funeral showed the important position which he had held in the community.

By the REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D.D.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA DI CROLLALANZA, Chevalier, of Bari, Italy, was born at Fermo, Italy, on the nineteenth of March, A.D. 1819, and died on the eighteenth of May, A.D. 1892. He was a son of Pietro di Crollalanza and Euphrosine Ricci, his wife. Many of his ancestors for a hundred and fifty years had been successively consuls of Chiavenna, the seat of the family since its establishment by Giovanni Alboin, a soldier of Milan, who achieved a distinguished career in the crusade of 1147, in which he received the surname Crollalancia,—the menacing or terrifying lance,—whence the title of the house.

His early studies were directed towards belles-lettres and poetry, which he forsook for history. He received his first degree in philosophy, the baccalaureate, at the University of Macarota. He was for three years director of the school of Technology of Rieti; and for two years, of that at Gallarate. He was the founder at Carpi of the College of Prince Humbert, and at Imola of the College of Amédée of Savoy; also of the Royal Heraldic and Genealogic Academy of Italy, at Pisa. He established the *Heraldic-Genealogic Diplomatic Journal*, which continued for seven years. This he merged into the *Annual of the Italian Nobility*, which filled a place of equal authority with the *Almanach de Gotha*.

Signore di Crollanza was a chevalier of the orders of Saints Maurice et Lazare, of the Crown of Italy and of San Marin; was President of the Royal Heraldic Academy; was a member of learned Academies of Vienna, Toulon, Orleans, Rome, Milan, Brussels, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and of the Institute of France. He was awarded a medal of the first class, by the Royal Heraldic Academy of Italy, and received a diploma of honor from the Heraldic-Genealogic Exposition of Vienna. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1880.

S. di Crollanza was twice married; October 6, 1845, to the Countess Maria Ginanni of Ravenna, who was born in 1819 and died in 1847; February 2, 1849, to Teresa Zoli of Forli, who was born in 1830 and died in 1879. His children were two:—Maria Olga, born October 28, 1851, and married in 1875 to Count Roger Arlotti of Reggio-Emilia; Godfrey, born February 19, 1855.

By GEORGE A. GORDON, A.M.

1893.

CHARLES COLCOCK JONES, LL.D., was born in Savannah, Georgia, October 20, 1831, and died at his home, Montrose, in the village of Summerville, in the same State, July 19, 1893. He was the eldest child of the Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D.D., a distinguished writer and minister of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and Mary, his wife and cousin—the former a son of John and the latter a daughter of Joseph, Jones, both sons of Major John Jones who gave his life, while he was still a young man, to the cause of American independence at the siege of Savannah, October 9th, 1779, where, on the same day, the illustrious Count Pulaski received his mortal wound.

The birth of the subject of this sketch occurred during the pastorate of his father over the First Presbyterian Church of Savannah, and soon afterward he was taken to the family home on the sea coast of Liberty County, where his boyhood was spent, and where he was partly educated. He was a student of the South Carolina College, at Colum-

bia, while his father was a professor in the theological seminary at that place in the years 1847-'50, but he finished his collegiate course at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1852, and later on he attended the law school at Harvard University, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1855. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in the city of his birth, where he soon became a leader at the bar. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens to a degree amounting to positive affection, resulting in his elevation to the mayoralty in 1860.

At the end of his term, in 1861, declining a second nomination as mayor, he entered the service of the Confederate States as an officer of the Chatham Artillery, the oldest military company in the State. During the whole of the war he was connected with the ordnance department of the service, holding, at the close of hostilities, the office of Chief of Artillery for the Military District of Georgia and the Third Military District of South Carolina, with the rank of colonel. After the war he removed to New York, where he again engaged in the practice of the law. Returning to Georgia in 1877, he continued his professional life in Augusta, his home being at Summer-ville, near by, where his life on earth came to a close.

Colonel Jones's career as a writer on archæological and historical subjects began in the year 1859, when he delivered the address at the twentieth anniversary of the Georgia Historical Society, of which he was then a member and which he subsequently served as Corresponding Secretary for several years—his subject on that occasion being *The Indian Remains in Southern Georgia*; and from that time until his death he was engaged in literary work of some sort as far as time could be spared from the duties of an exacting profession. A list of his published works may be found in the annual reports of the American Historical Association, 1889-1893, the most important of them being his *History of Georgia*, *Dead Towns of Georgia*, *Antiquities of the Southern Indians*, *Myths from the Georgia Coast*, *Life of Commodore Josiah Tattnall*, *Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery*, *Ancient Tumuli on the Savannah River*, *Siege of Savannah in 1779*; *Siege of Savannah in September, 1864*; *Historical Sketch of Tomo-chi-chi* and *Biographical Sketches of the Delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress*. Two volumes of his *History of Georgia* were published in 1883, embracing the history from the aboriginal epoch down to the erection of Georgia into an independent State. His purpose was to bring the history down to the present time, and he had begun the preparation of two more volumes, which would "deal with Georgia as a Commonwealth."

Colonel Jones was a firm believer in the doctrine of State Rights, and when it was decided that Georgia should leave the Union the decision met with his hearty approval, and for four years he did

what he could to maintain the establishment of the Confederate States; but when the overthrow of that design was accomplished he at once accepted the situation, and no one was more willing than was he to aid in the development of the resources of the country whose independence his forefathers had helped to secure, or to maintain the peace and unity of the same. Besides the reputation which he acquired as a lawyer and a man of letters, Colonel Jones was known as an indefatigable collector of autographs and of objects of interest in the field of archæology. Untiring by nature, his fondness for this special work filled him with a zeal for excelling therein which rose superior to all difficulties, and the result was an accumulation of articles of much rarity and of great value. He was a useful member of many of the historical and scientific societies in this country and in Europe, his connection with the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, as a corresponding member, dating from the 4th of April, 1883. He was twice honored with the degree of LL.D.,—by Harvard University and by the University of the City of New York. Colonel Jones was married twice: on the 9th of November, 1858, to Miss Ruth Berrien Whitehead, of Burke County, Georgia, who, after a short period of married life, died, leaving one child, a daughter; and on the 28th of October, 1863, to her cousin, Miss Eva Berrien Eve, by whom he had a son.

By his cordiality, gentle disposition, kindness and willingness to assist those who appealed to him for information, he made friends of all who were brought into communication with him either in person or by correspondence. Courteous, affable and polite at all times, he had no enemies, and when he died his loss was felt by all who ever knew him. His mind was stored with facts relating to the history of Georgia, and it was seldom that an appeal to him for information received an unsatisfactory response. "He was, taken all in all, a gallant soldier, a fine jurist, an able writer and a brilliant scholar."

By WILLIAM HARDEN.

DAVID THAYER, A.M., M.D., was born in Braintree, July 19, 1813, and died in Boston, December 14, 1893. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1857. He was a son of Nathaniel Emmons and Deliverance (Thayer) Thayer, and a lineal descendant of Richard Thayer, one of the early settlers of Braintree, and his ancestors in the paternal line had always resided in that town. His lineage was Richard,¹ Richard,² Richard,³ Richard,⁴ Richard,⁵ Nathaniel⁶ Emmons.

He was not content to be a farmer like so many of his ancestors, but being fond of books and study he determined to secure an education. After he had completed his preparatory studies he entered Union College, Schenectady, and was graduated at that institution in

the class of 1840 and from the Berkshire Medical School in 1842. Soon after he began the practice of medicine he became interested in the subject of homeopathy, and becoming convinced that *similia similibus curantur* was the expression of the true law of cure, he made it his rule of practice. In 1847 he united with the Massachusetts Homeopathic Fraternity, at that time numbering only thirteen members. On the incorporation of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society he was elected its first secretary, and served for five years, also filling the position of President in 1861-2. In 1870 he was President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and on the formation of the Boston University School of Medicine he became one of its professors and occupied the position for several years.

As a member of the legislature for several terms he rendered efficient service in obtaining charters for the Homeopathic Medical Society, Hospital, Dispensary and the Boston University School of Medicine. He was greatly interested in his professional work and met with distinguished success in his profession, being a leading physician of Boston. He was a man of strong convictions and unflinching adherence to what he considered as right. He was an abolitionist when it required moral courage to take that position, and a homeopathist when it meant a separation from all medical associations, and when it also meant obloquy, reproach, scorn and contempt. He was genial and affable in manner and had a large circle of friends and lived to see his principles triumph. He married Susan C. Bliss, May 17, 1860, but he had no children.

By DAVID H. BROWN, A.B.

1894.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS of Middletown, Connecticut, was elected a resident member of this Society in 1869. He was born in Northford, in the town of North Branford, Connecticut, April 3, 1816. His father was William Douglas, born February 23, 1770, in New Haven, Connecticut. His mother was Sarah Kirtland of Wallingford, Connecticut. The ancestors of Mr. Douglas came to this country before 1646. They were of Scottish descent. It is the claim of the Douglas family that they are the descendants of the Scottish chiefs of this name, who were so famous in the history of Scotland. This claim is made in a letter written by our late associate, and it is also made in the Douglas Genealogy, published some years ago. The genealogical line of the family in this country is as follows:

- (1) William Douglas, who was in Boston in 1646, and was admitted a freeman there in that year.
- (2) William, born 1645, removed to New London, Connecticut.
- (3) William, born February 19, 1673, removed to Plainfield,

Connecticut. He was the first deacon of the Congregational Church in that place.

- (4) John, born July 28, 1703. He was also a deacon.
- (5) William, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, January 27, 1742. At the age of sixteen he was a soldier in the old French war. At the time of the war of the Revolution he was colonel of a regiment in Connecticut. His regiment joined the Continental Army in New York, June, 1776. He was with his regiment in the battles of Long Island, Harlem, White Plains, Philip's Manor, and New York. He was at one time placed in command of a flotilla on Lake Champlain by General Montgomery, and was present at the taking of St. John's. He died May 28, 1777, as the result of fatigue and exposure during the campaign in New York under General Washington.
- (6) William, born New Haven, Connecticut, February 23, 1770. He was a prosperous farmer, and father of eight children.
- (7) Benjamin.

Mr. Douglas took up his residence in Middletown in early life. He married Mary Adaline Parker of Middletown, April 3, 1838. By her he had six children. He learned the trade of a machinist, and thus prepared himself to be at the head of a great establishment for the manufacture of pumps and other articles of hardware, which was one of the oldest and largest in this country. Mr. Douglas was for many years the president of the company, employing a very large number of men. Their trade extended all over the world. He is spoken of as gentle and unassuming in his manners, but sagacious and very determined. He represented Middletown in the Legislature of Connecticut a number of years. He was mayor of that city from 1849 to 1855. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1851 and 1860. He was presidential elector in 1861, and cast his vote for Lincoln for President. He died at Middletown, June 26, 1894, aged seventy-eight years.

By the REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D.D.

AMZI BENEDICT DAVENPORT was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, October 30, 1817, and died at Brooklyn, New York, August 24, 1894. He was a direct descendant, through a line of eldest sons, of Reverend John Davenport of Coventry and London, England, the founder of the New Haven Colony and a pastor of the First Church in Boston. His father was William Davenport of Davenport Ridge, Stamford and New Canaan, and his mother Abigail Benedict of Norwalk. His paternal grandparents were John Davenport and Prudence Bell of Stamford, and his maternal grandparents, Dea. Isaac Benedict and Jane Raymond of Norwalk. His great grandparents were John Davenport, Deborah Ambler,

James Bell and Sarah Weed of Stamford, and Nathaniel Benedict, Mary Lockwood, Samuel Raymond and Abigail Bates of Norwalk. This last John Davenport was the fifth of the name in the line of descent from the first John of New Haven. The second John, sometime Register of Probate at Boston, married Abigail Pierson, sister of the first president of Yale College. The third John, a graduate of Harvard College, and for twenty-four years a member of the corporation of Yale College, was called from Boston to preach at Stamford. The subsequent genealogical history of the family was bound up with that of the descendants of the original settlers of Stamford and Norwalk and other coast towns, — with the families of Bishop, Cable, Crane, Ferris, Gould, Gregory, Hoyt, Jagger, Knowles, Palmer, St. John and Wood, in addition to those already mentioned.

Mr. Davenport married twice. By his first wife, Frances Maria Isaacs of Brooklyn, he had two children, John I., sometime Chief Supervisor of Elections in New York city, and Albert B., a manufacturer at Danbury, Conn. By his second wife, Jane Joralemon Dimon, granddaughter of Judge Teunis Joralemon of Brooklyn, he had nine children, of whom there still survive Henry Benedict, a lawyer in Brooklyn; James Pierpont, lawyer and sometime judge in New York city; William Edwards, a clergyman; Mary Vere (Mrs. Charles Crandall), Charles Benedict and Frances Gardiner. After studying at the village Academy of his native town, Mr. Davenport began to teach school before he was eighteen years of age. In 1836 he removed to Brooklyn, where he established a private Academy which he conducted for sixteen years and which counted among its pupils many who became active in the affairs of the city. After this he engaged in the general business of real estate and insurance until his death. In his business relations he was well known for the perfect honesty of his transactions, and he had under his care many of the largest and most valuable estates of older Brooklyn. He had no standing in the mercantile registers, since he never owed a dollar. He was very active in his church relations. He united with the Congregational Church at New Canaan at the age of seventeen; at Brooklyn he aided in the establishment of the Second Congregational Church of that city, in which he held the offices of Ruling Elder and Deacon. He was connected with the founding of Plymouth Church in 1847 and with calling Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to be its pastor, and thrice held the office of deacon in this church. Throughout his life he attended religious service with the greatest regularity and without regard to weather.

It is Mr. Davenport as a genealogist that is of most interest here. His "History and Genealogy of the Davenport Family in England and America, from A. D. 1086 to 1850," was at the time of its publication in 1851 the most elaborate work of the sort that had

been published in this country. It was remarkable not only for its success in carrying back the genealogy to the original Ormus, born 1086, who assumed the name of a township in the County of Chester, England, and in tracing the descent without a break to the first settler in this country bearing the name, but also in the large amount of interesting information concerning the different members of the family which he had accumulated. Twenty-five years later Mr. Davenport published a "Supplement" to his History, bringing it down to 1876, and adding much new material concerning the older members. In addition to publishing these works Mr. D. made frequent contributions to genealogical serials.

He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1850, and was also a member of the Long Island Historical Society and various other historical bodies.

During the summer half of the year Mr. Davenport resided at Davenport Ridge, which has been continuously in the family for two centuries, since it was first voted to Rev. John Davenport of Stamford by the proprietors of the town. Mr. Davenport regarded this place with great affection. He loved its woods, its brooks, its rolling meadows, partly because his imagination was fed by the thought that they were the same his forefathers had looked upon, but also because of an inherent love of nature. While to many and at times he seemed an austere man, yet he practised the too rare virtues of his Puritan ancestors, lived a deeply religious life and was strictly righteous in his dealings with his fellow men.

By PROF. CHARLES BENEDICT DAVENPORT, A.M.

1895.

HENRY PHILLIPS, A.M., Ph.D., of Philadelphia, was elected a corresponding member of this Society, February 2, 1881. He was born in Philadelphia Sept. 6, 1838, and died June 6, 1895. His residence during most of his life was in his native city. He was educated at Universities in this country and in Europe and admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1859, but owing to delicate health he was never able to follow his profession. His work was mainly in archæology, philology and numismatics. He ranked among the best authorities on these subjects in the United States. He was also widely known in Europe, and received two gold medals as prizes for his articles upon these subjects.

He published a History of American Colonial Paper Currency (Albany, 1866); The Pleasures of Numismatic Science (Philadelphia, 1867); History of American Continental Paper Money (1866); Poems from the Spanish and German (1878); Faust, from the German of Chamisso (1881), and four volumes of trans-

lations from the Spanish, Hungarian and German (1884-7). In 1862 he became treasurer, and in 1868 secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and in 1880 he became secretary of the American Philosophical Society, and five years later its librarian. He was a member of many learned societies at home and abroad, and in many cases was the only American who was thus honored. His works on the currency in the Colonial times and during the Revolutionary war were among the earliest works on these subjects. The Supreme Court of the United States in one of its decisions quoted his book on American Continental Money as of the highest authority.

Among the societies which elected him to membership were the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Royal Academy of Palermo, and the Antiquarian Society of Cambridge, England. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, a corresponding member of the Boston Numismatic Society, of the Historical Society of Rhode Island, of the Numismatic Society of that State, and of similar societies in the States of Virginia and Wisconsin. His letter, written to this Society on accepting his election as a corresponding member, and preserved in our archives, is one of the most interesting letters we have.

Mr. Phillips came from an old and well known American family. His grandfather was a lawyer in Philadelphia, and his father, Henry M. Phillips, was also a lawyer, a member of Congress, and President of the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

By the REV. EZRA H. BYINGTON, D.D.

WILLIAM COWPER PETERS, A.M., of Jamaica Plain, became a life member of this society in 1870. He was born in Boston, August 12, 1827, and died at Jamaica Plain, June 14, 1895. He attended the public schools in his native city, and in due time was prepared for college, and was graduated from Trinity College in 1848. He entered upon a business life at first in the employment of E. B. Peters & Co. of Boston, in the lumber trade. Later he became a partner. He continued in that business until 1876. Afterward he opened an office as a real estate and insurance broker. He was a well known business man in Boston and continued in the same line of business until his death.

He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1877. He was for many years a trustee of Trinity College. He was a man of strong character, and lived a useful life. He married Gertrude Morgan of Hartford, Connecticut. He left two sons, Richard D. Peters and William M. Peters, and a daughter, Gertrude C., who is the wife of H. W. Browne.

By the REV. E. H. BYINGTON, D.D.

GEORGE NEWTON THOMSON, M.D., of Boston, was elected a resident member of this society January 4, 1871, and became a life member in 1874.

He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 29, 1808, and died in Boston, July 13, 1895. He was a physician in active practice in Boston for more than fifty years, and was a man of influence in the city. He received his college training at Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia. At the time of his death he was the oldest alumnus of that University. In 1857 he was a member of the House of Representatives in Boston. He was also a member of the school committee of Boston for a number of years. He was interested in historical studies, and was a valuable member of this society.

By the REV. E. H. BYINGTON, D.D.

ISAAC FRANCIS WOOD, A.B., was born July 15, 1841, in the old seventh ward of New York city, then known as the Quaker Ward. On the paternal side he was descended from Joseph Wood of Gloucestershire, England, his grandfather being Samuel Wood of Oyster Bay, Long Island. His maternal grandfather was John Hicks of Hempstead, Long Island. His ancestors were thus of Quaker stock. His father, Isaac Wood, M.D., was a prominent physician, the founder of the New York Institution for the Blind, and was interested in many other noble charities. His mother was Margaret Morrell, née Hicks.

Young Wood was baptized Francis Augustus, but some time after reaching his majority assumed the named of Isaac Francis Wood. He was graduated from Haverford College in the class of 1862, receiving the degree of B.A. On leaving college he became a member of the publishing house of William Wood & Co., but subsequently retired from active business and devoted himself with great zeal to numismatics, acquiring a large collection of coins and medals, and an unusually valuable library on the subject. He was one of the incorporators of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York city in 1864, and was its librarian 1869-1879. He was also a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, of the New York Historical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the American Geographical Society, and other similar associations. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1875.

Mr. Wood was married at St. Mark's Church, New York city, on April 20th, 1869, to Sarah E. Bowne, daughter of the late Richard Hartshorne Bowne, a direct descendant of John Bowne of Bowne House, Flushing, L. I. She was a sister of Judge Hugh H. Bowne of Rahway, New Jersey. Mr. Wood took up his resi-

dence at Rahway several years before his death. He was in ill health for some time, and at last being stricken with apoplexy, died suddenly on Wednesday, September 25, 1895.

By WILLIAM NELSON, A.M.

1896.

WARREN FISHER, of Boston, was elected a resident member of this society June 1, 1870, and became a life member in 1871. He was a son of Warren Fisher of Boston by his wife Lucretia Bucknam, and was born in Essex street, Boston, September 26, 1825, and died in the same city April 30, 1896, aged 70.

His father, Warren Fisher, senior, born at Sharon, Mass., May 30, 1794, was the head of the firm of Warren Fisher & Co., manufacturers of oils and candles, No. 7 Central wharf. He was a son of Aaron and Betsey (Estey) Fisher. The mother, Lucretia Bucknam, was the daughter of William and Margaret (Sables) Bucknam.

Warren Fisher, Jr., our member, was educated in the Boston common schools and at the Roxbury Latin School. He entered as a boy March 14, 1843, the store of Messrs. F. C. and J. Manning, grocers, No. 15 Central wharf, and remained with that firm until August 23, 1848, when he joined his father and became a partner in the firm of Warren Fisher & Co. He afterwards engaged in the refining of sugar at South Boston, the firm name being the Adams Sugar Refinery.

He married first November 3, 1855, Maria Richards Lewis, daughter of Winslow Lewis, M.D.; married second January 16, 1868, Virginia Ellingwood Sistare, daughter of George King Sistare of New York.

By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M.

JOHN ALLISTER McALLISTER, who was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, 2d December, 1857, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 20th September, 1822, and died there 22d October, 1896. His father was John McAllister, Jr., son of John McAllister of Glasgow, Scotland, and Frances Wardale of Yorkshire, England, born in Philadelphia 29th June, 1786, died 17th December, 1877; and his mother was Eliza Melville, daughter of William Young of Rockland, Delaware, born 2d January, 1790, and died 11th November, 1853.

John McAllister, Jr., entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1800, was graduated in the class of 1803, and received the degree of A.M. in 1816. He was a noted local antiquarian, and collected a large and valuable library of books, manuscripts and newspapers.

John A. McAllister received his education in the classical schools of the city, and after a residence in the South, became associated with his father and brothers in business, —opticians and mathematical instrument manufacturers. He was elected a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1855, and for a number of years served in its board of Councillors and on the Library Committee. He inherited from his father his love of historical and genealogical research, and he was as prodigal as he was invariably courteous to all those who asked his advice or assistance. He was a genial companion of all lovers of the olden time and olden memories, and his death was lamented by many friends and acquaintances.

1897.

ERASTUS EMMONS GAY, of Burlington, Iowa, was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, January 4, 1865. He was the son of Willard and Martha (Emmons) Gay, and was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, May 9, 1820. The father, Willard Gay, was a prominent citizen of Dedham, and was the first president of the Dedham Bank. Erastus Emmons Gay removed comparatively early in life to Burlington, where he died February 1, 1897, leaving a widow (whose maiden name was White) and two daughters, one of whom is the widow of James Hammond Dorman.

By the REV. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M.

EDWARD JUDKINS HILL, a resident member of the Society since 1865, and warmly interested in its work, died at his home in Billerica, Massachusetts, Monday, 24th May, 1897. The home in which he was born, 1833, Dec. 20, was on the original Ralph Hill place, which had remained in the possession of the family since the first settlement of the town, in 1653 or near that date. His name, Hill, he inherited from his mother, and it is hardly strange that, coming into the inheritance of such a place with its history, he sought the change of his name from that of his birth, Benjamin H. Judkins.

His father was Benjamin L. Judkins, who was born in Danbury, New Hampshire, 1797, Sept. 17, son of Obadiah, whose father, Leonard, married Sarah Cram. Her mother was Betsey Rogers of Brentwood, reputed by tradition to be a descendant of the martyr. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Hill, whose descent is traced in the "History of Billerica," through a line of two Peters and two Jonathans, from Ralph, one of the first settlers of the town. She died 1885, Nov. 10, at the age of ninety, having outlived her husband ten years. She was a woman of uncommon force and

excellence of character, and the son's care of his mother during the last years of her life beautifully illustrates the best that is possible in that relationship.

His home, of which a good picture may be found in the "History of Billerica," became his absorbing love, and while he allowed no ruthless hand to obliterate the traces of its original identity, he added, by his own taste and effort, many adornments in and around the ancient dwelling. He had a keen and sensitive love of nature, and few minds communed more closely with tree, shrub or flower. The language of each found a quick interpretation by one so in harmony with their lives. He made personations of them, and on his lawn, so beautifully interspersed with choice ornamental trees, some of them gifts of endeared friends, their realistic presence was a charm to his fancy. It was among these that for successive years, wishing that others might share what he so much enjoyed, on a bright summer's day he would hold what he instituted as "The Farmers' Festival," gathering, by universal invitation, all who were pleased to come, young or old, rich or poor, with no sectarian bar, to share the social greeting and to listen to the music of a band hired by him from the city. This gift of pleasure to others he preferred to vacation privileges or holiday traveling, and it rebounded to himself as a pleasure throughout the year. Yet, singularly happy as he was thus to mete out happiness to others, his own peculiarly reticent and retiring nature prevented him from many of the social contacts of society. He loved quiet and retirement, and with his intellectual tastes quietude was not to him solitude.

He studied at Lawrence Academy, Groton; and then became a clerk for the firm of A. C. Spring and Co. of Boston. Later he became a member of the firm, and so remained for many years, retiring only to spend a few of his last years in the quiet and comfort of the "Old Home" to which he was so devoted. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; and, when the civil war broke out, he volunteered, but did not pass the necessary examination, and therefore failed to enter the army.

His warm and intelligent interest in the history of his native town brought him into very friendly and helpful relations with the writer, while he was engaged in the preparation of the "History" before named, and he welcomes the opportunity to pay this slight tribute to Mr. Hill's memory.

By the REV. HENRY A. HAZEN, D.D.

REV. ANDREW OLIVER, A.M., D.D., Professor of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at New York, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, on the 18th day of February, 1824. He belonged to a family of ex-

ceptional worth, distinguished and honored from a very early period of Massachusetts history to the present day.

His immigrant ancestor, Thomas Oliver, came from Sussex, England, in the ship William and Francis in 1632 and settled at Boston. He was a practising physician in the infant colony and a man of religious convictions and spirit, being one of the founders of the First Church and a ruling elder in it. He died in 1657, at the age of 90 years. Peter Oliver,² son of Thomas,¹ became a leading merchant in his day, as was the case with his son, Daniel³, who was also a member of the Governor's Council; a man noted for his benevolence, giving, it was said, "a tenth of his income to pious and Christian uses." Andrew⁴, son of the last-named, graduated at Harvard College, was elected to the General Court, and afterwards made secretary and finally Lieut.-Governor of the Province. A second Andrew⁵, also a Harvard graduate, married the daughter of Chief Justice Lynde and had, with other children, Thomas Fitch,⁶ who, after graduating at Cambridge, studied theology and was ordained to the work of the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Rector of St. Michael's, Marblehead, for several years, going thence to St. Thomas's, Baltimore, where he died in 1797. Daniel Oliver,⁷ son of the last and father of the subject of this sketch, was a physician by profession and a man of varied and extensive knowledge, which gave him a wide and notable reputation. He was for a time Professor of Intellectual Philosophy in Dartmouth College, then Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica in the same institution, and, later still, Professor of Physiology in a medical college of Ohio.

Andrew Oliver,⁸ with whom this notice is chiefly concerned, was the fifth of the same family name in regular succession to receive collegiate honor at Harvard. Having graduated in 1842, he studied law with Rufus Choate, and in due time was admitted to the bar. A few years' practice convinced him that the profession was not congenial to his tastes and inclinations, as it was not compatible with his higher ambitions and aims in life; whereupon he abandoned it and entered upon a course of theological study and training under the direction of Rev. Dr. Pynchon, sometime President of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. His first settlement was at Pulaski, New York, after which he served awhile as missionary at Dexter and rector at Brownville in the same State. In 1858 he assumed the pastorate of Immanuel Church, Bellows Falls, Vermont, where he remained until his recognized scholarship and critical knowledge of ancient oriental languages and literature opened his way to a more important sphere of usefulness and influence. In 1864 he was elected to the Professorship of Greek and Hebrew at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New Jersey. His success at that institution and his growing fame as a scholar, teacher and preacher won for him

in 1873 an appointment to the chair of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary; a position whose duties he discharged with signal ability for more than twenty-four years, or until a few days before his decease. In connection with his labors at the Seminary, Dr. Oliver was pre-eminently useful as Superintendent of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, under the auspices of the denomination to which he belonged, an office to which he was chosen in 1878.

The Dean of the Seminary, in his report to the Trustees for the academic year 1897-98, bears unqualified testimony to his high character, his superior talents and his great effectiveness as an expositor of Scripture teaching; to his unswerving loyalty to his own deep convictions, accompanied by a singular modesty in urging them upon others and a genuine courtesy towards those who, in sincerity and good faith, held opinions differing from his own. He was regarded by his compeers and those who knew him best as a master in his own denominational Israel, and an exemplar of conscientious fidelity to duty and of holy living in all mortal and immortal relations and concerns.

In 1861 Dr. Oliver published a translation of the book of Psalms from the Syriac, a language in which he was well versed, as he was in other far-away oriental tongues. In 1868 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart Free College, Geneva, New York, and in 1885 the same degree from the Seminary he served so long and so well. He was elected a corresponding member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society in 1887. He died in the city of New York, Oct. 17, 1897.

By the REV. WILLIAM S. HEYWOOD.

1898.

ADDISON CHILD was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1821. He was the son of Captain Amasa and Cynthia (Freeman) Child, and was descended from Benjamin Child who died in Roxbury in 1678. Ephraim Child came from England in 1630, and it is highly probable that Benjamin was his nephew and came with him. The line of descent is as follows:—Benjamin¹; Joshua², born Roxbury 1658, baptized by John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians; Isaac,³ born 1688; Isaac, Jr.,⁴ born in Brookline, 1722; Abijah,⁵ born in Brookline, 1748; Capt. Amasa,⁶ born 1784, captain in the war of 1812.

At about the age of eighteen years Addison Child went to Baltimore and entered the office of his uncle, William Child, an old-time merchant of that city. In 1845 he came to Boston and engaged in the wholesale coal business, and in 1854 became a member of the firm of Lewis, Audenried & Co., the pioneer miners and shippers of

anthracite coal in this country. On the dissolution of the firm, he went into the Adirondack region of New York, where he owned a large track of forest land, for the purpose of opening it up to settlers, and there founded the town of Childwold, which has become a flourishing and prosperous community. Here he remained the most of the time for the last twenty years of his life, assisting in the progress of the town. He was a prominent member of the Somerset Club in Boston, and a member of the Temple Club. He was elected to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1851, and became a life member in 1870. He married Abbie Cunningham Child, daughter of Joshua Child. She died in 1874. Addison Child died at Childwold, January 23, 1898, leaving no children.

By THEODORE C. PORTER, Esq.

HENRY DAVENPORT, of Boston, a resident member of this Society, elected February 15th, 1850, and a life member since 1873, was born in Boston, November 18th, 1811, and died in New York, January 24, 1898. He was descended from Thomas Davenport, of Dorchester (1640), and was the son of Elijah and Susan (Ward) Davenport, whose genealogies are recorded respectively in the published volumes of the Davenport family and Ward family. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 his family removed to Hallowell, Maine, and the first five years of Mr. Davenport's life were spent there. At six years of age, returning to Boston, he entered the Hawkins Street School, and afterwards attended in succession the Adams School and the Fort Hill School, and entered the Boston Latin School in 1821. In 1824 he entered the High School and was graduated in 1827, receiving the Franklin Medal. In 1833 he went to Baltimore, and became, in 1834, a member of the firm of Dinsmore & Kyle, commission merchants; he sold out in 1836 and returned to Boston. In 1839 he entered the counting-room of the York Manufacturing Company, and remained there until 1854, when he became connected with the Pacific Mills and remained with that corporation until his retirement from business, January 1, 1891.

Mr. Davenport spent many years in genealogical study, furnishing much material in the compilation of the genealogies of the Davenport and Ward families; he was an antiquary and coin collector, at one time possessing one of the finest coin collections in New England, and was for many years Vice-President of the Boston Numismatic Society; he was appointed by President Lincoln, during his administration, one of the committee of examination of coinage at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and an annual member of the Archæological Society. He was a member of the Roxbury Common Council for two years,

a member of the Primary School Committee of Boston for three years, and Clerk of the Old South Society of Boston for eleven years. As an administrator and trustee of estates he was peculiarly fitted. In the care and administration of over thirteen estates his honesty and integrity were never questioned, and his diligent, conservative and painstaking care of numerous trusts was productive of most gratifying results.

In his retirement from the Pacific Mills after thirty-seven years of service, Mr. Henry Saltonstall, the late treasurer, said: "It is impossible to state too strongly my sense of the value to the company and to myself of the absolute uprightness and integrity of Mr. Davenport; hundreds of thousands of dollars have been entrusted to his care and have been diligently guarded against any kind of loss."

He married June 14, 1843, Caroline Howe, daughter of Jacob Howe of Boston. They had six children, three of whom survive him.

By GEORGE H. DAVENPORT, Esq.

FREDERIC LORD RICHARDSON, a resident member, elected June 2, 1880, died at Boston, January 29, 1898. He was born in Bath, Maine, November 7, 1821, and was the son of William and Harriet (Leland) Richardson.

The family name is one long known in Massachusetts, as the first immigrant, Ezekiel, came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Two brothers, Samuel and Thomas, followed about 1635. From the younger of these Mr. Richardson derived his descent. Woburn was the early place of business of the brothers, but the home of the immediate ancestors of the subject of this sketch was in Leominster. Upon the female side he was the great grandson of Richard King of Scarborough, Maine, whose daughter, Dorcas, married Joseph Leland of Saco. She was a woman of great independence and force of character, as might be expected from one who was the sister of Rufus King, first senator to the United States Congress from the State of New York, appointed by Washington in 1796 Minister to Great Britain, and subsequently to the same high position by John Quincy Adams. She was also the sister of William King, the first governor of the State of Maine, who was likewise an able man, of great strength of will. Thus on both sides Mr. Richardson had a good New-England ancestry of God-fearing men and women, who served well their day and generation. His early education was received at Bath and in Gorham Academy. He first established himself in business at New York, but upon the death of his partner, returned to Boston.

When the Hill Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Maine, was incorporated, he was chosen as treasurer, and held this office continuously for forty-five years, until his death. To this position he brought an excellent business capacity, sound judgment and an

integrity which was never questioned. His management was followed by deserved success. As a citizen Mr. Richardson was always faithful to his obligations, but never sought nor held public office. His interest in New England and Boston was manifested by his membership in this, as well as in the Bostonian, Society. Of his private life it is needless to speak; for here, as in all the relations of life, he was faithful, and in his home and family, with the society of intimate friends he found his happiness. An upright man, a good citizen, a kind and indulgent father, a firm friend, his loss will long be felt and his memory cherished by all who enjoyed his acquaintance or friendship.

Mr. Richardson was married in 1849 to Mary, only child of Homer Bartlett of Lowell and Boston, and left as surviving issue three sons.

By HOMER BARTLETT RICHARDSON, A.B.

FRANCIS VERGNIES BALCH, A.B., LL.B., was born in Boston, February 3d, 1839. He was baptized "Francis," and took the name of "Vergnies" on coming of age.

He was the direct descendant in the eighth generation of John Balch, probably of Horton, Somersetshire, England, who with Roger Conant, John Woodberry and Peter Palfrey, settled Naumkeag (now included in the town of Beverly) in 1626, the four men being known as "The Old Planters." The line is traced as follows: John¹ by his wife Marjory had Benjamin,² who by his wife Sarah Gardner had Freeborn,³ who by his wife Elizabeth [Skipperway] Fairfield had William,⁴ who by his wife Rebecca [Woodbury] Stone had Nathaniel,⁵ who by his wife Joanna [Baily] Day had John,⁶ who by his wife Eunice [Moses] Bartlett had Joseph,⁷ who by his second wife Anne Lathrop [Niles] Noyes had Francis Vergnies Balch,⁸ his eleventh and youngest child. On his mother's side Mr. Balch was the direct descendant in the eighth generation of Nicholas Noyes who settled at Newbury in 1635. The line of descent was Nicholas¹, John,² Daniel,³ Daniel,⁴ Samuel,⁵ who by his wife Rebecca [Wigglesworth] Wheeler had Nathan,⁶ who by his wife Sarah [Lathrop] Niles had Anne Lathrop Noyes who married Joseph Balch in 1827.

Joseph Balch was the President of the Merchants Insurance Company. He died in 1849, his youngest child Francis being then only ten years old. Francis, accordingly, grew up at home with his own sister, Eunice Anne, and his own brother, John. His half brother, Joseph W. Balch, afterward President of the Boylston Mutual Insurance Company, with whom his relations were affectionate, was twenty years older than himself. He studied for college under his uncle (by marriage) Stephen M. Weld and entered Harvard in 1855 at the age of sixteen. During the four years of his college

life he worked hard and each year led his class—by a large margin it is said. When he graduated in 1859, twenty years old, he was both valedictorian and class orator—a conspicuous double honor from which he shrank. The classics, together with a few modern favorites, were sources of great and life-long pleasure to him. Hand in hand with these tastes went an instinct for nature which led to the loving study of New-England field botany.

Mr. Balch entered the Harvard Law School in 1859, and eighteen months later graduated and was admitted to the bar. At this time he became a partner of Francis Winthrop Palfrey and came into professional relations with George S. Hillard. In 1862, while really an invalid, he enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Mass. Vol. Reg., of which his partner, Mr. Palfrey, was Lieutenant-Colonel. In a few months he was broken down by the hardships of the Peninsular campaign, and was barely nursed back to life from the ensuing fever. From the effects of this experience it is doubtful if he ever entirely recovered. In 1864 he became clerk of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and was for two years private secretary of Charles Sumner, and then his general executor and one of the literary executors. Sumner was one of his treasured memories. At this time he published a few small pamphlets on International Law and a new edition of "Blackwell on Tax Titles," adding considerable new matter. He made the original suggestion for the first Civil Service Reform Bill, drawing it in almost the precise form in which it was finally adopted. For a short time Mr. Balch was again in partnership with Mr. Palfrey, but in 1867 was admitted to the law office of William Minot where he remained for many years.

In 1868 he married his own cousin, Ellen Maria, daughter of Dr. Francis Vergnies and Elizabeth [Porter] Noyes, by whom he had seven daughters (two of whom died in childhood) and one son. Their married life was very beautiful. Mrs. Balch's death at Cohasset in 1884 was a loss always vividly present to Mr. Balch, though far from embittering or narrowing his life.

Professionally, success came slowly at first and there was time for the wide and scholarly reading which backed Mr. Balch in his unusual grasp of Conveyancing and Trust Law. On Mr. Minot's death in 1873 he opened an office for himself at 39 Court Street, continuing cordial relations with William Minot 2d, as also with William Minot 3d, the present representative of the name. In 1881 he admitted Charles S. Rackemann and in 1887 Felix Rackemann to the firm of Balch and Rackemann. The office was in 1889 removed to 23 Court Street.

Mr. Balch died quite suddenly on February 4th, 1898, of pneumonia with complications. For years his strength of spirit had been out of all proportion to his frailty of body.

Of his personal character this is not the place to speak. An idea of it might be had from the feeling of devotion—almost worship—he inspired in all who knew him; sometimes in those who knew him only slightly. He was a man of many and beautiful friendships. His great service was the demonstration that success in the world of competition is consistent with perfect gentleness, courtesy, charity, and the literal and every day application of the Golden Rule. His fitting eulogy was from the mouths of his associates of the bar, met to honor him after death. His fitting memorial is the good he did, which still lives after him.

By FRANCIS NOYES BALCH.

GEORGE PLUMER SMITH was born in West Newton (then Robbstown), Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1815. He was the son of James Smith and Polly (Plumer) Smith. James Smith, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to this country at twelve years of age, landing in Philadelphia. The family crossed the mountains early in the century and settled near West Newton. In the war of 1812 James Smith served in a troop of cavalry under Gen. Harrison and took part in the defence of Fort Meigs in 1813.

Through his mother George Plumer Smith traced his descent from a line of illustrious ancestors settled in England before the conquest. The Plumers came to this country at an early day. Francis Plumer, an ancestor of George Plumer Smith, was one of the original grantees of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Jonathan Plumer, Mr. Smith's great-grandfather, removed from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania in 1750, and was Commissary General to General Braddock in 1755. He also served in the army of General Forbes which in November, 1758, took possession of Fort Duquesne. His son, George Plumer, grandfather of Mr. Smith, was born December 5, 1761. He was a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1821 to 1827.

In 1830 George Plumer Smith went to Pittsburg and found employment in a large dry goods house. Some years later he entered into partnership with Wade Hampton and William Ebbs in the wholesale dry goods business, which proved highly successful. In 1851 he made an extended tour in Europe and the East. Soon after his return he retired from business with an ample fortune. When the civil war broke out, the Quartermaster's Department found the supply of woollen army cloth for the equipment of the 400,000 men called into the field after the battle of Bull Run, had not been delivered by the contractors, and on the urgent suggestion of General McLellan it was decided to send an agent to Europe to make the necessary purchases. Mr. Smith was designated for this mission by President Lincoln, and he sailed for Europe October 16, 1861. The uncertainty of the political situation in the United States

at that time caused our European creditors much uneasiness, and required great skill on the part of Mr. Smith in conducting his negotiations. He was, however, entirely successful, and on his return refused to accept any compensation from the Government. After this he spent some years in New York and in Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he owned valuable oil lands. In 1876 he removed to Philadelphia, which then became his permanent home.

He was a charter member of the Union League, and a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and of the Cobden Club in London. He was deeply interested in the study of history and genealogy, and was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and of the Historical Society of Wisconsin. He became a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1881, and in his will bequeathed to that Society the sum of ten thousand dollars. After providing liberally for many relatives and personal friends, he devoted the bulk of his large estate to asylums and hospitals, making the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia his residuary legatee.

Mr. Smith was a man of striking presence, one to be noticed among a thousand. He was tall, well proportioned, with an intellectual countenance, full of expression and character. In conversation, possessed of a courtly manner, he was deeply interesting. He had travelled widely, had met many notable men, had studied much and to advantage, and he overflowed with knowledge, which he imparted in a fascinating manner. He never married. He died in Philadelphia, February 13, 1898.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Smith will appear in an early number of the REGISTER.

JOHN THOMAS SCHARF, A.M., LL.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 1, 1843, and died at 88 Manhattan Avenue, New York City, Feb. 28, 1898. His death was caused by paralysis of the heart. He was the second son of Thomas G. Scharf, a grain merchant of Baltimore. His education was obtained at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Parochial School, and Calvert Hall, Baltimore, and Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Maryland.

After leaving school, he entered his father's employment, but soon enlisted in the First Maryland Artillery of the Confederate Army. When he enlisted, June 1, 1861, he was still under age. He served in the Confederate Army for two years, being thrice wounded, at Cedar Run, Second Manassas and Chancellorsville. The last of these wounds was so serious that he was sent to a hospital in Richmond. He was then appointed a midshipman in the Confederate Navy as a reward for his gallant conduct in the battle of Cedar Run. He served on a number of vessels, among them the steamer Sampson, with which he remained at Savannah until the city was evacuated by General Beauregard, when the vessel was ordered up

the Savannah River to burn the Savannah and Charleston Railroad bridge, and thence to Augusta. From Augusta, he received orders to go to Richmond and, on arriving there, was directed to proceed to Canada with despatches. He was taken prisoner by a Federal cavalryman at Port Tobacco, Maryland, and was confined in the old Capitol prison in Washington until the end of the war. He then returned to Baltimore and engaged in the lumber business. Afterward he was engaged in the same business in Petersburg, Virginia, but soon returned to Baltimore.

He retired from business, began the study of law and was admitted to the Baltimore County Bar in 1873. He had meantime become interested in the National Guard of Maryland, was elected captain, and lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment, and served as colonel on the governor's staff, from which fact he was usually known as Colonel Scharf. While practising law, he became interested in politics and was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1877. From 1888 to 1892, he was commissioner of the land office of Maryland. From 1893 to 1897, he served as Chinese inspector at the port of New York under appointment of President Cleveland. On his resignation from that position, he took up the practice of law in New York City. He had charge of the Maryland exhibit at the New Orleans exposition and was also a commissioner to the Atlanta exposition.

He was an indefatigable student and compiler of historical material, gathering, in the preparation of his works, old manuscripts, pamphlets, and books from all possible sources. Many of these he sold, but a large part of his collections he presented to the Johns Hopkins University in 1893. As a historical writer, his work was chiefly confined to the State of Maryland, and he diligently searched the files of old newspapers for items of historic interest. His "Chronicles of Baltimore" appeared in 1874, incorporating Griffith's "Annals of Baltimore" and continuing the work, with important additions, to the date of publication. In 1879, his "History of Maryland" in three volumes was published. This is the most extensive history of the State ever written. These books were followed by "Baltimore City and County," a ponderous royal octavo, in 1881, and the "History of Western Maryland" in two volumes in 1882. He also published a "History of Westchester County," New York a "History of the Confederate States' Navy" in 1887, a "History of Delaware" in two volumes, and a "History of St. Louis," Missouri, in two volumes; while he was also associated with Mr. T. Westcott in the preparation of a "History of Philadelphia," in three volumes, which appeared in 1884.

Col. Scharf married Miss Mary McDougal of Baltimore in 1868 and had two daughters and one son.

By BERNARD C. STEINER, Ph.D.

FRANKLIN STILES PHELPS, a life member since 1877, died in Lynn, Massachusetts, after a long illness, March 5, 1898, aged sixty-four years. He was born at Fort Covington, Franklin County, New York, September 15, 1833. His father was James Phelps, who was born at Alstead, New Hampshire, August 28, 1794, and his mother was Rebecca (Willard) Phelps, born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, February 28, 1795. His father dying in August, 1838, before the son was five years old, the son came east with his mother and resided in Stoddard, New Hampshire, until 1852, when he came to Boston an entire stranger and engaged in business, mainly the insurance business, in which he became a junior partner in the firm of Oliver Brewster, doing business on State Street. At the death of Oliver Brewster he succeeded to the business, under the firm name of F. S. Phelps & Co. In 1867 he purchased the estate numbered 768 Boston Street, Lynn, near East Saugus, and resided there until his death. He was educated principally at Tubbs Union Academy, Washington, New Hampshire, was fond of art and literature, and was all his life a great student, collecting a library of two thousand volumes, and occasional newspaper articles were his only literary efforts. He held the office of notary public and was a member of Joseph Warren Lodge of Free Masons, Boston.

Mr. Phelps married October 14, 1863, Mary Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Samuel Richardson of Boston. His wife's death occurred about eight weeks before his own. Their children were James Franklin, born at Boston, December 10, 1864, now a resident of Lynn; John Samuel, born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, August 26, 1866, a physician at 89 Charles Street, Boston; and Willard Schetky, born at Lynn, December 28, 1868, died February 5, 1874.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER, Esq.

WILLIAM COTHREN, A.M., was born in Farmington, Maine, November 28, 1819, of Scotch ancestry, the name being originally Cochran. He was the son of William and Hannah (Cooper) Cothren. Graduating at Bowdoin College in 1843, he began his law studies at his home, but the next year removed to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he continued his studies under Judge Charles B. Phelps, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Connecticut in 1845. He soon gained a lucrative business and held and maintained a high rank among the distinguished attorneys of the Litchfield County Bar for more than fifty years. Always active, energetic and studious, the law did not occupy his whole time, and the incidents of the early history of his adopted town and those adjoining presented a rich field for his mind and labor, and in ten years he had gathered

a great store of local historical matter, which he edited and published in 1854, as the first volume of "The History of Ancient Woodbury." It was one of the pioneers of the now innumerable town histories, and a model in its way. Two additional volumes have been issued since that time comprising more recent events. He was until his death constantly occupied in genealogical and historical work, having been a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society since 1847, a member and vice president of the Connecticut Historical Society and a corresponding member of other state historical societies.

In his chosen profession, Mr. Cothren was for thirty years actively engaged in the trial of causes in court, and was employed in many of the most important trials in the State. He was often in the Supreme Court of Errors, and his briefs and arguments were exhaustive of the law on his side of the action, and no attorney dared to presume that he would overlook any point. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1865, and had some practice before it. In the trials of fact before the Superior Court, and Courts of Common Pleas, he had a rare faculty of presenting his own side, and of extracting admissions by cross-examination from the opposing side, and in impressing the jury favorably. His manner was pleasing and his presence striking. He never indulged in oratorical flights, but talked plainly and to the point. His opponents were liable to feel his sarcasm, and that perhaps was his greatest fault,—he was too bitter and relentless towards his foes.

He was an active politician and held during his long life many public offices, representing his town in the General Assembly and the district in the Senate. He was one of the earliest members of the Republican party, and was justly proud of its success in the cause of human freedom. In the Civil War of 1861, he gave up his whole time and means to patriotic work, and while physically unable to take to the field in person he did the noblest kind of home service, for which he was amply rewarded by the honored place Ancient Woodbury held at the front. At the close of the war he became very active in obtaining pensions for the disabled veterans and those depending on them, seldom receiving any remuneration therefor. His great knowledge of history and his faculty for relating such matters, and his overflowing humor, caused him to be in great demand as a speaker on the occasion of any public celebration in his vicinity, and his orations on those occasions were almost always supplemented by an appropriate humorous poem. He was a rapid and prolific writer, contributing frequently to periodicals both in prose and in verse. He published several pamphlets of a local nature besides the great work of his life, the three volumes of his town's history, which have long been out of print and are not easily obtained. While in debate he was sarcastic and offen-

sive, his writings are singularly free from all invective or unpleasant allusions to persons, and he excelled in newspaper obituaries.

He had a beautiful home, situated on the broad main street of the town, and surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, with the grounds skilfully laid out. Here he and his wife, Mary J. Steele, lived many happy years, having only one child, a daughter who with the mother and wife were called home years ago, and the patriarch, infirm from rheumatic troubles, lived among his treasured books and papers, still a student, young in heart and clear in mind, tenderly cared for by stranger hands till March 11, 1898, when he joined the loved wife and child.

REV. SOLON WANTON BUSH, D.D., a member of this society since 1860, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 11, 1819, and died in Boston, March 19, 1898. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Borden) Bush, and was a direct descendant of Governor Wanton Clark, who was first elected governor of Rhode Island in 1676. Mr. Bush was educated in the Newport schools, and entered into commercial life, but as that was distasteful to him, he made up his mind to prepare for the Unitarian ministry. He therefore resumed his studies, fitted for college, and was admitted to Brown University in 1841, graduating in the class of 1845. He then entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1848.

His first settlement was over the Unitarian Society of Burlington, Vermont. In June, 1849, he married Theoda Davis Foster. He remained in Burlington for five years, at the end of which time he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church of Brattleboro', Vermont, which trust he filled for three years. In 1857 he went to Medfield, Massachusetts, as pastor of the First Church, remaining there till 1864. In 1863 he assumed the editorial charge of the *Christian Register*, occupying the position of editor-in-chief till 1872, at which time he retired from active work on the paper; though he was a member of its editorial board, and influenced its policy till the time of his death. In 1873 he again resumed ministerial duties by accepting the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Needham, Massachusetts, over which society he presided till 1888, giving up his duties at that time on account of failing health. After resigning his parish, he occupied his time in traveling and in literary work, for which latter he was especially fitted. He was fond of history, and for a succession of winters gave a course of lectures on American History, and American Statesmen, before the Young Men's Christian Union.

His editorial work was a pleasure, and was a natural sequence of his early training. In addition to his connection with the *Regis-*

ter, he served, at different times, as correspondent to various newspapers. He was the regular correspondent of the *London Daily News* during the War of the Rebellion; and was well known to the readers of the *Woman's Journal* and also to those of the *London Enquirer*. His journalistic instinct was so well recognized that he was often called upon to report the doings of early Unitarian conferences. In speaking of his connection with the *London News*, Dr. E. E. Hale said of him: "When the great crisis of this civil war of ours came on, and when the *London Daily News*—the principal agency by which liberalism and freedom expressed themselves day by day to London and the people of England—when the *London News* wanted their regular correspondent in this country, this country minister (Mr. Bush) was the man who did that work better for them than any senator of the United States, than any member of the House of Representatives, than any one of the journalists who are the sophists of our modern civilization."

At a memorial service held at the American Unitarian Association building, a life long friend said, in speaking of his influence as editor of the *Register*, "He made the paper a more natural paper than it was: he made it show, what so few religious papers do show, what the word 'religion' is and what it means; that it is better for the people of the day to study the history of to-day than to discover what were the relations of the Greek Church and the Roman Church in the eleventh century."

Mr. Bush's pastoral relations might be described as of "the good old fashioned kind." He was interested in all things pertaining to his parishoners' welfare; he was a trusty counselor, and was always ready to hold out a helping hand to the needy and afflicted or give a word of encouragement to the struggling. All his life he was interested in Unitarianism and Unitarian work. His early training was under the ministry of Dr. Channing, and he was in close contact with such Unitarian leaders as Gannett, Dewey, Parker and their comrades. During the last two years of his life he occupied his leisure moments in writing his reminiscences of these and other leaders, and his last address in public was before the Boston Ministerial Association, at which meeting he read from those memoirs. He died suddenly, March 19, 1898. He had been somewhat feeble in body for some months, but his mind was clear and active to the last. The very morning of his death he wrote a sentiment for a birthday calendar which was to be presented to friend about his own age. It showed his Christian faith and was well fitted to his own life. It was: "Old age is lovely as seen in a life of more than four score years brightened by a Christ faith and rich in peace and joy."

By JOHN STANDISH FOSTER BUSH, M.D.

ROLAND WORTHINGTON, son of Jonathan and Fannie (Smith) Worthington, was born 22 Sept., 1817, in the portion of Springfield, Massachusetts, which was later incorporated as Agawam. His father, born there 29 Sept., 1779, was a sturdy, intelligent farmer, who took lively interest in the town's affairs and filled several town offices; his mother was born at Groton, Connecticut, August, 1784.

Roland graduated from the district school of his native town into the sterner school of work at the age of twelve, supporting and educating himself for the next eight years. In March, 1837, he found employment in the counting-room of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, then under the editorship of Nathan Hale. Close application to business seriously impaired his health; and, in 1843, a journey up the Mediterranean gave him, by actual observation, an enlarged knowledge of Europe, and a supplemental winter passed in the South furnished a practical insight into the political and social conditions, which was of much value to him, as the great questions raised by the Civil War were developed. In June, 1845, he took charge of the *Daily Evening Traveller*, which was launched 1st April, 1845, projected as a strictly orthodox paper by its originators and first editors, Rev. George Punchard and Dea. Ferdinand Andrews; from that time until 1 May, 1890, its history and his own were "one and inseparable." Later the *State Register* was incorporated with the paper, and subsequently the *Atlas*, *Daily Bee* and the *Chronicle* were merged into it, a consummation by the then (1857) editor, which was, however, deemed Quixotic by the proprietor, as it soon after proved. The finances, often so limited as to be insufficient for the payment of the employes on Saturday, were divided among them, and he walked to his home in Roxbury because of the lack of the price for omnibus fare.

All of the Boston dailies, in the early days, save the *Mail* and *Times*, were six-penny sheets, and newsboys were not permitted to cry any of them for sale on the streets; they were sold "by subscription only." In 1848 Daniel Webster arranged a meeting at Marshfield, on the political issues of the hour. Gen. Zachary Taylor had been nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Worthington engaged Dr. James W. Stone, an expert stenographer of that time, to report Mr. Webster's address, in which the "Great Expounder" described Taylor's nomination as one "not fit to be made"; he drove the doctor to the scene, and, with his notes, back to Boston, distancing all other papers. The "Traveller extra" of the next morning had an immense sale, the newsboys crying lustily through the day. The report was sent to the *N. Y. Herald* and later formed the basis for the formation of the "Press Association." The news of the French Revolution of 1848 was telegraphed from New York, the first sent over the wires from that city, published in Boston. Its importance

strangely escaped observation in the offices of the other papers, but the press facilities of the *Traveller* were exerted to their utmost, and the newsboys' cry of "*Traveller Extra*.—Revolution in France.—Fall of Louis Philippe," resounded upon every thoroughfare;—the day of newspapers "by subscription only" was ended.

Mr. Worthington was one of the earliest of the "Free Soilers" of Massachusetts, and joined the Republican party at its organization, continuing through life steadfast to its principles. In 1859 he represented Roxbury in the Legislature. In 1860 his paper was first to suggest the name of the man who became the great War Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1869 its entire influence was exerted to expose and overthrow the corruption which existed in the Boston Police Department and which sought entrenchment through its candidature for the mayoralty. The triumphant re-election of Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff was the result, and the reorganizing of the municipal affairs of the city was immediately begun.

By his service upon the staff of Gov. William Claflin, 1869–72, Mr. Worthington acquired the rank and title of colonel. In 1873 and '74 he served in the Boston Board of Aldermen. When in 1879 the political status of the Commonwealth was so seriously threatened, he brought forward the name of John D. Long, and, although strenuously opposed by the other Republican dailies of Boston, he was nominated and elected. Again in 1883 against every other Republican paper in Boston, George D. Robinson was advocated as the man for the occasion, and the result need not be stated here. In the broad field of national affairs Mr. Worthington was zealous and watchful, his position always firm and uncompromising, his approval of that deemed just and right was unstinted, and his condemnation of wrong or injustice was not withheld. His nomination as Collector of the Port of Boston in 1882 was without his solicitation, and his service of four years in the position was faithfully performed, although the *Traveller* was always under his watchful control. While he did very little writing for its columns, all editorials were required to have the endorsement of "R. W." by his hand upon the proof, before publication. His benefactions were countless, but generally unknown, save to the recipient; the deserving poor or distressed were always patiently heard, and their appeal was never made in vain. Many who subsequently gained eminence and wealth obtained their start in life in his employ, and owe their success in great degree to the teachings and encouragements from him received. He was a regular attendant with the "First Religious Society" of Roxbury,—a resident member of the N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. since 1882; a member of the Mass. Horticultural Soc., and one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts Club. Love for home and family precluded desire for secret associations, fraternal or otherwise. He married Abbie Bartlett Adams,

26 April, 1854, and four children were born to him—a son who deceased at the age of two years, another who bears the father's name, and two daughters who, with their mother, surrounded him when, on the 20th March, 1898, at the age of more than four score years, his mortal life ended.

By I. GILBERT ROBBINS.

Col. WHEELOCK GRAVES VEAZEY, LL. D., a resident member since 1892, was born in Brentwood, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, Dec. 5, 1835, and died in Washington, D. C., March 22, 1898. He was a son of Jonathan and Anne (Stevens) Veazey, and was the youngest of ten children. His grandfather, Jonathan Veazey, and his great grandfather, Benjamin Veazey, were citizens of Brentwood. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1859, and at the Albany Law School in 1860. He continued his law studies for some months, under the Hon. Gilman Marston, at Exeter, and opened a law office at Springfield, Windsor Co., Vermont, in December, 1860.

In May, 1861, soon after the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in Company A of the Third Vt. Regiment and was elected captain of the company, and in August was promoted to the rank of major, and a little later was made lieutenant-colonel. In October, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, which he commanded till it was mustered out in August, 1863. Col. Veazey took part in the seven days battle before Richmond, under McClellan, and at one time was on the staff of Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith. At the Battle of Gettysburg, his regiment formed a part of the third division of the First Army Corps, under General Doubleday, and rendered signal service in the flank attack upon Pickett's division, and in the celebrated repulse of the same on the third day of the battle. His efficient service in that battle won for him a Congressional medal.

On his return to Vermont, at the close of 1863, though his health was much impaired, Col. Veazey resumed the practice of law at Rutland. He was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1864 to 1872, publishing nine volumes; State Senator, 1872-3; Registrar in Bankruptcy from 1873 until the repeal of the law; Commissioner for revising the laws of the State in 1880, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont 1879 to 1889, when he resigned to accept a position on the Interstate Commerce Commission, serving until 1897, when his health failed. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1876. He was trustee of Dartmouth College from 1880 to 1892, and was given the degree of LL.D. by his Alma Mater in 1887. Col. Veazey took great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, being Commander of the

Roberts Post, Rutland, when first organized; Commander of the department of Vermont for three years and Judge Advocate General, 1887-8. In 1890, at the National Encampment in Boston, he was elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He delivered many public addresses on military and literary occasions.

Col. Veazey had great versatility and put his best efforts into everything he undertook. He was honest, sincere, of sterling character, a brave soldier, an able lawyer, a learned and upright judge. As a lawyer he will be remembered as the defender of Phair in the eight trials on the indictment for murder. On the 23d of June, 1861, he was married to Julia A. Beard, daughter of the Hon. Albin and Julia A. (Young) Beard of Nashua, New Hampshire. She survives him, with two children, Anne Gettysburg (Mrs. Clifford S. Walton), and Albin B. Veazey. The funeral took place in Washington and the interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

By DAVID H. BROWN, A.B.

WILLIAM SMITH HILLS, LL.B., was born at Silver Creek, Floyd County, Georgia, Nov. 4, 1837. He was the son of Dennis and Eliza Ann (Henderson) Hills. His immigrant ancestor was Joseph Hills, who was born in Billericay, Essex County, England, in 1602, and in 1638 with his wife, Rose, came to New England in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Johnson says of him: "He was a man active for to bring the laws of the country in order." He was selectman in 1644, Speaker of the General Court in 1647, and later was representative from Malden and from Newbury. The line of descent is as follows: Joseph¹; Samuel² (1652-1732) a soldier in King Philip's war; Smith,³ born Newbury, 1706; Smith,⁴ born Newbury, 1763; Dennis,⁵ born Leominster, Mass., 1800; William Smith.⁶

William Smith Hills was educated in Georgia Scientific Institute, graduated in the law department of Harvard College 1860, and took course of civil law in the College of France at Paris 1860-61. He then studied two or three years in Germany. Returning to Georgia, he enlisted in the cavalry service under Gen. Forrest and was surrendered with General Richard Taylor's command in 1865. His own comment on this period is: "Our South made a heroic struggle, but our secession was a mistake." After the war he practised law in Rome, Georgia, for ten or eleven years, and in 1872 removed to St. Louis, where he rose to eminence in his profession and "began to accumulate a fortune." In 1881 he went to El Paso, engaging in real estate and commercial affairs. He became one of the leading men of the growing Texas city, was closely identified with its progress and co-operated generously in all its public and charitable

enterprises. After some years at El Paso his health showed signs of declining and he gave up business and removed to New York. He spent much time in Europe in these later years. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, March 26, 1898.

Mr. Hills became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1896. He was a man of scholarly attainments and wide information. He spoke German, French and Spanish fluently and could converse in Italian and Hebrew. He enjoyed reading the Greek and Latin authors in the original. He was a genial, attractive, warm hearted man, drawing to himself the confidence and affection of those who shared his friendship.

He married in 1865 Miss Mary Cooper Cleghorn, who survives him with two children, Mrs. Florence Eliza (Hills) Waters, wife of Dudley E. Waters of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Mr. Lee Hills of New York.

By the REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

REV. WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THAYER, A.B., was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, February 23, 1820. He was the son of Davis Thayer, a leading citizen and manufacturer of Franklin, whose descendants have always retained great influence in the affairs of their native town. His mother was Betsey (Makepeace) Thayer. Young Thayer fitted for college at the Franklin academy, and was graduated from Brown University in 1843. After this he taught school for several years in Attleboro', South Braintree and Franklin. Meantime he had been studying theology with the Rev. Jacob Ide, of West Medway, and was licensed to preach by the Mendon conference of the Congregational Church in 1844. His first pastorate was at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard; from there he went to Ashland, Massachusetts, where he was installed in June, 1849, and where he remained until 1857. This period of his life was entirely successful, but upon its completion he gave up the work of the active ministry on account of a difficulty with his throat. He continued to preach occasionally, however, until the end of his life, and was always in demand in the pulpits of the neighboring churches of all denominations, on account of his genial spirit, his fresh and vigorous thought and his remarkable breadth and catholicity of spirit.

After leaving the pastorate at Ashland he was engaged as editor of the Home Monthly Magazine, a position which he continued to hold for five years, until 1862. During all these years he had been very active in the anti-slavery movement, as well as in the temperance reform. Twice he was sent to the legislature, once from Ashland and again from Franklin in 1863. So prominent did he become as a public servant of the reform interests that he was made secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, a position which he held for fifteen years, resigning in 1878. During the

last thirty years of his life his time was chiefly given to authorship, where he achieved success as a writer of juvenile books, such as very few have attained. The number of his published books is more than forty, including the lives of many of our public men of the civil war period, a young people's history of the civil war in four volumes, and the lives of many successful Americans of a later period. Some of these have been translated into a dozen languages, and have reached a total circulation which is phenomenal. Of his *Life of Garfield* more than a million copies were sold, and not the larger part in this country. Several times rival editions were published in the same foreign country, owing to lack of international copyright; and in one instance, a volume was translated three times and published in three rival editions in Italy alone.

He was one of the first writers in our country to adopt a simple and natural style, such as was adapted to the comprehension of young people. This doubtless contributed a great deal to his success, but in addition to this he had many other qualities of mind and heart which were vital elements in his success with young people. He was brave, manly, and generous, always just to an opponent and always kind to the unfortunate. The real secret of his success was his deep sympathy with all mankind, the erring and helpless as well as the more fortunate. This always kept him young. He never lost his interest in contemporary life, especially the young life of his day. He was known in all the schools about him as a constant friend and sympathetic counselor. Some day his statue ought to rise before the Franklin schools, beside that of his fellow townsman, Horace Mann. He was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1872.

In 1845 Mr. Thayer married Rebecca W. Richards, of Dover, Massachusetts, who survives him. Of their five children, two are now living—Eugene R. of Colorado, and Addison M. of Franklin. Mr. Thayer died on the eighth of April, 1898, and his ashes rest in the Franklin Cemetery.

By WILLIAM G. WARD.

PHILIP HOWES SEARS, a resident member from 1855, was born at Brewster, Massachusetts, Dec. 30, 1822, and died in Boston, May 1, 1898. His father, John Sears, was a descendant of the pioneer, Richard Sears or Sares (John,^a Edward,^b Willard,^c John,^d Paul,^e Richard^f), who came from England before 1633, and was one of the founders of the ancient town of Yarmouth. Philip H. Sears owned, at the time of his death, the ancestral estate, situated on the borders of East Dennis and Brewster. Among his direct ancestors were included several who distinguished themselves for bravery, as Capt. Paul Sears, who commanded a company in the Narraganset War; and Edward Sears, our associate's grandfather, who was a Revolu-

tionary soldier. Through maternal lines he could trace his lineage from Elder William Brewster, Gov. Thomas Prince, Elder John Chipman, John Howland and other well known Plymouth Colony settlers. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1844, standing second in a class which included such men as Francis Parkman, Leverett Saltonstall and other names widely known. He chose the profession of law; was called to the College as a tutor in 1848, but remained only a single year, and was graduated from the Law School in 1849. Admitted to the bar at once, he took high rank in the profession. In addition to an important general practice, he was retained as the attorney of The Old Colony Railroad Company, The Boston Water Power Co. and other corporations. He was a member of the City Council in 1888; representative to the Legislature in 1860-1; overseer of Harvard College, 1859 to 1865; a trustee of the Public Library. He took much interest in historical subjects; joined the Society of Colonial Wars, the Bostonian Society, as well as the Historic Genealogical Society; was vice-president of the Cape Cod Association; a member of the Archæological Institute and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also connected with the Somerset, Country, Thursday Evening and Unitarian Clubs. He had been a worshiper at King's Chapel and a vestryman of the parish for thirty years or more.

He married, April 23, 1861, Sarah Pratt Lyman, daughter of George W. and Mrs. Anne (Pratt) Lyman, a sister of the late Mrs. Robert Treat Paine. She survives him with their five children. Of these one son, Francis Philip, is a lawyer; the other son, Richard, is a real estate dealer.

By the REV. CHARLES HENRY POPE, A.B.

RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., was elected a corresponding member of this Society, February 7, 1873. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 22, 1832. The following is his paternal ancestry: Stephen [*vide* REGISTER, xxiv. 196], Samuel, Abel. His mother was Catharine Whittemore Stevens, daughter of Lieut. William Stevens, U.S.A. He prepared for college under Professor Albert Harkness, and graduated from Harvard College in 1854. He soon entered upon the work of the ministry in the Episcopal church and was rector successively in Newton, Massachusetts; Boston; Nashua, New Hampshire; Portland, Maine; and Geneva, New York. He served as President of Hobart College during a portion of his ministry in Geneva. In May, 1876, he was elected Bishop of Iowa. He was for many years Secretary of the House of Deputies, and in 1868 was chosen Historiographer of the Episcopal Church in America. Bishop Perry was a careful and voluminous writer upon every

subject with which he had to do, and is said to have published more books than any other author in the Episcopal Church. His Bibliography is published by the American Historical Association [Annual Report for 1889, pp. 321, 328], but this does not include his recent publications. He was industrious and painstaking, and recovered very many documents throughout America, which prove helpful in determining the services and influence of the constituency of the Episcopal body.

Bishop Perry received many honors from colleges in Europe and America, and was recognized in every school of letters as an ardent and zealous chronicler of religious affairs. As historiographer, he edited "Collections," "Journals," "Documents," "Proceedings," and these equipped him to be the historian of his church. Much might be said of the honors received and the writings produced, but these are fully treated in other places, to which reference is given; and at no distant day an authoritative biography will be prepared and published. A brief sketch fails to do justice to the large service he rendered.

He married, January 15, 1862, Sarah A. W. Smith, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas Mather Smith. He died in Dubuque, Iowa, May 13, 1898, leaving no children. [*Vide* Appleton's Encyclopedia, National Magazine, 1894, vol. xix., Nos. 4, 5.]

By the REV. ANSON TITUS.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, A.M., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., honorary member of this Society since 1884, was born at Liverpool, England, December 29, 1809. The name was formerly Gledestane, from the abundance of gledes (or kites) in the stony region of Lanarkshire, where the family originated. Herbert de Gledstane was one of the Scottish lairds who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. His grandsons were called Gladstones, one of whom, Thomas, was a flour dealer and ship owner at Leith. His son, Sir John Gladstones, settled at Liverpool in 1787, where he became a prosperous merchant, and a member of Parliament. The "s" was dropped from his name, by royal warrant, in 1835. His second wife was Ann Robertson, a descendant of Henry III. of England, and of Robert Bruce of Scotland. Of their six children, William Ewart was the third son, the bent of whose mind was doubtless affected by the habit of Sir John in arguing all questions, great and small, with his four boys.

At the age of eleven William Ewart Gladstone was said to be "the prettiest little boy that ever went to Eton." Few men were more remarkable through life for manly beauty. All the boys of the street knew his magnificent figure, which once seen could never be forgotten. Strangers were impressed with his noble features, and specially thrilled with his "radiant eyes," which age could never

dim. During his student days, he was not given to athletics, and cared little for games; yet he kept a boat, and was "a tremendous walker." Through life he improved every chance for vigorous exercise, as was seen in his well-known delight in felling the huge oaks of Hawarden. His political opponents said it was "just like him to cut down something he could never make grow again." His great strength both of muscle and will made him a superb horseman. At school his tastes were more literary than scientific or metaphysical. As in after life, he was untiring in study, seeking to learn the spirit rather than the letter of his tasks. In 1828 he entered Christ Church College at Oxford, where his great ability was immediately recognized. The Debating Club, of which he became one of the strongest and most conservative members, was intensely Tory. He said, in later years, that he did not there learn "to set a due value on the imperishable and inestimable principles of human liberty." Already a zealous partisan of the Church, he gave much time to Biblical and patristic studies, and urged his father to allow him to become a clergyman; but he knew his son better than that. In December, 1831, he graduated with a "double first," and, a few months later, went to Italy for the first time. Intending to practice law, he entered his name at Lincoln's Inn, where he studied for more than six years, but withdrew without seeking admission to the bar.

He had already entered upon that political career which has won the admiration of the world. Summoned from Italy, "as the hope of the stern and unbending Tories of that day," he took his seat in Parliament in January, 1833, as the expected champion of "that party which set itself against any and every manner of reform." As a young man he was modest and unassuming, and the house soon saw that he never spoke to show himself, but only because he had something to say. His minute knowledge and amazing memory of financial details speedily made him the acknowledged leader in that department. No language can give an adequate impression of his marvelous oratory. "He could brighten the dulllest financial subject with the musical touch of genius." In 1852 he crushed the financial scheme of his great rival, D'Israeli, when it was said, "the budget was there one hour and it was gone the next." He was called to the premiership four times, in most cases because he was the only man who could be thought of or who was willing to meet some pressing exigency. When defeated and compelled to resign, it was not long before he was summoned again to take the helm. At all times his eye was on current events, and anything of special importance was sure to call him to the front. When the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria roused the nation in 1874, Gladstone had been rarely seen in Parliament, and was for many months, seemingly, immersed wholly in theological studies and debates; but, like an

unexpected thunderbolt, he appeared in the House and startled the nation with speeches and pamphlets that stirred the people as almost never before, declaring that the Turkish officials should be driven out "bag and baggage." Certainly had Gladstone been at the front in 1895 and 1896, the Armenian massacres would have quickly ceased.

Almost no man ever equalled him in the power of persuasion. "He could persuade any man to anything,—himself included." "I am out of all political sympathy with Gladstone," said one, "but so long as he spoke I was his disciple. If he had told us to go out and fire the town, I should have gone." "The personal devotion he inspired in his followers was one of the wonders of our time." The last part of his public life was best known by his struggle for Home Rule in Ireland, of which it was said, "He was the English statesman who set aside everything, place, power, popularity, all that could make life dear to any ambitious man, for the sake of serving a country so poor and so lowly, that it could offer for such services no reward whatever but the reward of gratitude." His political record has been spoken of as the most contradictory ever known. He began as the intense opponent of every reform, and ended as the world's leader in the most radical reforms. But all these changes were the necessary result of his mental and spiritual nature. Apparent inconsistencies were simply the growth of his sturdy convictions of right and not the outcome of fickle-minded frivolity. Always simply true to what he believed at the time to be right, he was frank to acknowledge his mistake when he saw it.

Aside from his work as statesman, Mr. Gladstone was emphatically a man of letters. His working power would be the marvel of any age. No subject that could interest humanity failed to have an absorbing interest for him. "Not content with being orator and statesman, he must also be theologian, critic of Homer and Dante, and translator of Horace." When most busy in Parliament, one would suppose from his letters that he never thought of finance or politics, but only of "patristic literature, mediæval philosophy, or ancient and modern potteries." What to him was rest would have seemed to any other man extraordinary energy and overwork in literary and theological pursuits. It amazed the reading world to see a man retired from public life at the age of eighty-six entering with profound interest into every subject that concerns men and women, and dealing vigorous blows to every antagonist, whether in politics, theology, classical learning or science. His literary labors alone would have made him distinguished. Yet men of scholarship and discernment, who hung entranced on his lips as an orator, testified what many others have felt, that they could not read his works without weariness. His translation of Horace is a masterpiece of exact and universal scholarship; yet to one who delights in the

charms of Horace himself, it is dry and dreary as the sands of Sahara. "The persuasive witchery of his eloquence will be poorly understood by generations to come. For it is not found in the word, the phrase, the argument, or the thought. It came mostly from the spirit that warmed the breath of the man, sounded in his voice, and looked out of his eyes."

The substratum and crown of his life was his faith in God and the Bible, out of which sprang that overmastering love of mankind by which his life was permeated and controlled. Even as a boy at Eton he was openly persistent in religious living, and would tolerate no levity on sacred subjects. During an Oxford vacation, the train on which he was traveling was badly wrecked, but no one injured. When the passengers reached an inn, after a long walk, the young student proposed that they should thank God for their escape from peril. They gladly assented and asked him to lead. Only long after did they learn the name of their devout fellow-traveler. The influence of Oxford turned his early religious proclivities into "passionate Churchmanship and intensity of belief in the divine commission of the Established Church." It was his unwavering determination through life to make all his public as well as private actions conform to his religious convictions.

The Queen offered Mr. Gladstone an earldom which he "gracefully and gratefully" declined. No title could enhance the affection and admiration of his countrymen for the simple name of William Ewart Gladstone. Higher and nobler than all titles that could be conferred "by royal mandate" stands that magnificent epithet applied to him, nobody knows when or by whom, but adopted by common consent, so that "as long as the reign of Queen Victoria shall remain in the memory of civilized man, he will be known as 'The Grand Old Man.'" Though his political foes were, of course, many, Mr. Gladstone is said to have had no personal enemies. In private life he was beloved by all who knew him. In society he was the center of attraction, and his rich, sweet voice in songs and ballads delighted many a social circle. "His absolute justice, kindness and orderliness, made him perfect master of his household. He was simply idolized by his servants, who would have laid down their lives for him."

On the morning of May 19, 1898, he passed peacefully to rest, and the whole civilized world has not ceased to mourn the loss. By special request of Parliament he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Gladstone married July 2, 1839, Catharine, sister of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, on whose death she became the owner of Hawarden. Always thoroughly one "in purpose, in spirit, in heart and in soul," their marriage was as nearly ideal as human frailty will admit. They had eight children. The eldest son, William Henry, sat in Parliament for twenty years, and died in 1891; the second is

the Reverend Stephen, rector of Hawarden; the third is a merchant in Calcutta; and Herbert, the youngest, is still in Parliament, where he has held important offices. Of their four daughters, one died in 1850; two are wives of clergymen; and Helen, one of the best educated women in England, is vice-principal of Newnham College at Cambridge, one of the only two institutions in England for the higher education of women.

By the REV. SILVANUS HAYWARD, A.M.

REV. GEORGE DUDLEY WILDES, D.D., was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 19, 1819. He was fitted for Harvard College, but instead of entering there became teacher of mathematics in Chauncy-Hall School in Boston. He studied for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Smith of Kentucky, at New Bedford in 1846. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Eastburn of Massachusetts, at Dedham in 1848. He served in Trinity and St. Paul's Churches in Boston, in the years 1849-1854, and for some years was principal of a school in Boston. From 1859 to 1867 he was rector of Grace Church in Salem, and while there was appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Education.

In 1861 and 1862 he assisted in raising the Nineteenth and Twenty-third regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers. He organized a field hospital, volunteered as its head and was appointed chaplain. In 1867 he became rector of Christ Church at Riverdale on the Hudson, where he labored for twenty-five years, and on retiring was made rector *emeritus*. He was well known throughout the Episcopal Church as the efficient secretary of the Church Congress for many years. In this capacity he edited eleven volumes of papers and addresses. Besides these he published various sermons and addresses, edited Bishop Griswold's "Lectures on Prayer," and translated George Herbert's Latin poems.

Dr. Wildes died in Riverdale, June 3, 1898. A tablet has been erected to his memory in the church where he served so long. He married in 1846, Harriet Howard, daughter of the late Benjamin Howard of Boston, who, with a son and two daughters, survives him.

By the REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, late vice-president of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 22, 1820, and died at Boston, Massachusetts, July 1, 1898. He was the only son of Hon. Levi and Elizabeth Williams (Clapp) Woodbury. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of John Woodbury who, in 1630, with his brother William and others of Roger Conant's Company at Cape Ann, settled on Bass

river, in that part of Salem in the Bay Colony, now within the limits of Beverly. The Woodbury brothers came from Somersetshire, England, in 1624. From them have descended a line of good men and citizens of public spirit, the most eminent of whom has been the father of Mr. Woodbury, who was, in New Hampshire, justice of the Supreme Court, many times a member and a speaker of the House of Representatives and Governor of the State. In the nation, he was, at various times, senator, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury and justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Woodbury was educated in the best schools of his day, supplemented by a portion of a course at a college in the district of Columbia. He took a course in law under the tutelage of the Attorney General of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-first year. He commenced the practice of his profession in the State of Alabama, where he remained four years. He came to Boston in 1845. Under his father's inspiration the young lawyer became an unusually close student of public law, constitutional and international. The third and fourth volumes of his father's works were edited by the son, who was also an associate editor of cases reported in the First Circuit Court of the United States. Following his father's example, he oftener refused than accepted public office. In 1857 he served a term in the New Hampshire Legislature, and in 1870, 1871, similar terms as a representative of Boston in the General Court of Massachusetts. From 1858 to 1861 he was the U. S. Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit. His chief field of labor was in the Federal Courts, both at Boston and Washington. These several positions he filled with dignity and integrity, and ever enjoyed the respect of the bar and of the bench. He had an uncommon personal force. His individuality was marked. His genial wit and his frankness of speech were so tempered with a kindly consideration, that his intellectual efforts were unstained by arrogance or the pride of conquest. As a politician, he was true to the principles of the party with which he acted for nearly sixty years. His voice was ever welcome at its councils where his popularity was wide, both at home and in distant States.

Though not a literary man, Mr. Woodbury was well read in standard literature. His library was large and well selected, as befitted a man of generous culture and taste. He published in the magazines many important papers upon public matters and diplomatic relations of the country, particularly upon the fisheries, in which he cherished an ancestral pride. These efforts were exhaustive, and some are held in reputation as authorities. His public addresses, chiefly upon historical subjects, were numerous. Thoroughness was the characteristic of his historical and genealogical research. With all his ardor in this direction, he constantly maintained a calm and well-poised judgment, fortified by wonderful

industry and even-tempered patience. Mr. Woodbury was ardently attached to the order of Freemasonry and was proficient in both the York and the Scotch rites. He was learned in masonic lore. This, enhanced by the esteem with which he was held in the fraternity, advanced him to stations of dignity and influence in masonic circles.

Mr. Woodbury was elected a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in September, 1867, and so remained continuously to the end of his life. In 1895, in succession to Rev. Dr. Wilson, he was chosen vice-president, and often presided in the Council and at the State meetings. He drafted the bill, which the General Court enacted in 1897, authorizing the admission of women to membership in the Society. In consultation and in action alike, his advice and his best efforts were constantly at the service of the Society, freely and lavishly bestowed. If any one thing distinguished Mr. Woodbury, it was his capacity for friendship. His gift of courtesy and courteous bearing was genuine and heartfelt. The serenity of his disposition was contagious. His genial, open-hearted manners secured him the regard and respect of all who came in contact with him. His departure was most sincerely mourned; and it was universally felt that a notable and worthy connection between the present and the past has been severed. He has gone "to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets."

By GEORGE A. GORDON, A.M.

LYMAN WILLARD DENSMORE of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, a resident member, elected in April, 1885, was born in Royalton, Vermont, February 18, 1832, and died at Hillsborough Center, N. H., July 20, 1898. His line of ancestry is as follows: Abraham L., 'Abraham,' 'Abraham,' Thomas, 'the Scotch immigrant, who settled in what is now Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1730, and soon removed to Hollis, New Hampshire. Mr. Densmore was a busy and energetic man. The education he had was wrought out of the hard tasks of the country boy. In 1855 he went to Nebraska. In 1857 he contracted to erect the court house at Atkinson, Missouri. Railroad and bridge construction gave him a great amount of labor.

In January, 1862, Mr. Densmore enlisted in Company A, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and soon received a lieutenant's commission and was assigned to the Fifth Missouri Cavalry; was also promoted to adjutant of the regiment. In March, 1863, he resigned. Thereafter, until 1882, he was a bridge builder in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. In 1883 he returned to New Hampshire, and became interested in the Heartwell, his mother's family; and in 1887 and 1895 he published two extended pamphlets. These pamphlets, he claimed, were issued preparatory to a large volume, and were designed to

draw forth information from the scattered family. He also published, in 1890, a pamphlet relating to the history of the "Old Meeting House" of Hillsborough, which contains many data upon the religious affairs of its first century.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS.

HORACE DENISON BRADBURY, son of Caleb and Almira Elizabeth (Brown) Bradbury, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 9, 1837. He was a descendant of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury in the eighth generation from the immigrant ancestor (Caleb,¹ Joseph,² Jacob,³ Thomas,⁴ Jacob,⁵ William,⁶ Thomas¹). Thomas Bradbury, gent., was baptized in Wicken Bonant, Essex, England, in 1611, and, coming to this country in the interests of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, settled at York Beach, Maine, in 1634, but afterwards removed to Salisbury, where he was a magistrate, associate judge and captain of the military company. His wife, Mary Perkins, was a sufferer under the witchcraft persecution. Among Mr. Bradbury's ancestors were the Rev. John Wheelwright, a cousin to Anne Hutchinson, and Major Thomas Pike, a man of note in the early history of the Bay Colony. Mr. Wheelwright was banished from Massachusetts Bay for conscience's sake, and founded Exeter, New Hampshire.

Mr. Bradbury received his education in the public schools of Cambridge, in which city he resided during the greater part of his life. In 1877 he removed to Winchester, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death. In 1859 he married Betsey Ann, daughter of Betsey Ann and Samuel Dustin of Stanstead, Canada, a descendant in the eight generation of Hannah (Emerson) Dustin of Indian fame. By profession he was a public accountant in the city of Boston. He was connected with the Episcopal church in Winchester, and was a trustee of the Savings Bank and of the Public Library in that town. He was also a Free Mason. He became a life member of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1872. He died in Winchester July 28, 1898.

By ANNE DUSTIN BRADBURY UNDERWOOD.

ROWLAND HAZARD, A.M., was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 16, 1829. He was the son of Hon. Rowland Gibson Hazard, LL.D., and Caroline (Newbold) Hazard. His line of descent from the immigrant ancestor was as follows: Thomas¹ Hazard, born in 1610, admitted a freeman of Boston, Massachusetts in 1638; Robert,² born in England or Ireland in 1635; Thomas,³ born 1669; Robert,⁴ born 1689; Thomas,⁵ born 1720, entered Yale College and so became known as "College Tom," to distinguish him from others of the same name,—he was one of the founders of Brown University; Rowland,⁶ born 1763; Rowland Gibson,⁷ born 1801,—

his collected works in five volumes have been published, with a biographical sketch by his grand-daughter, Miss Caroline Hazard. When the subject of this sketch was four years old his parents removed to Peace Dale, Rhode Island. He entered the Haverford School, in Haverford, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and in 1846 entered Brown University, graduating in 1849. At this time his health became delicate, and he spent the winter of 1850-51 at the South with his classmate and intimate friend, James B. Angell (now president of Michigan University). The winter of 1852-3 was passed with the same companion in Europe, chiefly in Italy. He returned to begin his career as a manufacturer at Peace Dale, which continued to be his residence and the scene of his many-sided business and benevolent activities throughout his life.

Mr. Hazard was superintendent of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company from 1855, and in 1864 the treasurer and senior partner. His business interests were extensive and varied. In 1881 he introduced the manufacture of soda, by the ammonia process, into this country, organizing a company for its production in Syracuse, N. Y., of which he was the president. He owned for several years a lead mine in Missouri, and became personally familiar with the details of mining processes and methods. He was president of the What Cheer Insurance Company, and of other business and industrial organizations. He was specially interested in agriculture and the improvement of farming stock; he was president of the Washington County Agricultural Society from its foundation in 1876, and built a memorial hall on its fair grounds at West Kingston, where he delivered annual addresses of notable value. He was an expert in architecture; planned and built, not only in connection with his own works, but the public buildings and picturesque stone bridges of Peace Dale, and was chairmam of the committee for construction of the library of Brown University.

He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society and of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, to which he was elected in 1870; a trustee of Brown University, 1875-88, and from 1888 one of the Fellows of the institution; a trustee of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1877, and one of the Board of Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary, elected in 1889. He was for many years the moderator of the annual town meeting in South Kingstown, a representative of the town in the State Legislature, and a member of the State Senate. In 1875 he was an independent candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, and although receiving a plurality of the popular vote, failed of an election in the Legislature.

Side by side with Mr. Hazard's fidelity to the duties of private business and public trust was his unceasing, untiring devotion to the

welfare of others, in a wide range of educational and philanthropic interests. He introduced the profit-sharing system into his mills, remodeled the tenement houses of his establishment, and encouraged his employees to purchase their own homes. He was instrumental in establishing a public library and a high school, for which he gave the land, built (with his brother) a stone Memorial Hall at Peace Dale in memory of his father, and a stone edifice for the Peace Dale Congregational Church, which was organized in his own house in 1857, and to which he left a generous bequest. He bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to Brown University.

Mr. Hazard was married, March 29, 1854, to Margaret Anna Rood, daughter of Rev. Anson Rood and Alida Gouverneur (Ogden) Rood. She died August 7, 1895. He left two sons, graduates of Brown University, who succeed him in the care of his manufacturing interests, and three daughters, one of whom, Miss Caroline Hazard, is the president of Wellesley College. Mr. Hazard died at Glen Springs, New York, August 16, 1898.

FRANK MORTON AMES of Canton, Massachusetts, was elected a resident member of the Society, February 1, 1882. He was the son of Oakes and Evaline (Gilmore) Ames, and was born in North Easton, August 13, 1833, and died at Pemaquid, Maine, August 23, 1898. He received his education at the Leicester and Exeter Academies. Upon leaving school he entered the employ of Oliver Ames & Sons, proprietors of the shovel-works at North Easton, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the business, both the mechanical part and also the management of the extensive corporation. In 1858 he removed to Canton to take control of the business of the Kinsley Iron and Machine Co., of which corporation he subsequently became one of the chief owners. He also became largely interested in railroads, and was for several years sole trustee and manager of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad. At the same time he owned and managed a large plantation of some twelve thousand acres, on the Mississippi river, directly opposite New Orleans. Fifteen hundred acres of this land were under the culture of sugar-cane. He had extensive rice-fields upon his plantation also, and the remainder was devoted to the pasturage of his herds of cattle and horses.

In 1869, and again in 1882, he was chosen representative to the Massachusetts General Court, where he served in the committee on Railroads, and in 1885 he was elected to the Senate, where he was chairman of the committee on the Metropolitan Police Bill for the City of Boston. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago. Mr. Ames was sergeant-major and quartermaster of the Second Battalion of Infantry of the State, and at the

time of his death he was president of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company.

Mr. Ames married, Nov. 13, 1856, Catharine Hayward, daughter of Hiram and Lurana (Copeland) Hayward, who survives him. Of their seven children, two sons, Frank A. and Oakes Ames, and three daughters, still survive him.

By the REV. HENRY F. JENKS, A.M.

FRANKLIN KING, who became a life member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society in 1870, was the son of Isaac and Lucinda (Worthington) King of Chesterfield, Massachusetts, where he was born Dec. 8, 1808. He was a descendant of John King, who came from Northampton, England, to this country in 1645, locating first at Hartford, Connecticut, but removing a few years later to Nonoctuck, now Northampton, Massachusetts. Of that town he (John) seems to have been an early proprietor and resident, his name appearing in the list of persons present at a meeting held October 3, 1653, for the purpose of preparing the place for settlement. He was evidently a man of ability, enterprise and character, taking an active part in public affairs and holding important offices in both the township and the church. It is probable that the town received its name from him or by his suggestion in honor of the place from which he came, while that of his family designated the street on which he lived, as it does to this day. He died in 1703, aged 74 years. From him the lineage, according to Rev. Solomon Clark, ran as follows:—John¹; John²; Eleazar³; Eleazar⁴, born 1730, removed in midlife to Chesterfield, where he became a prominent citizen; Isaac⁵, born Feb. 11, 1778, marrying Lucinda Worthington of Shelburne, by whom he had eight children, and dying July 7, 1838; Franklin⁶.

The early years of Franklin King were spent upon a farm, in a hilly section of country, where he acquired those habits of industry, frugality, forethought and careful expenditure, which constituted a good foundation for the success of his business career in later years. His educational advantages were, of necessity, meagre, but he made good use of what he had, the results of which, combined with his natural ability, sterling common sense, practical judgment, and quickness of apprehension, served him well in place of a broader culture. Of an enterprising temperament, and an ambition that could not be held to the confines of a small country town, he came to Boston about the time of attaining his majority and found employment in the wholesale grocery house of Witherell, Howe & Co. There he remained some four years when he bought the interest of the elder partner of the firm of Pratt & King, thus becoming associated with his brother Edward in the paint and oil trade, corner of Milk and India streets, under the name of E. & F. King. At that

stand he continued in active business about sixty four years or to the end of his life, being at the time of his decease, Aug. 29, 1898, the oldest man in that line of traffic in the United States. There he attained a well-earned and honorable success, acquiring wealth and a wide reputation in the business world.

He was a man of even temperament and of unpretentious manners, with a gentle disposition and a kindly heart; but at the same time a man of singular force of will, tenacity of purpose and strength of character. He thought for himself, he had the courage of his convictions, and once persuaded where duty lay, he was faithful to it—faithful in times when many were “faithless found.” In the days of the anti-slavery agitation, when on the side of the oppressor there was power, when the friends of impartial liberty were maligned, ostracised and persecuted, he bravely took their part, espoused the cause which they were seeking to promote, and engaged openly with them in the warfare “with the crime and folly of an evil time.” He was a warm friend of the leading Abolitionists, lending them aid and comfort by his purse and personal influence. He stood faithfully by his minister when he “suffered reproach” and was in danger of being driven from his pulpit on account of his testimonies against the national iniquity; and when the house of William Lloyd Garrison in Dix Place was threatened, and the life of the great champion of emancipation was put in peril by the anti-draft mob in 1864, Mr. King welcomed him to the hospitality and shelter of his own home at Harrison Square, Dorchester. He was a public spirited citizen, a friend of good government and of pure politics, a lover of truth, justice and humanity. Interested in religious institutions, in reform questions, in benevolent enterprises, and works of charity, he contributed to whatever seemed to him calculated to elevate human character and ennoble human life.

Mr. King married, Sept. 23, 1841, Sarah Gelston of Nantucket, by whom he had eight children, five daughters and three sons; four of whom, two sons and two daughters, with six grandchildren, survive him. His wife died in 1883. “His domestic life,” says one who knew him well, “was one of singular happiness, qualified by many sorrows.” “But not even these could destroy that settled calm of mind which a good inheritance and a well-ordered life had made an indefeasable possession.”

By the REV. WILLIAM S. HEYWOOD.

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, A.M., born in Boston, February 27, 1817; died there September 13, 1898.

Instances are rare of the holding of offices so numerous, and in so great variety, with so little of effort for their attainment, as is apparent in the case of Mr. Lincoln. Without showy accomplishments, and without ambitious designs, he constantly held during his

mature years, prominent positions of responsibility, the honors of which were borne without ostentation, and the duties of which were discharged with punctuality, fidelity and success. His parents, Louis and Mary (Knight) Lincoln, were dwellers at the North End of Boston, which—originally the abode of the wealthy and distinguished—was still occupied by substantial citizens. Here had lived his grandfather, Amos Lincoln, whose wife was a daughter of Paul Revere, and who was himself one of the famous "Boston Tea Party," along with his neighbors, Major Thomas Melvill and Colonel John May, and also was with them of the Boston Regiment of Artillery which did service at the beginning of the War of the Revolution.

Educated at the public school in his vicinity, and, after the death of his parents, at a private school in Canton, Massachusetts, the subject of this memoir was apprenticed to Mr. Gedney King, maker of nautical instruments on State Street. With him, and with his son and successor, Mr. Charles G. King, he continued until 1839, when at the age of 22 he began business on his own account, on Commercial Street. Here he continued as maker of nautical and surveying instruments, and dealer in seamen's charts and equipments, during 43 years, when, in 1882, he accepted the position of manager of the business of The Boston Storage Company at their extensive warehouses on Massachusetts and Westland Avenues. Early a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, his connection with that influential body of practical and public spirited citizens was instrumental in developing, to mutual advantage, his ability for useful service. He was its President from 1854 to 1856, and its Treasurer for a term beginning in 1880; and in connection therewith was President of the Revere House Corporation. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1837 and 1838, and again in 1872 and 1874; in 1868 was appointed on the Board of Harbor Commissioners, of which he was Chairman during several years; he was Chairman of the Boston Board of Overseers of the Poor, and in 1878 was also its Treasurer.

He was elected Mayor of the City of Boston in 1858 and served until 1860; was again elected in 1863 and each year until 1868, thus completing a service of seven years, being a longer term than that of any other incumbent of the office. During the years of the Civil War the duties of the office were especially arduous, and his energy and promptness, signally shown in suppressing the threatening draft-riots, were recognized as of the greatest value, and his election to membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was a due acknowledgment. Mr. Lincoln was a Director in the Continental National Bank, a Trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the Museum of Fine Arts; was Vice-President of the Boston Safe Deposit Company; President

of the Franklin Savings Bank; President of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, and member of other similar institutions. The duty of Treasurer of the Young Men's Benevolent Society, beginning in his youth, was continued with undiminished interest during nearly half a century. He was a member of the Boston Light Infantry; was one of the founders of the Commercial Club in 1869, and its first President; became in 1854 a Director in the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of which he was President during several years. During more than thirty-five years he was Treasurer of the Second (Unitarian Congregational) Church, and to the close of his life his attachment to it was shown by punctual attendance at its services and helpful interest in its pastors. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Harvard University and by Dartmouth College. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847, and a life member in 1863; and though prevented by many duties from taking an active part in its proceedings, he cherished an interest in its maintainance. In person, Mr. Lincoln was of medium height, compact, of good muscular development, firm and vigorous in action. To good judgment, punctuality, firmness and unquestioned integrity, he added a courteous and genial manner, that disarmed opposition and greatly promoted success in upholding the interests he represented. He was a model citizen and a consistent Christian gentleman.

Mr. Lincoln married in 1848, Emeline, daughter of Hon. Jacob Hall. She died in 1849, leaving a daughter, Harriet Abbot, who became the wife of George A. Coolidge. In 1854 he married Emily Caroline, daughter of Noah Lincoln, who survives him. Their children are: Frederic Walker, of the firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co., Mary Knight, and Louis Revere Lincoln.

By JOHN JOSEPH MAY.

JAMES BERTRAND PAYEN-PAYNE, D.C.L., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., M.R.I.A., was born in London, England, April 8, 1833. He was a lineal descendant of Stephen¹ Payn, a Colonel of Horse in the service of Charles II., through James² Payne, James³ Payne, born 1672, James⁴ Payne, born 1701, James⁵ Payne, born 1732, James⁶ Payne, born 1770, and James⁷ Payne, of Holmesdale, Jersey, born 1811. He married Zoe Emmeline Taylor, daughter of William Taylor of Lincoln's Inn, London, an eminent lawyer. His life was largely devoted to historical and genealogical investigations. He was the author of "The Armorial of Jersey"; "Guide to Jersey"; "Universal Index of Biography"; "Lineage and Pedigree of the Family of Millais"; "A Monograph of the House of Lempriere"; "James LaCloche, the First Child of Charles II., and his Reception of his Royal Parent into the Holy Catholic Church"; "England, Russia and Persia, a Sketch Historical, Political and Prophetic";

"Anglican Mysteries of Paris." He edited "The King of Arms," a weekly journal devoted to heraldry and genealogy.

In 1874 he fought in the Carlist ranks. He was a Knight of the Order of Francis I., of the Eagle of Este, and of the Imperial Constantinian Order of St. George, a Commander of the Lion and Sun, of the Order of Nichan-i-Iftikhar, and of the Medjidie. He was also a corresponding or honorary member of many antiquarian, historical and literary societies in France and the United States. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1859. He died in South Kensington, London, September 27, 1898.

By the REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

JOHN MURRAY FORBES, a life member of this Society, elected in 1883, died at his home in Milton, Massachusetts, October 12, 1898. Mr. Forbes was born February 23, 1813, in Bordeaux, France, his parents temporarily residing abroad. The family was of Scotch descent and comprised people of importance in their country, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many of its members, however, were devoted to the House of Stuart. The army and navy lists of Great Britain have often contained the name of Forbes. The great-grandmother of Mr. Forbes was Dorothy Collingwood, aunt of Admiral Lord Collingwood, who was second in command at Trafalgar, and assumed command at the death of Nelson. The first of the American line was John Forbes of Deskri. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who emigrated to Florida, afterward came to Boston, and met and married Dorothy Murray, daughter of James and Barbara Bennet Murray, at Brush Hill, Milton, February 2, 1769. His son, Ralph Bennet Forbes, father of the deceased, was born June 11, 1773, and died October 5, 1824; his wife was Margaret Perkins, daughter of James Perkins.

The birth of John Murray Forbes was attended with unusual circumstances. His father, who was engaged in business in France, sent for his family to join him there. His wife, with her two young sons, Thomas F. and Robert B., embarked at Boston, on board the schooner "Midas," bound for Marseilles. When near her port of destination the vessel was captured by the British frigate "Resistance," Great Britain and the United States being then at war. Mrs. Forbes and her sons were subjected to detention, delay and annoyance. Personally, however, they were courteously treated, and at length the three were released and reached Marseilles in safety. Here the family remained for some months, the two lads meanwhile attending school. But in the disturbed condition of public affairs, Mr. Forbes desired to return to his native country, and with a view of taking passage for America, the family went to Bordeaux. Here John Murray Forbes was born. When he was three months old,

the family embarked on board the American privateer, "Orders-in-Council," bound for New York. Shortly after leaving port the vessel was overhauled by a British cutter and a brisk fight ensued, in which the British vessel was worsted. The American vessel escaped, and proceeded on her voyage. The next day the vessel encountered another foe, in the British frigate "Surveillant," was captured, and with a prize crew on board, set out for Plymouth, England. The vessel was, however, compelled to put in at Corunna, where Mr. Forbes and his family were permitted to go their way. But their tribulations were not past. They again took passage for America, this time in the brig "Caroline," which was, a few days after leaving port, captured by the British frigate "Pomone." Still again they set sail, this time in the ship "Leda," of Baltimore, and after a passage of thirty-six days, arrived at Newport, Rhode Island.

Mr. Forbes's early education was at Round Hill School, under the tutelage of Mr. J. G. Cogswell and Mr. George Bancroft. When a lad, he began his business career in the Boston counting-room of his uncles, James and Thomas H. Perkins, who were engaged in the China trade. His eldest brother, Thomas, was at that time representing the firm in Canton. On his death, by drowning, in 1830, the Canton branch of J. & T. H. Perkins was merged in the house of Russell & Co., and John M. Forbes, then seventeen years of age, sailed for Canton, on board the barque "Lintin," commanded by his brother, Robert B. Forbes; and upon his arrival at that port, entered the office of Russell & Co., as a clerk. Subsequently he became a partner in this house. Later, Mr. Forbes returned to the United States, and for some years acted as agent for Russell & Co., and transacted mercantile and shipping business on his own account. In this he was successful and obtained a competence. In later years, Mr. Forbes gradually withdrew from his shipping interests, and devoted his attention to railway transportation and management. He was first interested in the Michigan Central railroad. Later, he became identified with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The success of both of these enterprises has been largely due to his wise management.

During the Civil War, Mr. Forbes was conspicuous for the zeal with which he supported the Union cause. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities, he was a member of the Peace Commission, called by the State of Virginia. He encouraged Governor Andrew in preparing the Massachusetts militia for a possible outbreak of hostilities, and during the progress of the war his advice was of the greatest service to the country in the matter of the transportation of troops. He assisted in raising volunteer regiments for the war, and he sent money—afterward repaid—for the purchase of clothing and supplies for the prisoners in Libby Prison. He was sent, with Mr. William Aspinwall, on a special commission to England, to confer

with London bankers as to the sale of United States bonds, in that market, and to endeavor to prevail upon the British government to prevent the fitting out of rebel cruisers in British ports. He gave much pecuniary aid and encouragement to the Sanitary Commission; aided in founding the Union Club, and by every means possible sought to strengthen the hands of the government in the dark hour of the nation's need.

Personally, Mr. Forbes was a man of exceeding modesty, and was full of good works, the greater portion of which was known only to the recipients. His sympathies were keen, his benefactions large, and yet the right hand knew not what the left hand did. He was a prudent adviser, and to those with whom he came in contact, a steadfast friend. His home in Milton, and his summer home on the Island of Naushon, in Vineyard Sound, were places where hospitality abounded. In 1834, Mr. Forbes married Sarah Hathaway, daughter of Stephen and Lydia Swain Hathaway. Their children were: Alice, who became the wife of Edward M. Carey, now deceased; Col. William H. Forbes, who married Edith, daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, and who died one year before his father; Mary, who married Col. Henry S. Russell, of Milton; John Malcolm, who married (1) Sarah C. Jones of New Bedford, (2) Rose Dabney; and Sarah, who became the wife of William H. Hughes of Milton. Mr. Forbes is survived by his wife, his son John Malcolm, his three daughters, eighteen grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

By EDMUND JAMES CARPENTER, Ph. B.

JOSEPH HEBER SMITH, M.D., of Boston, elected a resident member of this Society in 1876, was born in Bucksport, Maine, December 5, 1842, and was the son of Rev. Joseph Smith, a Methodist clergyman, widely known and esteemed in the denomination. His mother's maiden name was Mary Wardwell. Dr. Smith died in Boston, October 23, 1898.

"In youth Dr. Smith was frail of health, and thus prevented from taking the classical course at Harvard for which he prepared himself; but later, with improved strength, he was able to complete his medical education, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in March, 1864. He soon after settled in Melrose, Massachusetts, where he entered upon a successful career as a physician. He remained in practice at Melrose until 1882, when he removed to Boston, where he already had quite an extensive practice. Upon the establishing of the Boston University School of Medicine in 1873, Dr. Smith became one of the original members of the faculty, as Professor of *Materia Medica*, a position which he filled with distinguished ability to the time of his death. Since 1878 he had been a member of the Executive Com-

mittee, and Secretary of the same. As a lecturer he was very successful, his lectures being of excellent ability and of constant interest; and the many hundreds of his pupils who have enjoyed the privilege of his teaching have appreciated his devotion to their interests, and his attractive and always impressive manner in imparting instruction. As a physician he inspired confidence in his ability, and won the faith and affection of his patients, and will not be forgotten by them. For upwards of thirty years he had been an active member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he was President in 1884, and of the Boston Society, to all of which he contributed valuable papers. He was a valued member of many other societies.

Dr. Smith married Mary A. Greene of Melrose, who, with their two children, Dr. Conrad Smith of Boston and Mrs. H. G. Lobenstine of Detroit, Michigan, survives him.

By the REV. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M.

BYRON WESTON, A.M., was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, April 9, 1831, and was the son of Isaiah and Sarah (Dean) Weston, and a descendant of Edmund Weston who was in Duxbury in 1635. Isaiah, the father of Byron, was an Orthodox Congregational minister, but gave up the work of the ministry and was collector of the port of New Bedford, 1812-15. He removed to Dalton about 1816, where he was a manufacturer of Franklin stoves, and in 1835 went to Illinois, in which State he died.

Byron passed his boyhood in the family of his uncle, Dr. Josiah Dean Weston, a practising physician in Wisconsin. During the Mexican War Dr. Weston leased the Henry Barkley mill at Saugerties, N. Y., and engaged in the manufacture of paper. When Dr. Weston came East he was accompanied by his nephew, Byron, who attended the public schools of Dalton and later studied civil engineering at Williston Seminary in Easthampton. His earlier education was acquired in Beloit, Wisconsin.

He did not continue long at Williston Seminary, but became a book-keeper for his uncle at Saugerties, and was subsequently in the employ of other paper manufacturers. At the age of twenty years he was receiving a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and in the early fifties made the first wood pulp paper manufactured in the United States.

At twenty-five he was prominent as a manufacturer and his reputation for integrity and ability was established, but limited space forbids the mention in detail of particulars of his business life. In the year 1857 he was in Texas with his mother who had become the wife of one of the leading citizens of that State.

Early in the Civil War Mr. Weston enlisted as a private, but in 1862 became captain of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment of

Massachusetts Volunteers, and saw considerable service. In 1863 he bought the Defiance Mill in Dalton, and the rest of his life was one of the principal manufacturers of paper in this commonwealth. In 1892 the Byron Weston Company was organized and Mr. Weston was its first president. The paper from his mills was awarded prizes and medals at the expositions in Philadelphia and Paris, and at other places. His residence was known as Weston-holme, and he was the owner of Mount Weston, a hill of five hundred acres on which he had a Swiss house and a flock of five hundred sheep. On another farm of one hundred and sixty acres he had fine herds of Holstein and Jersey cattle. The town of Dalton owes much to his enterprise, and he built, or assisted others to build, as many as one hundred houses. Mr. Weston was a Congregationalist, and gave liberally for the support of the church in Dalton. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1879-81 (three years) he was the successful candidate for lieutenant-governor. His prominence seemed to indicate him as the most available man to represent the western part of the State on the Republican ticket. He was a benefactor of Williams College, which conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1886.

The list of business corporations with which Mr. Weston was connected is a long one. Among the positions which he held was that of vice-president of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield, trustee and member of the finance committee of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and trustee of the Berkshire County Savings Bank. His membership in the New-England Historic Genealogical Society dates from 1882. June 28, 1865, he married Julia Clark Mitchell, and had seven children. The volume entitled "Representative Men of Massachusetts, 1890-1900," contains a portrait and an elaborate biographical sketch of Mr. Weston. He died in Dalton, November 8, 1898.

By GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, LL.B.

ANDREW MACK HAINES, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Galena, Illinois, died at his home in that city, Nov. 10th, 1898, at the age of 78 years. His general health had been remarkably good, until three days before his death, when he suffered a severe stroke of paralysis. He was a lineal descendent of one of the oldest and best known families in England, of which he kept a complete genealogical record. He was a member of the "New Hampshire family of Haines," whose founder, Deacon Samuel Haines, came from Westbury, Wiltshire, England, embarking at Bristol on the ship "Angel Gabriel," which sailed from King's Roads, June 4, 1635.

Andrew Mack Haines was sixth in lineal descent from Deacon Samuel Haines, and of the seventh generation of the family in

America. He was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, Jan. 1, 1820. After receiving his education in New England he went to Galena, Illinois, in 1839, and was in the mercantile business there until 1849, when he came to Boston and dealt in lumber until 1852. At that time he returned to Galena and carried on a large general wholesale trade until 1860, after which he was concerned in a lead smelting business until 1888. Mr. Haines was treasurer of Galena for three years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society since 1866, and a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. In 1842 he married Miss Angeline Elizabeth Woodbury, daughter of John and Sarah (Allen) Woodbury of Lynn, Massachusetts, who survives him. Of a family of eight children, but three are left to mourn the death of a dearly beloved father. They are Samuel A. of New York, Andrew M. of San Francisco, and Mrs. Leo Le Bron of Galena.

Andrew Mack Haines was a remarkable man in many respects, and was honored by every one in the community in which he lived. He was an ideal citizen, a conscientious Christian and a devoted husband and father. In the demise of this grand old pioneer settler Galena has suffered a great loss. For fifty years Mr. Haines was a diligent student of the genealogy of his family, and collected in England and America much material for publication. Five years ago this labor was interrupted by the impairment and final entire loss of sight, which to a man of his literary habits was a great affliction. The wonderful cheerfulness and great patience with which he bore this trial showed the sterling character of the man, and were a marvel to all who came in contact with him. Mr. Haines' extensive kindred at home and abroad who are indebted to him for a great work of family lore, will keenly regret not only the loss of their historian—but of a good man and one universally respected.

By MRS. MORNA HAINES LE BRON.

CHARLES AMASA HEWINS, the eldest son of Amasa and Elizabeth (Alden) Hewins, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, January 4, 1822. He was of unmixed Massachusetts stock, the blood of many of the early families of the State flowing in his veins. On his father's side he descended from Jacob' Hewins, who, with his wife Mary, was admitted to the church in Dorchester in 1658, the line running through Joseph,² Ebenezer,³ William,⁴ Amasa,⁵ Amasa,⁶ making him of the seventh generation of the name in this country. By the marriage of Ebenezer³ and Judith Porter of Norton, he was also a descendant of Major William Hathorne of Salem. On the side of his mother, the daughter of Paul and Rebecca (Newell) Alden of Needham, his lineage could be traced to John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of the Mayflower, and also to Edward and Con-

stant Southworth, Alice Carpenter and William and Elizabeth Collier of a later Plymouth immigration. Three of his great-grandfathers—William Hewins of Sharon, Silas Alden and Ebenezer Newell of Needham—did service in the Revolution, while his great-great-grandfather, Ebenezer Hewins, was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Amasa Hewins, was a portrait painter, removing from the ancestral homestead in Sharon, whither he had gone from Dedham a few years before, to Boston about the year 1832. Up to this date the son, Charles Amasa, had enjoyed the usual active, out-of-door life of a country boy at that period, and the educational advantages of winter and summer terms in a little red school-house near by. Of the few books that he had to read the three remembered with most interest in his later years were "Don Quixote," "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Franklin's Autobiography." After coming to Boston he first attended the Boylston School on Fort Hill and afterwards went through the regular course of study at the English High School, from which he graduated in 1837. After a few years spent in becoming acquainted with mercantile life he began business for himself in a small way in 1843 as a maker of shirts, locating first in Joy's Building on Washington Street, near Cornhill. In 1855 he formed a partnership with William H. Hollis, the firm enlarging its business in 1862 to that of general outfitting, and attaining by diligence, persevering energy, sound judgment and honorable methods, a praiseworthy success.

May 8, 1845, Mr. Hewins married Caroline Louise Chapin, daughter of Aaron and Lucy White (Fiske) Chapin of Boston, a descendant of Samuel Chapin, who, with his wife "Cisily," accompanied William Pynchon from Roxbury to Springfield in 1636 and became one of the founders of that town. Of this union nine children were born, one son and eight daughters, all of whom survive him. After his marriage Mr. Hewins lived a few years in old Roxbury, but his love of country life led him, in 1852, to remove to West Roxbury, where he subsequently built a commodious dwelling-house, upon a considerable tract of land lying at the foot of Mt. Bellevue, where he ever afterwards resided. His leisure time before and after long business hours in town was spent with the trees, shrubs and flowers his own hands had planted, making his estate at length one of the most beautiful and attractive in the suburbs of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and though caring little for political office allowed himself to be elected one of the West Roxbury School Committee in 1866 and 1867, and a Representative to the State Legislature the two following years.

Mr. Hewins was a lover of books as well as of nature, his taste running in the direction of those relating to art, architecture, horticulture and travel. He was an early member of the Boston Mercan-

tile Library Association and for a time President of the West Roxbury Free Library Association. He was elected to the membership of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society in 1871. He was an active and fearless opponent of slavery in the days when that system was under arraignment before the American people, and a promoter of the so-called Underground Railroad, by which so many bondmen gained their liberty. Mr. Hewins was widely known and as widely esteemed. His genial spirit, his stern integrity, his extensive knowledge of men and affairs, added to the charm of his personality, made him an agreeable companion and a justly prized and honored friend. In 1870 he made his first trip to the old world, after which date for twenty-five years there were few summers when, with his wife and some of his children, he did not turn his face thitherward, to feast upon the attractions and delights of nature, art, literature, history, which he there found to refresh and gladden his heart.

Mr. Hewins was favored with unusual health till 1881, when he had the first of four serious attacks of pneumonia, the last of which, occurring in the winter of 1897-8, so prostrated him that he never fully recovered from its debilitating effects. His failing strength obliged him to cease going to his business near the end of October, and a few days later he took his bed for the last time. After a week's illness—a week of perfect consciousness, cheered by an intelligent and serene trust in God and the immortal life—he breathed his last, November 11, 1898.

“E'en as he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth.”

By the Rev. WILLIAM S. HEYWOOD.

HENRY LEE, A.M., became a member of this Society in 1863, and in 1870 a life member. He was born in Boston, September 2, 1817, the son of Henry Lee and Mary his wife, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Jackson. His paternal ancestry is as follows: Henry, Joseph, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas. His paternal ancestry includes the Higginson, Cabot, Pickering, Orne, Flynt and Mellows families of Boston and Salem.

Mr. Lee married, October 20, 1845, Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of Samuel Cabot of Boston, to whom children were born, four of whom survived their father. Mr. Lee was a graduate of Harvard University in 1836, and soon thereafter began business in Boston, establishing the firm Lee, Higginson & Co., the Union Safe Deposit Co. and the Bell Telephone Company. But the engrossing cares of business did not draw him from the delights of literature and the duties of citizenship. In the war between the States Mr. Lee was a member of the staff of Governor John A. Andrew and rendered most honorable service to his country. Because of this position he was called Colonel. Most of the years from 1867 he was an over-

seer of Harvard University and was a leading spirit at the Commencements and other reunions of his alma mater. He has been aptly styled "An American Gentleman." His genial nature, his high standard of character, strict integrity, business foresight, love of kin and country, faithfulness in details and with common affairs, endeared him to a great host of people of every grade and condition.

Mr. Lee knew not only how to accumulate great wealth, but he possessed the rare gift of knowing how to spend it. He had no money to throw away, but was ample in his gifts of beneficence. He loved Boston; he cherished her traditions and revered everything which instructed the youth in the worthy and noble men and affairs of former days. Among his cherished objects were the saving of the Old South Meeting-House, erection of the Shaw Memorial and the Harvard Memorial Hall. These are only samples of the large and beautiful memorials which engaged his attention. Mr. Lee loved the creation of literature when it meant the upbuilding of a better life and the establishment of a finer character. He was for many years interested in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and in its Proceedings will be found many evidences of his thought and study. During all his busy years he frequently contributed short items, articles and reminiscences to Boston papers, only a few of which had even his initials attached. His contributions concerning social and business affairs of his younger years are indeed a treasury.

Mr. Lee died at his home in Brookline, November 24, 1898. The occasion drew forth many editorials and contributed articles in the newspapers of Boston and New York. Magazines likewise found in his life and death a subject for inspiration and comfort. His friend of many years and associate in many affairs, John M. Forbes, died a few weeks earlier. The worth and value of such men are immeasurable.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS.

GEORGE MUNROE ENDICOTT, elected a resident member December 2, 1874, was the son of George and Sarah L. (Munroe) Endicott, and born in New York City, June 26, 1845.

He received his education in the public schools of New York, and at private schools in the neighborhood of that city. As his health was delicate he was sent for a year or two to live on a farm in Chautauqua County, near Jamestown, New York. Returning to New York he began his business life in a broker's office. Then he became a member of the firm of Endicott, Huntoon and Wolfe, dealers in gentlemen's furnishings. This connection did not last long. At its close he came to Boston, and between 1867 and '70 entered the firm of Henry Cormerais & Co., dealers in china. Burned out in the Boston fire of 1872, the firm was dissolved. Mr. Endicott then went into the insurance business, and became senior partner of the

firm of Endicott and Macomber, a firm dissolved about 1894 or '95. From that time he continued in business alone, until his death.

He was a man of great earnestness and energy, of a genial temperament, averse to public display, and most attractive in his family life. He was thoroughly devoted to his business, and in his particular branch of insurance was regarded as the first authority in the country.

He died at his residence in Canton, Massachusetts, December 4, 1898, after a tedious illness, borne with exemplary patience and un-failing cheerfulness. He married, October 8, 1867, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver S. Chapman of Canton. His widow and four children, Olivia L., wife of John Hurd Hutchins of Boston, Mabel, Almira C. and Eugene, survive him.

By the Rev. HENRY F. JENKS, A.M.

JOHN NEWTON DENISON, a life member of this Society since 1870, was the son of Rev. John Denison of Jericho, Vermont, where he was born, June 22, 1811. He was of good blood, and the prominent traits of his character afford a fine illustration of the law of heredity, as may be seen from the following ancestral record.

William¹ Denison with his wife Margaret came to America and settled, in 1631, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he became deacon of the First Church. He was a liberally educated man and had in his family the afterwards famous John Eliot, as tutor to his three sons. His third son, Captain George,² after the death of his first wife, Bridget Thompson, went back to England, where he served with distinction under Cromwell. Having been wounded at Naseby, he was nursed at the house of John Borodell, whose daughter Ann he married, and returned to this country. He settled at Stonington, Connecticut, where he built a fortified house and became a prominent leader in the Indian wars. His son, Captain John³, "a man of mark," married Phebe, daughter of Robert and Sarah Lay. Robert,⁴ the second son of his nine children, married Joanna, daughter of Robert and Joanna (Gardner) Stanton. John,⁵ the third of fourteen children, married Patience, daughter of Matthew Griswold. Samuel,⁶ the eighth of nine children, married Mary Champlin. The youngest of their nine children, the Reverend John,⁷ married Lucretia Kelley, and died within a year after the birth of his only child, John Newton,⁸ who married in January, 1839, Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. Paul and Frances (Denison) Dean. Retiring from active business at the age of 81, "he fell asleep," after six years of patient suffering, December 5, 1898. Two children survive: (1) Rev. John Henry Denison, born March 3, 1841; married April 14, 1869, Caroline H., daughter of Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College. (2) Clara Augusta, born July 27, 1845; married S. H. C. Miner of the Ames Holden Co., Montreal, Canada.

The circumstances of Mr. Denison's early life prevented his securing more than the ordinary education of the public school, but that he improved well his opportunity is shown by his being employed as teacher at the age of eighteen. Soon after this, he went to Boston, where, after serving as an apprentice for several years, he established the wholesale firm of Denison & Co. at 103 Milk St. In 1857 he was induced by his brother-in-law, J. W. Brooks, then known as "the railway king of the west," to relinquish his prosperous dry-goods trade, and take up the railroad business. His financial shrewdness and his quiet but stubborn persistence in times of discouragement contributed much to the success of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, of which he was treasurer. He was afterwards chairman of the directors of the well-known Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system.

Mr. Denison's life was so evenly balanced, and so sturdily managed, that there are few salient points, and no startling deeds to attract attention. He simply met daily duties, as they came, bravely and wisely. As a young man coming from country to city, he was then great enough to meet the change without shock, and strong enough to master and rise above its perils. As a merchant he won the confidence of all with whom he dealt. Retail merchants soon learned to depend on his advice as to the purchases they should make, rather than to trust their own judgment; for they found his advice was best for them and not tinged with any self-interest of his own. His life illustrated the nobility and worth of the true mercantile spirit in "its keen sense of values, its grasp of details, its robust energy, its broad comprehension of relations, its nerve to seize an opportunity, and above all its fidelity to trust." There was in him a trace of hardness, an intense practicality, but never anything small or narrow. Not only was his visible life marked with the "glacial scratches of Cromwellian Puritan drift," but the iron of his Ironsides ancestor permeated his very being, and "he was Puritan to his heart's core." None ever found in him any uncertainty in questions of honor or righteousness. Those who knew him best doubted if he ever needed to resist temptation. He seemed so determined that an inducement to wrong had no allurements. "The rocks threw back the sea without effort. The sea it was which roared and foamed and renewed its vain endeavor." Neither prosperity nor adversity affected his equanimity. The young men whom he trained in business knew that he was absolutely inflexible in all matters of honor. They may have wished that he were more pushing, but they never questioned his stability.

His hereditary traits were mightily re-inforced by his active religious faith. His life was not so much religious as religion, for religion to him was not an addition, a pendant adornment, but it was his breath, thought, purpose, action. He believed deeply and un-

changeably, but always favored freedom of thought and expression. His ideal was living, and therefore always growing. His intensely practical faith instinctively recoiled both from the dogmatism of the past, and from the "doctrinaire rationalism" of the present. His life was deep, yet open, not expressed in many words, but instinctively demanding "the extension of Scripture into the office and onto the street." He was a socialist in the only practical sense, holding his property in trust for God, feeling that himself belonged to God and humanity. "He believed in the kingdom of God into which he was born, and in which he was esteemed, and his time and his money were ready for its service." Like David, he wished the House of the Lord to be glorious, and to this end was ready to imperil his fortune. So that to some he appeared too sacrificing, but to those who knew him well his example made life worth living. There was no discouragement, but inspiration in its excellence, for it was within the reach of common men in the ordinary employments of every day life. His life was a large life, intelligent, industrious, enterprising, generous and compassionate, embracing both the human and the divine. "It was the kind of life which enriches this world and all worlds." It was and is everlasting life, for it still abides, though its visible form is now withdrawn.

By the Rev. SILVANUS HAYWARD, A.M.

HENRY MARTYN CLARKE, a life member of this Society, elected in 1869, died in Boston, Dec. 10, 1898, aged 72. He was the son of Dorus Clarke, D.D. (1797-1884) and Hannah Alvard Bliss (1801-1876), and was born Nov. 19, 1826, at Blandford, Massachusetts, where he received his early education, partly in the public school and partly under his father's instruction. At the age of sixteen he began his business career by entering the service of Greely and Guild, wholesale grocers, in Boston. On the appointment of Philip Greely as collector of the port Mr. Clarke went with him as private secretary. Here he acquired a knowledge of political affairs, in which he took an interest for many years, serving two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature and going as delegate to many of the Republican State conventions.

Mr. Clarke's main strength, however, was given to manufacturing. After a brief period in the employment of Grant, Daniell & Co., paper commission merchants, he in 1855 became connected with Samuel D. Warren & Co., also in the paper business. January 1, 1867, he organized the firm of H. M. Clarke & Co., the junior partner being J. Dixwell Thompson. They operated mills in Pepperell, Massachusetts; Bennington, New Hampshire; and Westminster, Massachusetts. These mills had large capacity and many employees. In May, 1873, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Clarke retired permanently from business. Having a great fancy for

farming, he became the owner of fine estates in Belmont and Pepperell and was a pioneer in the art of creating the model farm as it is known to-day. In 1870 he imported a bull and seven heifers, selected from the best herds in Canton Schwytz in Switzerland. Previous to the fall of 1882 there had been but this single importation. He was also very successful with Lancashire swine, Silver gray, Dorking and game poultry, and especially with his fine horses, of which he had a large number. His stables and yards are among the most complete in the country, and by intelligent breeding he achieved a wide reputation for the improvement of horse-flesh.

Mr. Clarke deserves mention for his characteristic generosity. He gave a spire-clock and a bell to the church at Longmeadow, his mother's native town, and organs to churches at Belmont and Pepperell. During the Civil war he distributed large sums for patriotic purposes. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia, found in him a willing helper, and many organized charities and private individuals would acknowledge his unstinted bounty. His own tastes were broad and refined. He spared no pains or expense to make his home attractive. He was domestic rather than social in his habits, and like many other men of great ability he found more happiness in creating than in the mere possession of his fortune and his fine estates. He accumulated a valuable library and was fond of rare editions of choice books.

Mr. Clarke was married Oct. 15, 1857, to Jane Loomer Hurlbut of South Lee, who survives him with a daughter, Mrs. Watson, and son, Henry M. Clarke, a member of this Society in the third generation.

By the REV. EDWARD G. PORTER, A.M.

HENRY AUGUSTUS RICE became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1869, and soon after a life member. He was born in Boston, December 13, 1816, and was the son of David⁶ Rice, born 1779, and Hannah Thompson Bangs, his wife. The earlier paternal ancestry is as follows: Elijah,⁶ born 1749, and Relief Williams; Elijah,⁴ born 1722, and Huldah Keyes; Elisha,³ born 1679, and Elizabeth Wheeler; Thomas² and Mary; Edmund¹, born about 1594, came from Barkhamsted, England, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. Mr. Rice's maternal ancestry is fully given in the genealogy of the Bangs family.

Mr. Rice married June 1, 1843, Eliza Matilda, daughter of Captain Allen Putnam of Salem; she died October 9, 1853, aged 33 years. He married second, April 10, 1855, Agnes Lee, daughter of Thomas Cushing, Esq., of Boston. By the first wife he had Eliza P., born March 9, 1845, and Henry Allen, born November 27, 1847; by the second wife, Daniel Denny, born May 27, 1856, who died October 21, 1864. Mr. Rice was for fifty-eight years a member of the firm of Denny, Rice & Co., of Boston, and was ever

regarded as one of Boston's solid men. He died December 15, 1898, at his residence, 13 Marlborough Street, and on the occasion of his funeral forty-one prominent business firms closed their houses.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS.

EDWIN SHEPARD BARRETT was born at the old homestead of his family on Punkatasset Hill, Concord, Massachusetts, October 31, 1833. The genealogical line from the immigrant of his name is thus given: Humphrey Barrett, born in Kent, England, 1592, came to Concord, Massachusetts, with three sons in 1639, died 1662, married Mary —, who died 1663. Humphrey^s Barrett, junior, born in England, 1630, died Jan. 3, 1715–1716, married March 23, 1674–75, Mary Porter, born 1656 died 1713. Benjamin^s Barrett, born Concord, May 7, 1681, died Oct. 25, 1728, married Jan. 3, 1704–05, Lydia Minott, born 1687. Colonel James^s Barrett, born Concord, July 31, 1710, died April 11, 1779, married Dec. 21, 1732, Rebecca Hubbard, born 1717, died 1806. Colonel Nathan^s Barrett, born Concord, Dec. 30, 1735, died Feb. 22, 1791, married May 22, 1760, Miriam Hunt, daughter of Simon and Mary (Raymond) Hunt, born 1741, died 1824. Nathan^s Barrett, junior, born Concord, May 17, 1763, died Feb. 4, 1829, married Dec. 10, 1795, Mary Jones, born 1771, died 1853. Nathan^s Barrett, third, born Concord, Oct. 1, 1796, died Feb. 29, 1868, married April 23, 1829, Mary S. Fuller, daughter of Lemuel and Mary (Shepard) Fuller, born 1805, died 1853. Edwin Shepard^s Barrett was born Oct. 31, 1833, the second son and the third child of his parents. Mr. Barrett was also descended from Reverend Peter Bulkeley, born Jan. 31, 1582–3, died March 9, 1658–9, the first minister of Concord, and from George Minott, born 1594, died 1671. On his mother's side he claimed descent from Dr. Samuel Fuller of the Mayflower and the Plymouth Colony.

Mr. Barrett passed his boyhood days in his old ancestral home, living the life of a son of a well-to-do New England farmer, attending the schools of the town until he was sixteen years of age; he then left home and entered, as a boy, the store of Smith, Sumner and Company, in the wholesale millinery business in Boston. In this employ he continued for a year and then engaged with the hide and leather house of E. M. Carleton and Company in the same city. In this he showed so much faithfulness and ability that, in a few years, although without capital, he became a member of the firm. On the dissolution of the firm, about 1860, Mr. Barrett was occupied for some time in closing up its affairs, and then assisted in sending the Concord artillery to Washington in 1861; he visited the company at the front and was present with it at the battle of Bull Run, of which he was a spectator at close range. He wrote an account of the engagement for the Boston Traveller of August 1, 1861, and twenty-

five years later printed "What I Saw of Bull Run," in a pamphlet of thirty pages, making a most graphic and interesting story of the affair. Soon after this he went to New York and was in the brokerage business. At this time he married Miss Maria Thomas Gilmore, daughter of Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire. At a later period he removed to Concord, Massachusetts, where he served for some months as Deputy U. S. Marshal. For the years 1864 and 1865 he was Auditor of the State of New Hampshire, devoting himself to the care of the military accounts of that State and living in the State capital.

At the close of the war he returned to Concord, Mass., and took up his residence there once more. He engaged in the hide and leather business with the firm of Alden and Edmands in Boston, removing later to Cambridge in order to be nearer the place of his business. On the death of his wife Mr. Barrett again returned to Concord, which he never afterward left. Here he brought his second wife, Laura Emerson, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Emerson of Boston. They were married November 7, 1877. At this time he bought a lot of land, near the North Bridge, and built a very fine mansion on the very battlefield of April 19, 1775, calling the estate "Battle Lawn."

Mr. Barrett took up his life once more in Concord with the same energy, ability and faithfulness as had characterized him through his earlier years. As a citizen he was foremost in good work, earnest in the affairs of the church, of the schools, of the local politics. He suggested and brought about the foundation of the Tuesday Club, now merged in the Social Circle, a most successful body. A gentleman of courteous and agreeable manners, of good intelligence and with excellent conversational powers, he was a popular and useful citizen, a good neighbor and a loyal friend. He was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for some years its President, and for nearly two years, until his death, the President of the National Society of the same organization. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars by descent from Ensign Humphrey Barrett, junior, Colonel James Barrett and Captain Nathan Barrett, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He was for one year the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Trade. He died in Concord, December 21, 1898.

By FRANCIS H. BROWN, M.D.

Hon. JOHN CUMMINGS, in the words of the late Gen. Francis A. Walker, "one of the most useful citizens of his native Commonwealth," was born in Woburn, October 19, 1812, and died on the estate on which he was born, December 21, 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Mr. Cummings was largely self-taught, but possessed naturally a strong will and powerful intellectual grasp, added to a large amount of good solid common-sense, which, with his remarkable disinterestedness in public life, his generosity, his severe integrity, and his kindliness in personal intercourse, made him a power on any board of officers with which he was associated. He did much for the elevation and education of the workingmen in his employ, and in the days when such schools were not publicly kept he opened an evening school for their benefit at his expense. It is said that at one time "Cummingsville" was a name better known in some parts of Ireland than the name Massachusetts. In addition to his business in the line of leather and to the management of his large farm, he became interested in banks, and for thirty years was president of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston. As an officer of the banks, National and Savings, of his native town, he performed long and faithful and very efficient service. As a town officer, a member of the legislature, a trustee of the Public Library, and of Warren Academy, and as one of the school committee, he also performed signal and distinguished service. He was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, which redeemed from failure, and conducted to a triumphant success the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. His relations were most intimate with the Boston Society of Natural History, and in the department of science which this institution fitly represents he made acquirements, which, considering the occupation of his time by business cares and duties, were remarkable. To the Agricultural College at Amherst and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he rendered inestimable services. Of the Institute of Technology he was for seventeen years the treasurer and a member from its organization of the executive committee of the corporation. By a vote of the corporation in 1889, when he retired from the office of treasurer, Mr. Cummings's name was applied, in perpetuity, to the laboratories of mining engineering and metallurgy, in recognition of his services. He was a member of the board of directors of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for eighteen years, from 1871 to 1889.

His ancestors, living in Woburn, were John,² Ebenezer,² David.¹ The last-named was of Andover in 1756, when he purchased a lot of land in Woburn. Hon. John Cummings occupied land owned by these ancestors, all pursuing the same trade as himself.

He was twice married. First, to Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Phillips of Swampscott, on February 9, 1837. She died February 9, 1877, aged 63 years, and on the fortieth anniversary of their marriage. Second, to Mary P. C. Hall of Ipswich, August 25, 1881. She survives. Mr. Cummings had no children.

This notice is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER for July, 1899, by WILLIAM E. CUTLER, Esq.

DUDLEY TAPPAN CHASE, A.M., was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, April 2, 1823. He was the third son of Col. Lebbeus and Nizaula (March) Chase, and of lineal descent in the tenth generation from Thomas Chase of Hundric, Parish of Chesham, England.

Aquila¹ Chase settled in Hampton, Massachusetts, 1639 or '40, had eleven children, of which Moses was the youngest. Moses² of Newbury, Massachusetts, had nine children, of which Daniel was the second, and removed to Littleton, Mass., later to Sutton, Mass. Daniel³ married Sarah March, had ten children, of which the eldest was Samuel, born Sept. 28, 1707. Samuel⁴ Chase married Mary Dudley, had ten children, the third being Jonathan. Jonathan⁵ married, second, Sarah Hall, daughter of Rev. Dr. David Hall of Sutton, by whom was born Col. Lebbeus Chase. General Jonathan Chase was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and served with particular distinction in the War of the Revolution, being in command of the northern regiment of New Hampshire troops, and the revolutionary history of the state, Revolutionary Rolls and other evidence show him to have been an officer of exceptional ability. Col. Lebbeus⁶ Chase was born Jan. 21, 1779, and died Feb. 22, 1865. He married Feb. 19, 1809, Nancy Chase, daughter of Simeon Chase of Bethel, Vermont. She was born Nov. 25, 1789, and died June 14, 1814. By this marriage three children were born. Col. Lebbeus Chase married, second, Nizaula March of Millbury, Massachusetts, Jan. 8, 1815. By this marriage were born seven children, the fifth being Dudley Tappan⁷ Chase. He married first, Mrs. Adelaide G. Merrifield, daughter of Edward R. Campbell of Windsor, Vermont, Nov. 12, 1851. Two children were born, both dying in infancy. Adelaide G. (Campbell) Merrifield, born Sept. 4, 1822, died Sept. 8, 1856. Mr. Chase married second, Mrs. Sula Powers Smith, daughter of Capt. Obed Powers of Cornish, New Hampshire, Feb. 4, 1868. A daughter by this alliance died in infancy.

Dudley Tappan Chase attended the common schools, and later followed the higher branches and preparation for college in Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, New Hampshire, being a graduate of this institution in the class of 1844. Entering Dartmouth College, he graduated in the class of 1848, with the degree of A.B. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred in 1857. Having chosen the profession of law, he studied with ex-Gov. Carlos Coolidge of Vermont and Warren Currier of Windsor, Vermont, and was admitted to practice in Windsor County in 1849, having during that year graduated from Yale Law School. He was admitted to practice in the United States Courts in 1859, and continued with his profession until 1863. Ill health compelled him to relinquish his practice at this time, and he removed to Claremont, New Hamp-

shire, where he purchased a farm, and for the remainder of his life followed this vocation. In all matters of life he became an authority and student of the detail in its connection. So in his new vocation he became a student of the philosophy of husbandry. Upon the organization of the New Hampshire State Grange in 1873 he became its first Grand Master, and continued to serve as such until 1878. From his legal ability its earliest laws were drafted under his direction, and later, upon the organization of the National Grange, he became influential in its management and filled several offices therein. Following a distinguished ancestry of the Masonic Fraternity he, like them, became a member of the Ancient Craft in 1871, and acceptably filled the chair of Worshipful Master for two years—1881 and 1882. In 1898, with four others, he served as special committee in arranging the details of the Masonic Centennial of Hiram Lodge, No. 9, of Claremont, subsequently engaging in the collection of the addresses delivered on that occasion and other historical material in connection.

Mr. Chase was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Claremont, and for many years active in the work of the same. He was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, November 2, 1898. He was also a member of the New Hampshire Society Sons of the American Revolution, as a lineal descendant of Gen. Jonathan Chase. He died, after a short illness, Dec. 31, 1898.

By CHARLES BYRON SPOFFORD.

HAYDN BROWN of West Newbury, Massachusetts, was born in West Newbury, February 16, 1819, and died in that town January 16, 1899. He was the son of Benjamin and Lucy (Follensbee) Brown of West Newbury, and married Harriet K. Emery in 1843, by whom he had four children. In 1846, after working at the bench as a comb-maker for some years, he went into partnership with the late S. C. Noyes, and founded the firm of S. C. Noyes & Co., who for nearly half a century were the leading manufacturers of horn combs in America. In 1876 and 1877 he represented his district in the Massachusetts Senate, and at various times held many positions of trust. He was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1867, and became a life member in 1870.

Although reared in poverty and without the advantages of a good education, Mr. Brown became one of the best posted men in Essex County on the topics of the day. He was a great lover of nature, music and flowers, and gave much study to these subjects, even in his later days. He was a fine example of the self-made man, honest, honorable and straightforward, and to the end of his days enjoyed the full confidence of all those that knew him.

By GILMAN W. BROWN.

LEONARD THOMPSON was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, November 21, 1817, and died there January 21, 1899. He was the son of Colonel Leonard Thompson and Hannah (Wyman) Thompson. In the "red schoolhouse" of the fathers, with its limited accommodations, he learned successfully the "three r's," the body of the instruction of that day; and there, as he himself said, "Morse's geography furnished the incentive for future travel." Warren Academy in Woburn was founded in his youth, and here Mr. Thompson attended, pursuing as thorough a course as he cared to take. He did not, however, remain long at home. He set out for himself. Various towns were tried, and even voyages on the sea to distant ports.

I find that in 1837 he was clerk in an auction store in Boston, later in a shoe store in Hallowell, Maine, and Hartford, Connecticut. In 1842 he opened a store in Woburn for the sale of such diverse articles as shoemakers' tools, hats, boots and shoes. In 1852 he purchased the hardware and stove business in Woburn, in which he continued till 1894. Before the year 1850, from the means of information now at hand, Mr. Thompson, it would appear, in pursuing his course of travel on the sea, had visited the West Indies and Russia, the latter many times, many places along the New England coast, and had spent some months in a trip to the Pacific coast of the United States. After the opening of the longer routes of railroad travel he visited often different sections of North America, varied with an occasional trip to Europe in his later life, going once to Alaska, at an age when most men would be thinking of staying at home. His last long trip was to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, to which he went alone.

He served as school committeeman, town treasurer, sinking fund commissioner, justice of the peace, public library committeeman and trustee, representative to the General Court, and in many minor capacities in positions involving work and responsibility. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, a founder, trustee, and the most active member of the Rumford Historical Association, and the leading promoter of the association for publishing the Thompson Memorial, a genealogical publication giving the history of the Woburn Thompson family. He published at his own expense the diary of his ancestor Samuel Thompson, who had been a lieutenant in the French war in 1758. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the American Library Association and its subordinate society the Massachusetts Library Club, of which he was a life-member. He had an inherited and great fondness for things of the past age. He was fond of placing monuments to mark past events, and not a few of these were erected with his generous assistance, if not almost entirely at his own expense.

The crowning event in Mr. Thompson's life as a public benefactor

was his donation to the citizens of Woburn of the Burbeen Free Lecture Fund. October 7, 1892, at a public celebration of the 250th anniversary of his native city, he gave the sum of \$6,000, which he increased to a total of \$11,000, May 26, 1897, by the gift of a further sum of \$5,000—the income of all of which was to be forever used for the establishment and maintenance in Woburn of a course of annual lectures, free to the public, on historic, scientific or other educational subjects. In his last will he donated the sum of \$4,000, additional to his other gifts, making the munificent sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of these lectures. In order to honor an ancestral family, small numerically, but once considerable in influence in Woburn, he named his course the Burbeen Free Lecture Course.

He married, May 26, 1847, Miss Maria Laurens Smith, daughter of Cyrus and Tryphena (Brooks) Smith, of Lincoln, Massachusetts. Their children were Jennie Lind, the wife of James Burbeck, and mother of Ethel S., Benn Thompson and Bertha M. Burbeck; Lewis Waldo, associated in business for many years with his father and now his successor; Nellie Smith, who married Edward L. Shaw of Woburn, having two daughters, Sibyl and Marion Shaw; and Edgar Bradford, a distinguished mechanical engineer of St. Paul, Minnesota.

In forming a general estimate of his character it may be said of him that he was a friend of education; that he believed in education as the best means of enabling the people to help themselves; that while libraries and lectures and practical experience might be one means, extensive travel was another equally important. He was a good example in his own career of all four processes or influences for the uplifting of the individual. He is no longer here to inspire us, but his memory will remain, in the words of his pastor for forty years, that of "a good man desirous of fulfilling the full measure of his existence."

This notice is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER for October, 1899, by WILLIAM R. CUTTER, Esq.

AUGUSTUS RAMSAY BAYLEY was born May 23, 1818, at Wentworth, New Hampshire. He was the son of Simon and Selina (Ramsay) Bayley. He was descended from Richard Bayley, who came over in 1638, in ship "Bevis," presumably with Sir Richard Dummer. His descent is as follows: Richard¹ and Ednah Halstead of Rowley, Mass.; Joseph² and Abigail Trumbull of Bradford, Mass.; Richard³ and Joanna Webster of Bradford; Richard⁴ and Rachel Page of Haverhill, Mass.; Richard⁵ and Mehitabel Emerson of West Haverhill, who moved to Plymouth, New Hampshire, about 1777 and later to Berlin, Vermont; Simon⁶ and Selina Ramsay of Rumney and Wentworth, New Hampshire.

Simon^a kept the tavern at Wentworth, where Augustus was born, the youngest of six, and soon after moved to Boston, where he died when his son was quite young, and the boy was sent to Rumney to his maternal grandfather, James Ramsay, with whom he remained several years and attended school. His mother moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and he joined her for a time, but in 1831, when thirteen years old, he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to his uncle, Alexander Hamilton Ramsay, who kept a drug store near the College. He went into the store and learned the business. In 1855 he purchased the drug business of Henry Thayer, on Main St., corner of Essex, Cambridgeport, and remained here until he moved into a new block in Central Square, a short distance from his old store. He remained in this store until his death, which took place Jan. 30, 1899, after a short illness. He married, in 1847, Sarah, daughter of Capt. Francis Wells of Cambridgeport and had two children, Francis Augustus and Helen Louise, who, with his widow, survive him.

He was a sunny tempered, genial man, who did many kind deeds quietly and left many friends. He was fond of books, paintings and music, and was much interested in the genealogy of his family. His devotion to his business left him little time for social pleasures, but his friends in visiting him at his place of business were assured of a hearty welcome. He was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1876. He was also a member of the Boston Commandery of Knight Templars, of Mizpah Masonic Lodge of Cambridge and of the Union Club of Cambridge.

By FRANCIS AUGUSTUS BAYLEY.

DANIEL BAXTER STEDMAN was a descendant of Isaac Stedman, who came to this country from London, England, in the "Elizabeth," in 1635, and settled at Scituate. In 1650 he removed to Muddy River (now Brookline), where he died in 1678. The line of descent from Isaac¹ is as follows: Thomas,² Joseph,³ Josiah,⁴ Josiah,⁴ Daniel Baxter.⁶

The subject of this sketch received his early education at private schools in Boston, in which city he was born on the 18th of April, 1817. Later, he continued his studies at Concord, Massachusetts, where he was a classmate of Judge Hoar, of whom he often spoke in tones of marked affection. Having completed his studies, he was apprenticed to the firm of Marsh, Capen & Lyon, at that time the leading publishers of Boston. Here he became acquainted with many eminent men of letters, historians and writers, and from his intercourse with them, derived his love for deep reading, which followed him, and was a great source of pleasure to him all through his life. During his apprenticeship he lived, as was the custom in those days, in the home of one of the co-partners, Mr. Nahum

Capen. Mrs. Capen was a very lovely, motherly woman, of whom he became very fond, and who had much to do in strengthening a naturally strong character. Here he met and was thrown into very close relationship with the leading Democratic statesmen of the country, who were accustomed to visit Mr. Capen's for the purpose of exchanging ideas as to the welfare of the nation. He was often present during their discussion of Government matters, and gave close attention to their reasonings. While he appreciated and applauded the ability and earnestness shown in their discussions, they were not in accord with his feelings or with the opinions he had formed from reading the arguments of both parties, and his virgin vote was thrown for the candidate of the old Whig party, to whose principles he always held, becoming later in life a strong Anti-Slavery Republican. Finishing his apprenticeship, he did not elect to follow the publishing business, but with his brother-in-law, Isaiah Atkins, formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Atkins & Stedman for the importation of china, glass and earthenware. After a few years Mr. Atkins retired, and Mr. Stedman, with his brother and two of his sons, continued the business under the firm name of D. B. Stedman & Co., and was very successful until Boston's conflagration in 1872, at which time, the insurance being almost wholly in Boston companies, he lost his entire fortune. In 1867 he was a representative from Dorchester in the General Court, where he performed good service to the State as chairman of the Hoosac Tunnel Committee. Political life required more time than he felt justified in taking, and he declined a re-nomination.

In October, 1887, he removed to Chicago where, with his wife, he made his home with two of his sons, who were in business in that city. Mr. Stedman was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1870 and became a life member in 1871. He was a member of the Union League Club and in Chicago of the Tippecanoe Club. He was a 32d degree Mason. He married, March 13, 1839, his cousin, Miriam White Stedman, who with five sons, eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, survives him. He was a man of very strong affections, not alone for his own family, whose pleasures and happiness were his first thought, but among his friends and acquaintances. To know him was to love and respect him. Especially among the poorer classes was he loved and honored and his name revered to this day. For many years he suffered much from rheumatic gout, an unusually severe attack of which caused his death in Chicago on the 3d of March, 1899.

By DANIEL BAXTER STEDMAN, Jr.

GEORGE ROGERS HOWELL, A.M., son of Charles and Mary (Rogers) Howell, was born June 15, 1833, in the town of Southamp-

ton, Long Island, where he passed his boyhood. His first American ancestor was Edward Howell of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, who settled in Boston in 1639, and soon thereafter removed to Southampton, where he was one of the earliest settlers. Southampton, Long Island, was the first town settled by the English in the State of New York.

Mr. Howell attended the district school and the academy at Southampton. He early manifested a love for books, and after due preparation at the academy he entered the sophomore class at Yale College in 1851, at the age of 18. Yale was under the presidency of Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., assisted by Professors Silliman, Olmstead and Hadley. Mr. Howell made rapid progress in his studies, and graduated in 1854 with high honors. He spent several years in teaching at academies, continuing his researches at the same time. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Howell decided to study for the ministry, and in September of that year he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1864. He engaged in ministerial work in western New York for about two years. An incident then occurred that turned Mr. Howell's attention to a literary life. In 1865, the 225th anniversary of the settlement of Southampton was to be celebrated, and Mr. Howell was invited to deliver the address on that occasion. He interested and delighted his audience. In the following year his address was enlarged and printed under the title of "The Early History of Southampton, Long Island, with Genealogies." A second edition of this work was published in New York in 1887, making an octavo volume of 473 pages.

In 1865, on the recommendation of Dr. Macauley, secretary of one of the Presbyterian boards at Philadelphia, Mr. Howell was offered a professorship of Latin or Greek, at his option, in a college in Iowa. His engagements forbade his accepting the offer. A short time after his declination of the professorship, the presidency of the college was offered him, but this, too, he declined. In 1872, at the suggestion of Dr. S. B. Woolworth, he was induced to accept an office in the State library at Albany, New York, as assistant librarian. In this office Mr. Howell rendered the State valuable service. His early study of various languages stood him in good stead in the classification, cataloguing and arranging of the many volumes in the general library. His suggestions with regard to the purchase of suitable and desirable volumes have been very useful in the development of the resources of the library.

In 1866 Mr. Howell was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. For several years he was the secretary of the Albany Institute, in the welfare of which he took a very deep interest. He read several valuable papers on scientific subjects before the Institute, some of which have been

published in the "Transactions of the Albany Institute," including "Linguistic Discussions," "The Open Polar Sea," and "Heraldry in America." His wide knowledge of existing works of local history and genealogy, as well as his literary and scientific attainments, made him especially valuable to the readers of the library. In addition to his works on scientific and literary subjects Mr. Howell wrote an amusing book entitled "Noah's Log Book," that gained for him much favorable criticism.

On March 18, 1868, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Mary Catherine Seymour, daughter of Norman and Frances Hale (Metcalf) Seymour of Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York. Mrs. Howell as well as her husband, has been engaged in literary and social work. She has been especially active in prosecuting the cause of the woman suffragists. Mr. and Mrs. Howell had one son, Seymour, who died while a student at Harvard College. Mr. Howell died at Albany, April 5, 1899.

By WILLIAM HERRICK GRIFFITH, Esq.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Howell with portrait appeared in the REGISTER for April, 1900.

HON. FREDERICK SMYTH, A.M., was born in Candia, New Hampshire, March 9, 1819. He was the son of Stephen and Dolly (Rowe) Smyth. His grandfather was Joseph Chase Smyth, and his great-grandfather, Chase Smyth. His ancestors were farmers, men and women of thrift and intelligence, and young Smyth was early trained in the hardest kind of farm labor. He received such education as the good common schools of his native town could give, supplemented by a term at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. With a view to pursuing a college course, he taught school several winters. He early went into trade at Candia, but in 1839 came to Manchester and entered the employ of George Porter, who carried on a general merchandise business. At the end of the year Mr. Smyth's employer persuaded him to give up the idea of a college education and adopt a mercantile life. He soon became a partner in the business, which was successfully carried on until 1849, when he was elected city clerk,—the beginning of a long official career, local and national. After serving as city clerk for three years, he was elected mayor of Manchester in 1852, and re-elected in 1853 and in 1854.

In 1857 and 1858, Mr. Smyth was a member of the legislature of New Hampshire, and was also made treasurer of the Reform School, as it was then called. About the same time he was selected as treasurer of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, a position he held ten years. He was a director in the United States Agricultural Society, and was a manager of the three great fairs held at Richmond, Chicago and St. Louis by the national association.

He was also vice-president of the American Pomological Society. In 1861 he was appointed one of the agents on the part of the United States to the International Exhibition at London. His appointment gave him unusual facilities for study and observation in the highest circles of London and England, and he was also accredited, from the various associated bodies with which he was connected at home, to the Royal Agricultural Society. After visiting England, he took a trip on the continent. The gathering proportions of the war at home, however, led him to cut short his travels, and in September he returned to Manchester. After the battle of Gettysburg, and again after the battle of the Wilderness, he went to the front and gave efficient aid in caring for the sick and wounded. One result of exposure to the burning sun and malaria of the battlefield was the first serious illness of his life.

In 1865 Mr. Smyth was elected Governor of New Hampshire, and he was re-elected in 1866. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes honorary commissioner to the International Exposition at Paris. He went on this trip accompanied by Mrs. Smyth and visited Egypt and Palestine, as well as many European countries before returning home. In his later life he made repeated European trips and also traveled extensively in this country and in Mexico and Cuba. These travels contributed to make Governor Smyth an interesting man. He was a pleasant *raconteur*, and his experiences in the different parts of the globe furnished him with an abundant fund of information. His pleasant home abounded in tokens of travel, curious and rare bits of many lands, telling of a spirit that loved nature and loved to travel among mankind and study the habits and customs of those with whom he was thus brought in contact.

Mr. Smyth was a generous and benevolent man. He gave cheerfully of his abundance, and no man ever more readily lent a hand to those who were trying to help themselves. He was an honored member of the Franklin-street Congregational Society, where his influence for good was always felt. In 1865 Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts. He was elected a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1888, and was vice-president of the Society 1894-96.

Mr. Smyth was married in 1844 to Miss Emily Lane, a daughter of John Lane of Candia. In 1885 Mrs. Smyth died, and in 1886 he married while in Scotland, Miss Marion Hamilton Cossar, who survives him. He died in Hamilton, Bermuda, April 22, 1899.

CHARLES BURNHAM WHITMAN, a life member since 1896, who died at Rampart City, Alaska, April 26, 1899, was born in South Boston, August 22, 1848, son of Snow and Mary Kidder (Frost) Whitman. He was descended from John Whitman¹, who was of Weymouth, Mass., as early as 1638, through Thomas² born 1629,

Nicholas^s, John^t born 1704, Ezra^s born 1747, David Snow^s born 1774, Snow^t born 1801.

Mr. Whitman married in Boston, September 5, 1894, Anna Howard Bowen of Warren, R. I., daughter of Henry A. and Deborah Luther (Bushee) Bowen, who survives him. He was educated at the Lawrence Grammar School, receiving there a Franklin medal, at the Boston Latin School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His experience in a law office for several years gave him some familiarity with public records, which he subsequently used to advantage, as he had a decided faculty for research, and became not only an enthusiastic but an expert genealogist. He rendered valuable assistance in connection with the compilation of the Whitman Genealogy, and in many other similar undertakings, being especially interested in the Frost and Bowen families. His exceedingly quiet manner and retiring disposition doubtless prevented him from assuming the position warranted by his fitness for and familiarity with genealogical work. But notwithstanding he was noticeably modest and unassuming, he made many friends by his genial manners and his kindness, being ever ready to give assistance to others. He was also interested in scientific matters, and latterly devoted much time to the study of facts relating to mining in Alaska, which resulted in his joining a party going there in 1898. About six months later his life work was ended, his death being caused by asphyxiation in descending a mine.

By FRANCIS EVERETT BLAKE.

WILLIS BARNABEE MENDUM was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 7, 1826, the fifth of the eleven children of John and Adeline (Perkins) Mendum. His father, a man greatly respected for many substantial qualities, was, during more than thirty years, one of the stage drivers of the line of coaches between Portsmouth and Boston,—an establishment which was the pride of the good people of those towns and of the intermediate country, for its admirable equipment of high-fed, well groomed, fast horses and elegant Concord-built coaches, and for their skilful drivers. These energetic and faithful men were renowned for the punctuality and safety with which their daily trips were made, heedless of weather or any obstruction. Carrying news and messages gratuitously from neighbor to neighbor, and bearing orders and remittances which the high rates of postage then prevailing excluded from the mail, they fulfilled the service now rendered by the modern system of express companies. When their occupation was superseded by the building of railways, many of these men became railway officials and express messengers or managers.

The subject of this sketch, a diligent scholar from his youth, stood high in his class in the Portsmouth High School, and was there fitted

for college, but failing health compelled him to relinquish study, and in 1843 he accepted a position in the Suffolk Bank, Boston, which then, with a large staff of clerks, fulfilled some the duties of the modern clearing-house. His health suffered from the close confinement, and he was led to adopt a line of business affording exercise in the open air. He bought out an established grocery concern in Boston, and soon had several profitable branches. He was instrumental in forming a union of the trade, himself presiding at the early meetings, which established the Grocers' Association, now widely known for its successful Food Fairs. During his busiest years he retained his fondness for literary work, pursuing classic studies in leisure hours at home, and enjoying visits to the Boston Athenæum when he could steal a few hours from business appointments. Earnest in the love of progress, he was an early and constant worker for the temperance cause, and an advocate for the abolition of slavery at a time when such efforts were not only unpopular, but positively hazardous. Early in the war for the Union, he so incurred the ill-will of a large number of sympathisers with slave power, that he felt obliged to remove his family from their home to escape threatened violence.

His home during the last twenty years of his life was at "Cottage Side," East Cottage Street, Dorchester, near to "The Old Blake House," the home of the Dorchester Historical Society, of which he was the diligent and honored Secretary. Early interested in the study of political economy, his reading of Dr. Wayland's and similar treatises confirmed him in the principles of free trade and the hope of their acceptance by all the commercial nations. Of the liberal school of religion, he was a constant attendant on the services of the Universalist church, and in the last year of his life was much interested in the erection of the church on Virginia Street. To the many calls upon him for aid in works of progress and reform, he responded to the full extent of his pecuniary ability, as well as by wise advice and personal effort. Within a few hours of his death he had been engaged exhaustively in philanthropic labors. He was an inspiring example of modest, conscientious, unselfish service.

He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society from the year 1895. He died in Dorchester, May 8, 1899.

By JOHN JOSEPH MAY.

WILLIAM WALLACE BAILEY, A.B., LL.B., was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, November 11, 1829. He was the son of Thomas and Jemima (Smith) Bailey. He attended the district schools of his native place, and was a student at Pembroke Academy and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Northfield, where he fitted for college. He entered Dartmouth College in 1850, and was graduated in the class of 1854. He read law in the office of

George & Foster in Concord, New Hampshire, and completed his course of study in the law school at Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1856. Following his graduation he settled in Nashua and continued his practice there up to the time of his death.

He was known as a sound and able lawyer, having the confidence of the court, his associates at the bar and a numerous clientage. He was city solicitor of Nashua for 1884, during which time the legal interests of the city were faithfully cared for. He was active in public affairs and represented his ward in the legislature in 1863 and 1864, and was supported by his party for state senator in 1867 and 1868, for presidential elector at large on the democratic ticket in 1884, and for member of congress in 1886. Mr. Bailey served the state as a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts from 1871 to 1876, and as a trustee of the state library. He also served the city of Nashua for a number of years as a member of the Board of Education, and as trustee of the public library from 1873 to 1897. In all these positions he rendered faithful service, his integrity and singleness of purpose never having been called in question.

He was director and president of the Wilton Railroad Company from 1871 to 1874, when he was elected a director of the Nashua & Lowell Railroad, a position to which he was re-elected every year to the time of his death. He was also treasurer of the corporation since 1891. He was president of the Nashua Savings Bank from 1879 to 1895, and also a director in the Indian Head National Bank and the Hillsboro Mills, being president of the latter company as well. He was appointed a trustee of the state library by Governor Ramsdell, and held that position at the time of his death.

He was a member of the First Congregational Church in Nashua. He had been connected with the New-England Historic Genealogical Society since 1885. He was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A.F. and A.M., of which he was the worshipful master in 1862 and 1863, and was a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree. Beside attending to the duties of his profession he found time to devote to the preparation of articles of historic interest, which he read before the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was prominent in the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Bailey was married in 1858 to Mary B. Greeley, who survives him. He also leaves two children, Dr. William T. Bailey of Boston and Miss Helen G. Bailey of Nashua. He died in Nashua, June 9, 1899.

WILLIAM WHITWELL GREENOUGH, A.B., only child of William and Sarah (Gardner) Greenough, and grandson of the Rev. William Greenough of Newton, Mass., was born in Boston, June 25,

1818, and died there June 17, 1899. The first William Greenough came to Boston before 1650, and has been represented by seven generations of citizens to the present time.

Mr. Greenough was fitted for college at the Latin School in Boston, and at the private school of Mr. F. P. Leverett. He entered the Freshman class in Harvard University in 1833, and graduated in 1837. Before and after graduating, having an earnest desire to accomplish himself as a linguist, and especially to become an Oriental scholar, with the expectation of an appointment to a professorship, he went to Andover, where he spent a year in the pursuit of his favorite studies. But in the autumn of 1838, after much reflection, he decided to relinquish the plan of becoming a teacher of languages, and to enter the counting-room of his father, who was a merchant in the hardware trade. Here he remained, after becoming a partner in the business, till February, 1852, when he was appointed Agent of the Boston Gaslight Company. In 1853 he was elected also its Treasurer, and these positions he held until 1889, when he retired from business.

Mr. Greenough led a very busy and active life. He was a member of the City Council in 1847, 1848 and 1849, "having accepted the office for the purpose of furthering the introduction of a proper water supply for the city." In 1849 he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston. In 1842, at its foundation, and for some years afterwards, he was a member of the American Oriental Society of Boston. In 1843 he was elected a member of the Société Orientale of Paris; in 1845, of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society; in 1849, of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard University; in 1879, of the Massachusetts Historical Society; in 1884, Corresponding Member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; and also a member of other organizations, societies and associations since 1879. Besides all these, Mr. Greenough gave a great deal of time and valuable service to the Boston Public Library, of which he was chosen a Trustee in 1856, and, by annual election, President of the Board from 1866 until 1889. He was also a Trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts from its foundation in 1870. His published writings were mainly addresses and reports in connection with his duties as Trustee of the Public Library; some articles in the first volume of the Journal of the American Oriental Society; articles in the N. Y. Review, 1838, and the Biblical Repository at Andover, 1838, and a Mæso-Gothic Grammar.

He made repeated visits abroad, sometimes for needed rest and relief from continuous work, and sometimes to examine the gas supplies and the administration of the large manufactories of gas in England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France and Germany; as well as those established at St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copen-

hagen and Hamburg. Besides attending to these interests in his travels in Europe in 1840, 1858, 1868, 1872, 1881 and 1886, he had in view to visit the great libraries and art galleries of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, and those of other cities of Great Britain and in the north, centre and south of Europe.

Mr. Greenough was married on the 15th of June, 1841, to Catherine Scollay Curtis, daughter of Charles Pelham and Anna (Scollay) Curtis. By this marriage he had six children, four of whom survive him—three sons and one daughter. They are all married and have families.

By CHARLES P. GREENOUGH, Esq.

WALBRIDGE ABNER FIELD, A.B., LL.D., the eldest child of Abner and Louisa Griswold Field, was born in North Springfield, Vermont, April 26, 1833, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 15, 1899. He first went to the district school of his native town; when thirteen he attended the academy at Perkinsville, close by, for a short time; then the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary until he went to Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, where he spent two years (1849–51), and in the latter year entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated, with signal honors, in 1855. He at once became Tutor in that institution, and served as such for two years. He studied law with Harvey Jewell, Esq., in Boston the following two years. From September, 1859, to January, 1860, he attended Harvard Law School, and having been admitted to the bar in May of that year, he entered upon the practice of law with Mr. Jewell, and so continued until July, 1860, when he was appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, in which capacity he served for about four years. In May, 1869, he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and removed to Washington; returned to Boston in 1870 and became a member of the law-firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field; served as a member of the School Committee of that city in 1863 and 1864, and member of its Common Council in 1865, '66 and '67. In 1876 he was elected Representative to Congress, receiving the certificate of election and occupying his seat until, upon a contest, it was awarded to the contestant; but at the next election he was returned to Congress and served his term, at the end of which he declined a renomination. In February, 1881, he was appointed by Gov. Long to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of his adopted state, and in September, 1890, was promoted to its Chief Justiceship, which position he filled till the time of his death.

October 14, 1869, he married Eliza Ellen McLoon of Rockland, Maine, by whom he had two daughters, who survive him. His first wife died March 8, 1877; and Oct. 31, 1882, he married Frances Eaton Farwell of Rockland, Maine, who survives to mourn her irreparable loss.

To fairly estimate the life and character of Judge Field would require more space than the necessary brevity of this paper will permit. For that character he had the best possible foundation, compacted of generations of a stalwart New England ancestry, being descended on his father's side from the Fields of Rhode Island, a stock from which have sprung so many eminent men, and being the seventh in direct lineal descent from Roger Williams, that stanch defender of religious freedom. On his mother's side he was descended from the Griswolds of Connecticut, whose ancestor, Edward Griswold, came from England and settled at Windsor, in that State, in 1645. As a boy he was, to use the words of his surviving brother, "bright, quick, active, and a good deal of an athlete, besides being a most excellent scholar." His father was what was called "well-to-do," yet, like many of his classmates, more from a spirit of self-helpfulness than necessity, he taught school several seasons during his academic and college course.

Born and reared among the hills of New England, he went forth from the simple, but sufficient, comforts of a New England home, imbued with its best influences and inspired with a laudable ambition for success in life, according to a high New England standard. In college he at once took rank as the head of his class in scholarship, and maintained it until the end of the course. During the four years he never missed a question at recitations, and acquitted himself with like credit in the other class exercises, receiving perfect marks during every term, a distinction never earned by any other graduates of the college except Rufus Choate and Prof. Putnam, his instructor in Greek. His reading at that time, not connected with his studies, was less expensive than that of some of his classmates; but thoroughness in what he undertook was one of his characteristics, in which respect the boy was father to the man. He was always kind and friendly in his intercourse with his classmates, and retained a deep and tender interest in their after lives. In 1895 he, with eight others, among them the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., and the writer, was present at the reunion of his class at Hanover, to celebrate its fortieth anniversary, and no one evinced a deeper or more sympathetic interest in the occasion and in the recounting of what of good or ill had befallen our different classmates. At that Commencement he was elected President of the College Alumni Association.

He brought to the practice of his profession a zeal, a well-trained mind, and habits of industry, which did not fail to win success; but the bench was doubtless his most congenial place and gave best scope to his highest qualities and attainments. In Congress he was out of his natural element, and told the writer that only the obligation under which he felt to the constituency which believed it had once fairly elected him, induced him to accept a second nomination.

His bent of mind was judicial rather than forensic, as I should make the distinction, and it required no little effort for him to unhitch himself from the star of his highest intent and mingle in the turmoil of men. He took his seat upon the bench exceptionally equipped for its duties, as well by natural gifts and temperament as by great learning, untiring industry and incorruptible integrity. While giving to the members of the bar a patient and courteous hearing in the presentation of their cases, to which they have borne willing testimony, yet the truth of facts and principles of law involved seldom eluded his keen perceptions, and justice was the constant motive of his decisions. Upon his judicial ermine the shadow of suspicion was never cast. As Chief Justice of the highest court of the great Commonwealth, whose decisions are deservedly held in such general esteem by the courts of her sister States, his name will hold a proud and lasting place among those of his illustrious predecessors. In the private walks of life he was pure, honorable, charitable, generous, and, while not a votary of what is styled "society," he was sincerely affectionate,—true alike to the ties of friendship and family. He was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1891.

By SAMUEL R. BOND, A.M.

ELIAS SILL HAWLEY, A.B., was born in Moreau, Saratoga County, New York, October 28, 1812. He was the son of Seth^a and Susan (Sill) Hawley. The line of his earlier ancestry was as follows: Amos,^a Ebenezer,^a Capt. Joseph,^a Samuel,^a Joseph¹. Joseph¹ Hawley was born in England about 1603, came to America about 1630 and resided at Stratford, Connecticut, from 1650 to the time of his death, May 20, 1690.

The subject of this sketch attended district school winters and worked on the farm summers until fifteen years of age. One of his uncles offering to give him an education or to give him one thousand dollars when he should reach the age of twenty-one, the lad accepted the former, and fitted for college at Cambridge Academy in Washington County. After spending two years in Middlebury College he taught one year and then entered the senior class in Union College, from which he was graduated in 1833. He then taught for some time in Weston Academy, Connecticut, and at Glen's Falls, New York; and in the autumn of the year 1836 removed to Buffalo, New York, which was ever after his home. Here he entered into partnership with Rev. Philos G. Cook in the management of a private school. When the public schools of the city were first made free in 1838, he was appointed teacher for No. 8, the first school opened under the new system. He studied law in the office of Barker and Hawley, and after three years was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and the next year was

admitted to the old Court of Chancery. After practising a short time in partnership with Jesse Walker, afterwards Judge of the Erie County Court, he abandoned his profession and engaged in other occupations.

He was Superintendent of the public schools of Buffalo in 1844, '46 and '47, alderman of the city in '67 and '68, during which term he was largely instrumental in securing the land now forming the City Park of Buffalo. He was for twenty-three years Superintendent of the extensive iron works and blast furnace at Black Rock, now Buffalo. In 1883 he was a member of the State Assembly. The same year he was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Buffalo Insane Asylum, now the Buffalo State Asylum, a position which he retained to the time of his death. For many years he was in charge of large real estate interests. He was much interested in the Buffalo Historical Society, and was its president in 1880. He was a member of the Buffalo Library Association, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and since 1853, of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was much interested in the genealogical history of his family, and for forty years was collecting material for *The Hawley Record*, which he published in a large folio volume, Buffalo, 1890. He was connected with the North Presbyterian Church, and was one of its trustees. Through his long and honorable career, he was noted for his integrity, faithfulness and honesty.

He married, May 30, 1845, Lavinia Hurd Selden, daughter of Huntington and Laura Hurd Selden of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. She survives him, with a son, Edward S. Hawley of Buffalo, and three daughters, Mrs. Delia A. Brush, wife of Dr. Edward N. Brush, Superintendent of the Shepard Asylum, Baltimore, Miss Mary Hawley and Miss Lavinia Hawley of Buffalo. Mr. Hawley died in Buffalo, July 26, 1899.

GEORGE WHITE, A.M., LL.B., for more than forty years a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, died at his home in Wellesley, July 29, 1899. He was a descendant of Thomas' White, who probably was a native of Weymouth, England. He was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts Colony, March 3, 1635, being then and previously an inhabitant of Weymouth. He was born in 1599; died in 1679. His wife's name unknown, probably Hannah. His son, Ebenezer' White, was born in Weymouth in 1648, was admitted a freeman 1674, died August, 1703 or 1705. He married Hannah Phillips, born in Weymouth, Nov. 25, 1654, daughter of Nicholas Phillips and Hannah Salter, who were married in Boston, Dec. 4, 1651. His son, Thomas' White, was born in Weymouth, and died April 28, 1752, aged 79. His wife was Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (Baker) White of Dorchester.

His son, Nathaniel,⁴ born Sept. 4, 1701, Harvard College 1725, married April 27, 1726, Sarah Lovell, who died May 15, 1732. He was an eminent physician in Weymouth, and died Nov. 23, 1757 or 1758. His second wife was Ruth Holbrook, who died May, 1752. Their son, Nathaniel,⁵ was born May 16, 1749, and married Sarah, daughter of William White and Sarah (Daggett) White, 1770. He died Nov. 16, 1784. His son, Nathaniel,⁶ was born Dec. 27, 1772. Married Nov. 27, 1794, Mary Hollis of Braintree, born Feb. 25, 1776, daughter of Capt. Thomas Hollis and Lydia Holbrook. He died Feb. 16, 1837. His wife died Aug. 12, 1878, aged 102. His son, Nathaniel,⁷ was born Sept. 6, 1795. Married Mehitable Curtis Nov. 2, 1819, daughter of Theophilus, born Nov. 29, 1769, and Rebecca French, born March 9, 1770. Nathaniel died in Quincy, Jan. 29, 1867. His son, George⁸ White, was born Nov. 9, 1821, in Quincy.

Judge White was fitted for college, under Dr. Soule, at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., where he was easily the leader in forensic power, and, as President of the Golden Branch Society, was the organized head of the leading literary school society of that time. After a year's study at Yale he entered the Sophomore class at Harvard. He stayed there, however, but a few months, returning to Yale, where he remained until his graduation in '48. While at Yale he was a member of the Linonian Debating Society, and was its President for some time. He also was a member of the Skull and Bones Society and the Phi Beta Kappa. On leaving Yale he spent two years at Harvard Law School and one in the office of Hon. Robert Rantoul as a student. In 1851, on his admission to the bar, he became Mr. Rantoul's partner, and continued as such until Mr. Rantoul's death. He then entered into partnership with Hon. Asa French, which continued until his appointment as Judge of Probate and Insolvency of Norfolk County, July, 1858, which office he held till his death. Judge White was by nature and business association greatly interested in practical politics. He was influential in the conduct of public affairs in Quincy when quite young, and was recognized early as a man of ability, the town sending him, in 1853, as a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which included in its membership Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, B. F. Butler, H. L. Dawes, N. P. Banks, Geo. S. Boutwell and many others of the same stamp,—a wonderful school in politics for a young student with a taste for that branch of knowledge.

Judge White was chosen president of the "Young Men's Convention" in 1857, which nominated N. P. Banks for Governor of Massachusetts, who, after his election, appointed his friend to the office which he held the remainder of his life. It seems somewhat remarkable that his very success in politics in his early experience should have absolutely barred his farther progress in this direction. His

position in college, his popularity in his native town, his aptness in political management, his success in his forensic attempts, all had great promise of advancement in public office, and yet it cannot be said that the work that he did was any the less important to the world or his fellow-men than that done by those who had been his associates, and who afterward attained higher political position. The anxieties he has relieved, the burdens he has lessened, the wrongs he has righted, the sorrows he has soothed, make a grand total of success which any politician may well envy. His work was not, however, confined to his court, but extended to a large law practice and to the care of trust estates. While he lived in Quincy he took an active interest in church and school, serving as Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Old Stone Temple (Unitarian) for twelve years, as Chairman of the Parish Committee, and as Chairman of the School Committee for many years. At his home in Wellesley, although declining for the most part any activity in local politics, he was always recognized as a safe counsellor, and was invariably appealed to for advice in any doubtful matter. He did not refuse at times active participation in public matters, as, for example: he was at the head of the committee to introduce water into the town, and carried the matter through to a successful issue. He kept a diary through his life from his early school days, and, while there was not always a daily entry, yet every event of consequence, of a public or private character, was duly noted with his personal comments on the events and the men of the hour. He held the office of Judge of Probate longer than any other judge in Massachusetts or New England.

He was married Oct. 28, 1863, to Frances Mary Edwena Noyes, daughter of Edward Noyes of Boston, and grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Noyes and Benjamin Slack, both of whom lived within the limits of the present town of Wellesley and were men of wide influence. His wife and three children survive him. His oldest child is Dr. George Rantoul White, Instructor at Phillips Exeter Academy; Harvard A.B., '86; A.M., '87; Ph.D., '96. His daughter, Mary Hawthorne, Radcliffe '94, is the wife of Clarence Alfred Bunker. His youngest son, Edward Noyes White, is a student.

By the Hon. JOSEPH E. FISKE, A.M.

Rev. GEORGE FABER CLARK was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1855, admitted a resident member in 1871, and a life member in 1872. He was born at Shipton (now Richmond), Canada East, February 17, 1817, during the temporary residence there of his parents, Jonas and Mary (Twitchell) Clark. In a carefully compiled manuscript account of his own branch of the Clark family, Mr. Clark derives his descent in a direct line from Arthur Clark, who was admitted freeman at Hampton, 1640, and

was afterwards of Salem and Boston, through Samuel^a of Concord, and Rachel (Nicholls), William^a and Eunice (Taylor), William^a and Sarah (Locke) of Townsend; Jonas^a and Mary (Twitchell) Clark, his parents. Soon after his birth Mr. Clark's parents returned from Canada to Dublin, New Hampshire. Here Mr. Clark's boyhood was passed. His father's large family, of which he was the twelfth child, rendered it necessary that he should, from an early age, share the hard work in gaining a livelihood. At eight years of age he was put out to service and underwent many hardships. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to Andrew Emery of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, to learn the shoemakers' trade. His term of service was to be seven years, with the privilege of two months' schooling in the winter. When about half this term had passed he became interested in religion, and at nineteen years of age, with the reluctant consent of his father, he purchased the balance of his time from his master, and, with but a small amount of money, and entirely dependent upon himself, he entered Melville Academy at Jaffrey, to begin his preparation for the Christian ministry.

In 1837 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, being obliged to teach school in the winter, and to work at his trade in the summer vacations, in order to meet his expenses. When nearly ready for admission to college his health broke down and he was obliged to suspend his studies for a year and a half. In 1843 he entered Harvard Theological School and graduated in 1846. He then preached for some time at Leverett, Charlemont and Shelburne, Massachusetts. He was pastor at Warwick, Massachusetts, from 1848 to 1852; at Norton, Massachusetts, from 1852 to 1862, and at Stow, Massachusetts, 1862 to 1867. After some months of service as lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Massachusetts, he preached at Castine, Maine, until 1870. He was pastor at Mendon, Massachusetts, from 1871 to 1883, and at Hubbardston, Massachusetts, from 1883 to 1889.

Then, at the age of 72, he retired from active service in the ministry, and removed to West Acton, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life. In all his parishes his pure life and blameless character have left an abiding influence. As a preacher he was plain, earnest and practical; as a pastor, faithful and devoted to his charge. He was a good citizen as well as a faithful minister; but he will probably be remembered longest for his work as a lifelong temperance reformer. He was a member and in 1871-2 Chairman of the State Committee of the Prohibition party, and was for twelve years, 1876-1888, a member of the national committee. In all the fraternal temperance organizations Mr. Clark was a distinguished leader; especially in the Good Templars, he having received the highest honors of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and having been for years an eminent member of the supreme lodge of the United States.

Besides his constant contributions to the press on temperance topics, Mr. Clark published two volumes, "The History of Norton" and the "History of the Temperance Reform in Massachusetts." He was a member of the "Society of Antiquity" of Worcester, and a corresponding member of the "Wisconsin Historical Society." Mr. Clark married, April 1, 1847, Miss Harriet Emery, daughter of Lieut. Daniel Emery of Jaffrey, New Hampshire. He died in West Acton, July 31, 1899.

By the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M., twenty-nine years a member of this Society, died at his summer home at Nahant, 13 August, 1899, aged 73 years. He was the son of Samuel and Charlotte Abigail (Howe) Johnson, and was born in Boston 20 March, 1826, and received his education at Sandwich Academy and Chauncy Hall school. At the age of sixteen he was placed in the store of Hovey, Williams & Co., Water street, and was assigned the usual hard work expected of boys in those days. He was very conscientious in the performance of every task, however menial, and soon rose to favor with his employers. In 1850 he became a partner with C. F. Hovey & Co., and remained in the firm until his death, Mr. Henry Woods and Mr. William Endicott having been associated with him during the entire period. He frequently visited Europe in the interest of the house, assuming the responsibility for its large purchases during the years when there was no Atlantic cable to aid one in such transactions.

Mr. Johnson was married, 29 March, 1859, to Mary A. Stoddard, daughter of Deacon Charles and Mary A. (Noble) Stoddard of Boston; and the following year he joined the Old South Church, in which he had been brought up, and in which he took a life-long interest, serving in its standing committee, often as chairman, and devoting his best energies to its financial, social and religious work. During the last twelve years he was treasurer of the society, and managed its affairs with characteristic prudence and zeal. He was one of the leading advocates of the removal of the Old South Church to the Back Bay, believing that only by so doing could it properly minister to the religious needs of the congregation, which, in the course of years, had almost wholly removed to the new territory. His loyalty to the pastors was always hearty and true, affording abundant evidence of his readiness to support them in every effort to promote the welfare of the church.

In addition to his regular business, Mr. Johnson gave much of his time and thought as a trustee and adviser in the management of several large estates. Many smaller trusts also sought and obtained his valuable, though often gratuitous, assistance. His judgment was uniformly wise and helpful, and his large experience gave him a

recognized authority beyond that of most men. His generosity to religious and educational institutions was widely known and gratefully acknowledged. His regular gifts for missions have seldom been exceeded. His name appears in most of the charitable and philanthropic movements of our time; and the representatives of many good causes will hardly know where to find his successor.

Among the important positions held by Mr. Johnson it is an honor to his memory to recall the fact that he was a trustee in the Provident Institution for Savings, the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the Home for Aged Women, the Boston Dispensary, the Massachusetts Bible Society and Wheaton Seminary. He was a director of the Webster National Bank, president of the American Congregational Association, and for several years one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Boston. He was an active member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and of the Congregational Club, and a life member of the Bostonian Society. In 1899 he received the deserved compliment of the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College.

By the Rev. EDWARD G. PORTER, A.M.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Johnson, with portrait, appeared in the REGISTER, January, 1900.

BENJAMIN GREEN SMITH was born in Boston, October 1, 1816, graduated from the Boston English High School in the class of 1830, and died in Cambridge, August 23, 1899, leaving a widow, the daughter of Moses Warren, and one daughter, to mourn an exceptionally devoted and affectionate husband and father. He was the son of Benjamin Smith, born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1793, and grandson of Joseph Smith, born in Rowley in 1765.

Mr. Smith retired from business many years ago, his health at that time being in a precarious condition, and he had the rare privilege of realizing fully the dream of his early life, which was the opportunity to practice scientific and practical horticulture. His ambition was to grow every variety of fruits and flowers. He had one hundred varieties of hybrid perpetual roses. Nothing was too difficult for him to attempt. It was deemed impossible to cultivate the high-bush blueberry, yet Mr. Smith studied the natural conditions of the fruit, and energetically undertook what proved to be a great success. Among his specialties were hardy grapes, of which he had more than sixty varieties. He also raised English gooseberries, currants of all kinds, pears, apples, quinces, raspberries and strawberries in great variety. His conservatory, forcing-house and cold grapery were models.

He was specially interested in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he was for a long time vice-president. For many

years he was treasurer of the American Pomological Society, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club, life member of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, of the American Forestry Association, of the Bay State Agricultural Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and local secretary of the Audubon Society. He was elected to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1870, and became a life member in 1872.

The last summons came quietly and without pain, as befitted his peaceful and serene old age. Bright and active to the last, in the full use of all his faculties, with but slight evidence of the marks of advancing years, his departure has left us bereft indeed, consoled only by the remembrance of the character of one whom it was a rare privilege to know. Mr. Smith was strongly averse to all display and ostentation. Although during his life he held many positions of honor and responsibility, he was not ambitious, except in the highest and noblest sense, and he refused more offices than he ever accepted. He was a man of whom all who knew him intimately will say that if there was a kind, thoughtful, considerate act to be performed he would improve the opportunity with a rare discernment. The most loving memory of a pure, kindly, loyal, unselfish nature is left to those who knew him best and longest.

By BENJAMIN CUTLER CLARK, A.B.

EDWARD HENRY WILLIAMS, a life member, elected February 2, 1887, died at Jamaica Plain, formerly West Roxbury, and now a part of Boston, August 24, 1899. He was a native of West Roxbury or Jamaica Plain, and was born there on Green street, on April 27, 1856. He was the son of George Henry Williams and his wife, Hannah Ellis Coney. He was a descendant of Roger Williams of Dorchester, through George H.,⁷ John,⁶ John,⁵ Zebadiah,⁴ Ebenezer,³ Ebenezer,² Roger,¹ and on his mother's side a descendant of William Coney of Stoughtonham, thus: Hannah Ellis,³ Jabez,² William.¹ His father was a native of Boston and his mother a native of Dedham.

Mr. Williams was educated in the West Roxbury schools, and after working two years in the Atlantic Felting Mill at Quincy, entered Comer's Commercial College in Boston, where he graduated. In 1876, after his father's death, he entered the law office of John D. Bryant and Isaac H. Sweetser, Esqrs., where, from the branch of conveyancing, he gradually worked into negotiating western mortgages and became a director in the Equitable Trust and Investment Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Kansas in 1885. Of this organization he was also vice-president. Although not entering the legal profession, he was well informed in office practice. His business being affected by the general depression and failure of western mortgages in 1891, he entered the

grocery business at Jamaica Plain, in the old and successful stand of his wife's father, Mr. Daniel A. Brown, on Green street. Mr. Brown having died at about that time, Mr. Williams succeeded him as proprietor of the firm of E. A. Brown & Co. In this business Mr. Williams was engaged at the time of his death, regarding which sad event the general feeling among merchants of his community was that a man of much esteem had passed from their midst. He was quiet and unassuming, and respected by all who knew him. He was a kind husband and father, and, as one who knew him intimately and loved him has said, was one of "God's noblemen."

Mr. Williams married, December 8, 1880, Miss Jessie Lena Brown, daughter of Daniel Andrew Brown, of Jamaica Plain. She survives him. Their children were: George Henry, born May 23, 1882; Francis Edward, born November 18, 1884, died December 5, 1884; Roger Bryant, born May 24, 1887; Harold Ellis, born May 28, 1889; Edward Everett, born April 12, 1892, died November 1, 1894; Edna Elizabeth, born October 17, 1893.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER, Esq.

ROBERT CLARKE was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 1, 1829. He came with his parents to this country in 1840, the family making their home in Cincinnati. Here the lad was educated at Woodward College. After completing his studies he was employed for a short time as a bookkeeper, but he soon followed his bent by acquiring an interest in a little second-hand book store in Cincinnati. The business grew until the firm of Robert Clarke & Co. became the Robert Clarke Company, and the little bookstore was exchanged for extensive quarters in the heart of the city.

Mr. Clarke had a genuine love for books and collected a large private library, which was especially rich in Americana. In the bookstore, too, he gave special attention to publications on American and local history. Justin Winsor, in his "Narrative and Critical History of America," says: "The most important lists at present issued by American dealers are those of the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati." Mr. Clarke was not only a successful bibliophile, but a cyclopedia of bibliography. He was always a diligent student. He edited "Colonel George Rogers Clark's Campaign in the Illinois, 1778-9," "James McBride's Pioneer Biographies," 1869, and "Captain James Smith's Captivity with the Indians," 1870. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Prehistoric Remains which were Found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet," printed privately in 1876.

Among his employees, Mr. Clarke was greatly loved and respected, many of them having been with the firm for years. His valuable private library of between six and seven thousand volumes has, by the gift of Mr. William A. Procter, come into the possession of the

University of Cincinnati. Mr. Clarke was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1869. He never married. He died in Cincinnati, August 26, 1899.

By the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

CHARLES WHITTIER, a resident member of this Society since 1893, was born in Vienna, Kennebec County, Maine, November 26, 1829, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 28, 1899. He was the second child of John Brodhead Whittier and Lucy (Graham) Whittier. He traced his descent from Thomas Whittier, the immigrant ancestor of the family, who, at the age of sixteen, came from Wiltshire, England, in the ship "Confidence," in 1638, with Benjamin Rolfe, to whom it is thought he was related. The line of descent is as follows: Thomas,¹ lived in Newbury and Haverhill, Massachusetts, married Ruth Green in 1688, built the house which has since become widely known as the birthplace of one of his descendants—John Greenleaf Whittier, was made a freeman May 23, 1666, and died at Haverhill, November 28, 1698; Nathaniel,² born August 11, 1658, married first, Mary, daughter of William Osgood, and second, Mary, daughter of Philip and Mary (Buzwell) Brown; Reuben,³ born May 17, 1686, married Deborah Pillsbury, December 19, 1708; Nathaniel,⁴ born Salisbury, August 12, 1711, married Hannah Clough, November 16, 1734; Nathaniel,⁵ born Salisbury, February 23, 1743, married Elizabeth Prescott in 1766; Jedediah,⁶ born August 2, 1771, married his cousin, Ruth Whittier; John Brodhead,⁷ the father of Charles,⁸ born June 2, 1800, in Vienna, Maine, died at Danby, Tompkins County, New York, May 19, 1848. Mr. Whittier also traces his descent from William Bullard, one of the first settlers of Dedham, Massachusetts, his mother being the daughter of William Graham and Lucy Bullard his wife, of Walpole, Massachusetts.

Charles Whittier received his education in the public schools of Roxbury and Boston. He early displayed an inventive genius and a decided mechanical inclination, and at the age of seventeen entered on a regular apprenticeship of three years in the machinist trade. Meanwhile he studied mechanical engineering, devoting two winters to the study of drawing at the Lowell Institute. In 1859 he became associated in the firm of Campbell, Whittier and Company, at the same time taking the position of superintendent of the machine works. About 1874 the firm was incorporated as the Whittier Machine Company, and Mr. Whittier was made President.

He was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of passenger and freight elevators, and he introduced many improvements, increasing their speed, safety and convenience. For these inventions he received many medals and diplomas from Industrial Exhibitions, including a gold medal from the Middlesex Exhibition at Lowell in

1869, a "Special" from the International Exhibition of Sydney, New South Wales, in 1879, a gold medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1887, and a diploma from the Exhibition at Argusta, Georgia, in 1891. Mr. Whittier was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1884, where he was chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Boston Art Club, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Mount Pleasant Republican Club, the Roxbury Charitable Society, the Joseph Warren Monument Association and others. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Eliot Five Cent Savings Bank, a trustee of Tufts College and of Dean Academy of Franklin, Massachusetts. For more than thirty-five years he was a member of the First Universalist Church in Roxbury. He married, in 1855, Eliza Isabel Campbell, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. and Eliza (Everett) Campbell. They had no children.

"He was a public spirited citizen, always advocating and working for the supremacy of those ideas and measures which would prove a lasting good to the community. He was a liberal and philanthropic man, always ready to give a helping hand whenever and wherever it was needed. In all the relations of life he was found faithful. We may truthfully associate with his memory the words :

‘ That best portion of a good man’s life,—
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.’ ”

By HENRY A. SILVER.

PETER EBENEZER VOSE was born in Robbinston, Washington County, Maine, November 20, 1820, son of Peter Thacher and Lydia Cushing (Buck) Vose. He was eighth in descent from Robert Vose, born 1599, who came from Great Britain to New England in 1635 and settled in Dorchester (now Milton), Massachusetts. His ancestral line includes the families of Thacher, Sumner, Prince, Oxenbridge, Tucker, Partridge, Hinckley (last colonial governor of Massachusetts), Williams (the same family from which sprang Oliver Cromwell), Adams and Buck.

Mr. Vose married May 24, 1847, Lydia Kilby, daughter of Dea. John and Lydia Cushing (Wilder) Kilby of Dennysville, Maine, and had four children—Mary Matilda, married Edmund B. Sheahan; John Thacher, married Lizzie E. Mack (a direct descendant of Governor Hinckley); Ida Sumner, married Clinton A. Woodbury (who has a common ancestry with Mr. Vose in the Thacher family); and Lydia Caroline, married William B. Johnson. There are seven grand-children. Mr. Vose was the oldest of eight children, but one of whom, the youngest, Dr. E. Howard Vose of Calais, Maine, sur-

vives. His early advantages for education were meagre, but extensive reading, opportunities for travel and other circumstances gave him a broad outlook, keen perception, a judicial cast of mind, excellent judgment and earnest seeking for truth in all matters, so that he readily became an authority in genealogical and historical matters. His life was spent as a merchant and lumber manufacturer in Dennysville, Maine, and in the civic and religious life of the town he played a very large part, holding for a period of more than a quarter of a century the four most important town offices. For the same period he was treasurer of the Washington County Agricultural Society and of the Washington County Bible Society. He was a Justice of the Peace for fifty years, a deacon in the Congregational Church, clerk and trustee of its funds for thirty years, superintendent of its Sunday School for the same length of time and a Sunday School teacher for fifty-eight years.

Born and bred a Whig, he early imbibed anti-slavery ideas, and connected himself with the Free Soil Party in 1848, going with this organization into the Republican party at its formation. He was always active in temperance work, and never drank a glass of intoxicating liquors, or used tobacco in any form; and though for years he "supplied" men in the lumber camps, he never sold a pipe, a cigar, or an ounce of tobacco. He gave liberally to all benevolent and missionary enterprises, was a life member of the American Missionary Association, of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and a resident member since 1857 of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society. He died in Dennysville, September 5, 1899, aged almost seventy-nine years.

"An honored life, a peaceful end,
And heaven to crown it all."

By IDA VOSE WOODBURY.

OAKES ANGIER AMES, a life member of this Society since 1883, was born at Easton, Massachusetts, April 15, 1829, of the eighth generation in the following line of descent. William,¹ came from Bruton, Somersetshire, England, in 1640, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts; John,² Thomas,³ Thomas,⁴ Captain John,⁵ Oliver,⁶ who married Oakes Angier of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Oakes,⁷ who married Eveline Oville, daughter of Joshua Gilmore; Oakes Angier.⁸

After obtaining the education provided in the public schools of his native town, Mr. Ames attended the Fruit Hill Academy, near Providence, Rhode Island, and the Academy at Leicester, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he entered the Ames shovel works, laboring several months in each department, till he had fully mastered the business, so that when older members of the family re-

tired, he was able to join his brother in charge of the business in 1860, and in 1873 became sole superintendent. At the re-organization of the firm in 1876, he was appointed one of the directors, and president the year following. From this time till his death he held the entire management of the mills. His perfect knowledge of details, his sound judgment and unwavering integrity, gave him special fitness for the position. He devoted himself wholly to the business, resisting every temptation to enter political contests or to embarrass himself with other enterprises, however promising. Like all successful men, he had an eye single to the one business of his life. He was sought for many responsible positions, and accepted such as did not interfere with his higher trust at home. He was president of the savings bank in his own town, a director in the Lincoln National Bank of Boston, president of the Ames Security Register Company, vice-president of the Easton National Bank, trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Taunton, a director of the American Loan and Trust Company and of the United Electric Securities Company. He was a broad-minded, public-spirited man, sharing with his brother and other members of the firm in generous gifts to the town, notably, a school house at North Easton, a fine town hall as a memorial of his father, and a village cemetery of about nine acres.

July 19, 1855, Mr. Ames married Catharine, daughter of Honorable Aaron and Maria (Leach) Hobart of East Bridgewater, and had four children: Maria Hobart married Dr. R. H. Harte of Philadelphia; Hobart married Julia Colony of Keene, New Hampshire, and is engaged in the business at North Easton; Winthrop graduated at Harvard in class of '95, and is on the staff of the *American Architect*; and Catharine; all of whom, with the widow, survive him. In politics Mr. Ames was a Republican, and for many years Chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He was a decided temperance man in both principle and practice, and generous in helping the cause. In religion he was a Unitarian, a constant attendant upon Sabbath worship, chairman of his Church Committee, and one of the society trustees. None knew him more intimately than his pastor, from whose testimony the estimate of his character, here presented, is substantially taken.

In person he was a man of dignified and noble presence, combined with genial cordiality toward all. Entirely free from pride of wealth or station, he never looked down upon the poorest laborer, but tried to judge all men only by their real worth, without regard to external conditions. Independent in thought and action himself, he freely conceded the same independence to others. Strong in character, even-tempered and self-controlled, those who knew him well were impressed with the justice, moderation and charity of his personal judgments. None ever heard him speak harshly or un-

kindly of others. His cautious and conservative nature led him to distrust extreme and sweeping statements, and his quiet question, "How do you *know* that?" often pricked the bubbles of dogmatic conceit and emotional exaggeration. Personal intercourse with him was exceedingly pleasant, for with him discussion could not degenerate into heated controversy, and whatever the topic of conversation, whether national or local affairs, the weather or the scenery of nature, the incidents of a day's journey or the common blessings of home life, he showed a lively interest in all.

Mr. Ames was a man of unusual courage and power of patient endurance. His last years were subject to attacks of severe pain and the conscious peril of instant death. But with cheerful bravery he made light of his illness, and continued diligent in business long after most men would have succumbed to hopeless invalidism. When, in the early morn of September 19, 1899, he passed away after a brief attack of heart disease, the blow brought not only deep grief to his many personal friends, but a most serious loss to the community, by whom he was esteemed and beloved for the manly strength and simplicity of his character, his kindness of heart, and the purity and uprightness of his life. The lives of few men better illustrate the poet's words—

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

By the Rev. SILVANUS HAYWARD, A.M.

ELBRIDGE GERRY ALLEN of Boston, a resident member, elected 1894, died in New York City, September 25, 1899. He was born in Sweden, Maine, May 14, 1850. His parents were Charles and Harriet Kennard Allen. Mr. Allen was a self-made man. He began railroad work at an early age, starting on a gravel train at fifteen. From that work he became section foreman on a small railroad in Maine, being only seventeen years of age at the time. He worked hard, and soon decided to go West. This was in 1867 or 1868. He engaged himself as baggage master, spare conductor, and in other capacities on a railroad in Michigan, and returned in a few years after to Boston. In 1880 he was division superintendent on the New York and New England road. In 1884 the Vanderbilts made him an offer to take the position of division superintendent on the New York Central. He remained with that road until he accepted a position on the Old Colony. He was superintendent of this road until 1898, when he resigned.

He left a widow, Mrs. Flora E. Allen, to whom he was married, January 25, 1899, and a son, Elbridge G. Allen, Jr., by a former marriage.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER, Esq.

EDWARD FRANKLIN EVERETT, the older of the two sons of Oliver Capen Everett and Betsey Williams Weld, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, May 28, 1840. He was a direct descendant, on his father's side, of Richard Everett, who came to this country from England in 1634; and, on his mother's side, of William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, Massachusetts. William Pynchon bought the land from the Indians, and on the deed transferring it, dated July 15, 1636, Richard Everett appears as one of the witnesses. Edward F. Everett's father, Rev. Oliver Capen Everett, graduated from Harvard in 1832, and from the Divinity School in 1836. He first settled as minister in Northfield, Massachusetts, and in 1849 accepted a call, as minister-at-large, to Charlestown, where he remained until 1869.

Edward F. Everett graduated from the Charlestown High School, and then entered Harvard College, graduating in 1860. At the close of his college course, he entered the army, enlisting for nine months in the Charlestown City Guards, with rank as sergeant. He re-enlisted as second lieutenant in the Second Mass. Heavy Artillery, and served until the end of the war. Since that time he was engaged in the insurance business in Boston. He lived for the past twenty-eight years in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he died, September 26, 1899. He was twice married. His first wife was Letitia Buchanan of Philadelphia, daughter of Gen. Buchanan of Bellefont, Pennsylvania. In 1870 he married Mrs. Sarah J. Parker, widow of Capt. Samuel Parker, of Ogdensburg, New York. There were no children by either marriage.

Mr. Everett was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1859, and was intensely interested in everything pertaining to genealogy. He was engaged for many years on what he regarded as his life work, "The History and Genealogy of the Everett Family." It would have been finished in a few months had he been permitted to live. His work on the Capen family also was nearly complete. In addition to these, he wrote for the July number of the Genealogical Magazine a "Genealogy of the Fuller Family of Ipswich, Mass.," and for Burt's History of Springfield an article on William Pynchon and Richard Everett, giving the names of all the college graduates in this country by the name of Everett. He belonged to many other organizations, the chief of which are the "Loyal Legion" and the Edward W. Kinsley Grand Army Post 113. He was also Past Master of the Henry Price Masonic Lodge of Charlestown. He led a very active life, with many and varied interests. He was cheerful and happy in disposition, open-handed and generous. He has left as a precious legacy to his family and friends the name of an honest and true-hearted man.

E.

PERKINS BASS, A.B., who died October 9, 1899, at his country home in Peterboro, New Hampshire, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, April 30, 1827. Being the oldest of a large family of children he helped his father carry on the farm, and in winter attended the short term of the district school. After much family discussion, and despite the opposition of many relatives, he, at the age of eighteen, gained his father's consent to leave the farm in order to get an education and become a lawyer. Entering Dartmouth College in 1848 he graduated in 1852. During his vacations and in the winter terms he taught school or worked on a farm to help pay his expenses. After graduating he divided his time for several years between the study of law and teaching school, to pay debts incurred in obtaining his education.

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Bass started for Chicago. He arrived in that city knowing no one and with his funds almost exhausted. From such a beginning he gradually built up a large and lucrative law business, in which he continued until 1873, when forced by failing health to retire from active practice. He was one of the early men whose great energy, untiring efforts and enormous force of character made the history of Chicago possible. He was an influential figure in the history of the city, and his advice was constantly sought in various enterprises to promote its growth and welfare. He was always interested in educational matters. For many years he was a member of both State and City Boards of Education; and through his influence measures were passed in the Illinois Legislature for more advanced educational facilities. In recognition of his services one of the largest schools in Chicago is named for him.

Mr. Bass possessed two characteristics which gave him much influence over men, personal magnetism and a thorough knowledge of human nature. To these traits, to his sound judgment, to his indomitable will, and to his sturdy character derived from a long line of New England ancestry on both sides, he owed his success and the esteem of the men among whom he lived. To his friends he was known as a big hearted man of strong sympathies. Throughout his life he enjoyed helping others, but, always undemonstrative and unpretentious, it was by accident that his acts of kindness became known. As a lawyer and man of business he acquired a reputation for honesty, thoroughness and foresight in preparing for every possible contingency. His success at the bar brought him in close contact with the leading lawyers of the State. Among these men he came to know Abraham Lincoln. At the time of Lincoln's nomination for a second term, he sent to Mr. Bass, asking him to look after the campaign in Illinois. So well pleased was President Lincoln with Mr. Bass's management that, entirely unsolicited, he appointed him U. S. District Attorney for Northern Illinois.

From 1882 Mr. Bass lived with his family in the East in order to

be with his children while they acquired their education. His home was in Boston and on his farm in Peterboro. He was twice married; first, in 1856, to Maria L. Patrick of Chicago, who died two years later; second, in October, 1861, to Clara Foster, daughter of John H. Foster of the same city. Three children were born of this union, all of whom are living: Gertrude B. Fiske of Chicago, John F. and Robert P. Mr. Bass's descent on his father's side from the New England immigrant is as follows: Perkins,⁸ Joel, Jr.,⁷ Joel,⁶ Captain Ebenezer,⁵ Henry,⁴ John,³ Thomas,² Deacon Samuel.¹ Mr. Bass became a life member of the Historic Genealogical Society in 1895.

By ROBERT PERKINS BASS.

JOHN CODMAN ROPES, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., forty years a member of this Society, died at his residence, 99 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, October 27, 1899, aged 63. He was the son of William and Mary Anne (Codman) Ropes, and was born April 28, 1836, at St. Petersburg, where his father was engaged in business. He was fitted for college at Chauncy Hall School and joined the class of '57 at Harvard, where he soon gained distinction for original and earnest thought, warm sympathies and hearty fellowship. He joined the Alpha Delta Phi and the Hasty Pudding Club; and although physically incapacitated from engaging in the ordinary sports he took a keen interest in them, especially in the regattas. He received a graduate prize for an essay upon *The Limits of Religious Thought*. In 1859 he accompanied his father to England and Russia. On his return he studied at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1861, and afterward headed the firm of Ropes, Gray and Loring. Although he could not go to the war, Mr. Ropes took the greatest interest in those who went, among whom was his brother Henry (H. C. '62), 1st Lieut. in the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed at Gettysburg. During the exciting campaigns that followed, he made a critical study of every movement and eagerly discussed the situation with his friends, not knowing that he was thus preparing for the elaborate literary achievements of his later years.

From boyhood Mr. Ropes was an admirer of Napoleon; and his frequent visits to the European battlefields and libraries gave him special opportunities for obtaining that full and exact information which characterized his Lowell lectures on "The First Napoleon," soon after published in a volume. He wrote "The Army under Pope," in the campaign series of the Civil War, and published numerous articles in Scribner's and the Atlantic: *e.g.*, "The Likenesses of Julius Cæsar," "Who Lost Waterloo?" "The Campaign of Waterloo," "Some Illustrations of Napoleon and his Times," "General McClellan," "The Battle of Gettysburg," "The War as

we See it Now," "General Sherman," etc. Also brief memoirs of his friends Palfrey, Devens and Gray for the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His last work was "The Story of the Civil War," two volumes of which have appeared; others were contemplated but left unfinished.

Mr. Ropes was associated with the Republican party, was an overseer of Harvard College, vice-president of the Union Club, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of various historical societies, and the founder of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. President Hayes appointed him on the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He was the first president of the first Civil Service Reform Club in Massachusetts. He enjoyed the rare distinction of being made a companion of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., besides being an honorary member of the U. S. Cavalry Association, and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London. Some of the characteristics of this remarkable man, with a fuller account of his life, will appear in the next volume of the REGISTER.

By the REV. EDWARD G. PORTER, A.M.

THOMAS LEIGHTON JENKS, M.D., was born May 22, 1830, in Conway, New Hampshire, the son of David and Deborah (Leighton) Jenks. The public schools gave him his early educational training. Coming to Boston in 1845, he became clerk in a drug store. In 1847 he entered the navy as hospital steward on board the United States frigate "United States." When he returned to Boston in 1849 he entered the drug business on Merrimac street. A few years later he took a full course at the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1854. By close attention to business he built up a large practice and thus laid the foundation of his future success. He took a deep interest in the public affairs of the city. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1868, 1869 and 1872. He was a member of the legislature in 1870 and 1876. Subsequently he was elected trustee of the City Hospital for five years, and a ferry director for six years, during two of which he served as president of the board. He was chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners from 1882 to 1885. He was appointed a commissioner of Public Institutions by Mayor Hart in 1889 and resigned in 1893. He was president of the College of Pharmacy, also of the Boston Druggists' Association, of which he was the founder and in which he took a deep interest. At the time of his decease he was president of the North End Savings Bank. He was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1898.

After his retirement from public life, he devoted much of his time to large business interests, especially the bank, and the various estates of which he was trustee. His interest in municipal affairs re-

mained unabated, and frequently his opinions on matters of importance were sought and freely given. As a club man he was very popular, being closely identified with the Boston Club and the American Pharmaceutical Association, and a member of the Algonquin and New Hampshire Clubs and of the Universalist Association. His wide knowledge, gathered from extensive reading, and his varied experience made him an interesting conversationalist. He was a great reader and had a very retentive memory. He possessed a well-selected library, composed largely of historical and biographical works, although he took keen interest in scientific, sociological and theological matters. He enjoyed the friendship of many public men, chiefly those whom he met in banking circles and professional life. He was always ready to respond to any reasonable demand upon his time. He was a straightforward, honest man, and his loss will be keenly felt.

Dr. Jenks married in 1850, Lydia M. Baker, who, with a daughter, survives him. He died in Boston, October 31, 1899.

By WILLIAM T. LEGGETT.

WILLIAM PITT BRECHIN, M.D., was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, March 11, 1851, and died in Boston, December 10, 1899. His father, Perez Martin Brechin, was born in Halifax, N. S., in 1821, and his grandfather, James Brechin, in Halifax about 1796. His great grandfather, James Brechin, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and died in Halifax about 1796. Dr. Brechin's mother was a Miss Harrington, and through her he was widely and honorably connected in Nova Scotia and New England. He married twice in Massachusetts: first, December 25, 1884, Alice F. Edmonds, who died in 1894; second, October 30, 1894, Bertha H. Hall, who survives him. He had no children by either marriage. In private life and in his practice he was more than commonly charitable, sympathetic and kind, and there are many besides his immediate relatives to mourn his comparatively early and very sudden death. To the poor he gave his services freely, without thought of recompense, and his heart was always open to those in distress.

Dr. Brechin's early education was received at the Upper Canard School in his native town, and at the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine. In 1872, after two full courses and one special course, the whole occupying three years, he graduated with honor at the Harvard Medical School. The next year he spent in study abroad, and he then settled in Boston, where he practiced his profession till the time of his death. His practice was wide and eminently successful, and, besides the regular duties of his profession, he was examiner for six or seven insurance companies, and was often in court as an expert.

It is as a careful student of genealogy, however, that Dr. Brechin

will be best remembered by many. For, perhaps, twenty years he has been gathering and publishing in local newspapers facts of interest, chiefly concerning families that, in 1760, migrated from New England to Nova Scotia, and settled on the lands of the exiled Acadians. In the field of genealogy there have been few more diligent explorers than he, and his library contains a mass of published and unpublished notes that must in time be of great use to others who shall succeed to the work that he has laid down. One great service he has done the cause of local history is the faithful transcription of the valuable town books of the three townships that compose his native county. He is also the author of several published medical papers.

Dr. Brechin was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Boston Medical Association and the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, to which he was elected in 1890. From 1872 to 1874 he was assistant surgeon at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of De Molay commandery, Knights Templar, the Massachusetts Consistory, Boston lodge of Odd Fellows, Boston encampment, Shawmut canton, St. Paul's Royal Arch chapter and the Grand Royal Arch chapter of Massachusetts. He had been grand representative of the grand Royal Arch chapter of Nebraska to the grand chapter of Massachusetts, and was at the time of his death junior grand warden of Mt. Olivet chapter of Rose Croix, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of the northern Masonic jurisdiction.

By the Rev. ARTHUR W. H. EATON, A.B.

MARY STILES (PAUL) GUILD, one of the first forty women who availed themselves of the newly granted privilege, in 1898, of becoming members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, was the daughter of Bela and Mary (Briggs) Paul, and was born January 26, 1830, at Hanover, New Hampshire. In 1831 the family removed to Woodstock Green, Vermont, and in 1840 to Barnard, Vermont, where, in May, 1841, the mother died. Up to this time Mary had attended school constantly; but the mother's death and the father's ill-health, of necessity, broke up the family, and the two younger children, Mary and her brother Henry, were "put out" to earn their board. During the next four years she received more or less schooling, but in the fall of 1845 began to make her own living by working in a cotton mill at Lowell, Massachusetts. After three years of this she went to a private school at Claremont, New Hampshire, for three terms; and having found factory life too hard and confining, she learned the trade of a vest-maker; but, after several years, was obliged, on account of failing health, to give up sewing altogether. In the spring of 1854 she was induced to join

some friends who were about to try the experiment of living at the North American Phalanx, a then prosperous joint-stock association, at Monmouth, New Jersey. Miss Paul was in full sympathy with the objects of this association, which peculiarly adapted themselves to the needs of her nature; and she was deeply grieved at its dissolution in October, 1855, after a successful existence of over thirteen years. She always looked back to the eighteen months spent at the "N. A. P." as "one of the most delightful periods" of her life. Returning to her New England home, she was, on the 7th of October, 1857, married at Lowell to Mr. Isaac Orr Guild, of Lynn, Massachusetts, with whose family in Lowell she had been acquainted since her fifteenth year. Mr. Guild, who survives her, was a manufacturer of monuments and gravestones at Lynn, where they resided until 1893, when they removed to North Cambridge.

Mrs. Guild possessed a warm and affectionate nature, and was ever true to the highest ideals of wife and motherhood. Her tastes were eminently refined and literary, and while not an aspirant for literary fame she employed much of her time for many years in writing, the only occupation of time and mind which her health permitted. From one of her Briggs ancestors she inherited a decidedly artistic gift, shown by her work in crayon portraiture; and this strain of heredity is still more pronounced in her two surviving sons, Irving Tracy Guild, editor and publisher of the *Architectural Review*, of Boston; and Sydney Paul Guild, artist in stained glass in Boston. Her love of flowers was a passion. She was a keen, though self-taught botanist. No green thing, or weed of the fields was unknown to her. She knew them by their scientific names, and by their common "folk" names; and was as well acquainted with their habits and characteristics, needs and "freaks" as with those of her own children.

While naturally of a retiring nature, Mrs. Guild's strong sense of justice and her interest in all forms of human progress, led her to become the advocate of many of the reforms of the day, even when such reforms involved a measure of reproach. Thus, she was an abolitionist, a believer in Theodore Parker and his doctrines, a firm advocate of the equality of the sexes, of "woman suffrage" and of the "single-tax." Yet, firm as she was in all her convictions, and always ready to defend them, she was never obtrusive or arrogant. "Under the quietness of her manner there was a tremendous mental energy and will-power, which invariably carried her through any undertaking which she attempted, and in spite of all obstacles."

Notably was this so in her genealogical work, always prosecuted under adverse circumstances, particularly that of ever-present and constantly increasing physical suffering. Her genealogical studies seem to have been commenced originally as a mental recreation, and many years ago she had traced her own descent from the following

early emigrants to this country, viz. : In the maternal line, Reginald Foster, Geo. Blake, Robert Eames, Robert Stiles, John Frye, John Burbank, William Hartwell, Ralph Houghton, Thos. Wilder, Rich. Sanger, Rich. Cutter, Robert Reynolds and Rich. Briggs ; in the paternal line from John Richmond, William Paul, John French, John Andrews, Edmund Jackson, Wm. Strobridge, Sarah Montgomery. When, therefore, in 1882, she commenced upon her most important work, *The Massachusetts Families of Stiles*, of Robert of Rowley, and William of Dover, New Hampshire (pub. 1892), she must have acquired a very considerable acquaintance with genealogical work. She also prepared the Strobridge and Strawbridge genealogies, and one of a branch of the Morrison family (pub. 1891). Her interest in historical and genealogical matters was still further evinced by her membership in the Old Colony Historical and the Essex Historical Societies. She was also a member of the Lynn Woman's Club, from its formation in 1879 ; and of the Lynn Woman's Suffrage Club.

Mrs. Guild died at North Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 12, 1899. Blessed be her memory !

By HENRY R. STILES, A.M., M.D.

INDEX OF MEMOIRS.

	Page		Page
Allen, Elbridge Gerry . . .	cxlii	Hills, William Smith . . .	lxxx
Ames, Frank Morton . . .	xclii	Howell, George Rogers . . .	cxix
Ames, Oakes Angier . . .	cxl	Jenks, Thomas Leighton . .	cxlvi
Bailey, William Wallace . .	cxxxiv	Johnson, Samuel . . .	cxxxiv
Balch, Francis Vergnies . .	lxviii	Jones, Charles Colcock . .	lii
Barrett, Edward Shepard . .	cxl	King, Franklin . . .	xciv
Bass, Perkins . . .	cxliv	Lee, Henry . . .	cv
Bayley, Augustus Ramsay . .	cxvii	Lincoln, Frederic Walker . .	xcv
Bradbury, Horace Denison .	xci	Lyman, Ellhu Oliver . . .	li
Brechin, William Pitt . . .	cxlvii	McAllister, John Allister . .	lxi
Brown, Haydn . . .	cxv	Mendum, Willis Barnabee . .	cxxxii
Bush, Solon Wanton . . .	lxxv	Oliver, Andrew . . .	lxlii
Chase, Dudley Tappan . . .	cxlv	Payen-Payne, James Bertrand	xcvii
Child, Addison . . .	lxv	Perry, William Stevens . . .	lxxxiii
Clark, George Faber . . .	cxxxii	Peters, William Cowper . . .	lix
Clarke, Henry Martyn . . .	cix	Phelps, Franklin Stiles . . .	lxxiii
Clarke, Robert . . .	cxxxvii	Phillips, Henry . . .	lviii
Cothren, William . . .	lxxiii	Rice, Henry Augustus . . .	cx
Crollalanza, Giovanni		Richardson, Frederic Lord . .	lxvii
Battista di . . .	li	Ropes, John Codman . . .	cxlv
Cummings, John . . .	cxli	Scharf, John Thomas . . .	lxxi
Davenport, Amzi Benedict .	lvi	Sears, Philip Howes . . .	lxxxii
Davenport, Henry . . .	lxvi	Smith, Benjamin Greene . . .	cxxxv
Denison, John Newton . . .	cvii	Smith, George Plumer . . .	lxx
Densmore, Lyman Willard . .	xc	Smith, Joseph Heber . . .	c
Douglas, Benjamin . . .	lv	Smyth, Frederick . . .	cxxi
Draper, Lyman Copeland . .	xlix	Stedman, Daniel Baxter . . .	cxviii
Endicott, George Munroe . .	cvi	Thayer, David . . .	liv
Everett, Edward Franklin . .	cxliii	Thayer, William Makepeace .	lxxxii
Field, Walbridge Abner . . .	cxxvii	Thompson, Leonard . . .	cxvi
Fisher, Warren . . .	lxi	Thomson, George Newton . .	lx
Forbes, John Murray . . .	xcviii	Veazey, Wheelock Graves . .	lxxix
Gay, Erastus Emmons . . .	lxii	Vose, Peter Ebenezer . . .	cxxxix
Greenough, William Whitwell	cxxv	Weston, Byron . . .	ci
Gladstone, William Ewart . .	lxxxiv	White, George . . .	cxxx
Guild, Mary Stiles Paul . . .	cxlviii	Whitman, Charles Burnham .	cxxii
Haines, Andrew Mack . . .	cli	Whittier, Charles . . .	cxxxviii
Hamlin, Hannibal . . .	xlviii	Wildes, George Dudley . . .	lxxxviii
Harman, Samuel Bickerton . .	l	Williams, Edward Henry . . .	cxxxvi
Hawley, Elias Sill . . .	cxxxix	Wood, Isaac Francis . . .	lx
Hazard, Rowland . . .	xci	Woodbury, Charles Levi . . .	lxxxviii
Hewins, Charles Amasa . . .	clii	Worthington, Roland . . .	lxxvii
Hill, Edward Judkins . . .	lxii		



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THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO APRIL NUMBER, 1901.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, 9 JANUARY, 1901
WITH
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS, 1900.

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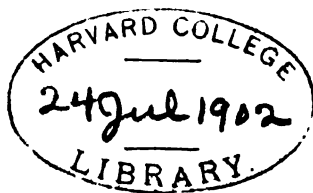
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1901 .	v
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL .	vi
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	ix
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	xiii
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL	xv
Committee on the Library	xviii
Committee on Publications	xix
Committee on Papers and Essays	xix
Committee on Memorials	xx
Committee to Assist the Historiographer	xx
Committee on Heraldry	xx
Committee on Finance	xxi
Committee on the Cabinet	xxi
Committee on English Research	xxiii
Committee on Rolls of Membership	xxiii
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS .	xxiv
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	xxv
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY	xxvii
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	xxxiv
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	xxxvii
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND . .	xl
REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER—NECROLOGY FOR 1900	xli
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS	xlv

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

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HON. JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, LL.D., of Portland, Maine.

HON. EZRA SCOLLAY STEARNS, A.M., of East Rindge, New Hampshire.

HON. RUSSELL SMITH TAFT, LL.D., of Burlington, Vermont.

HON. HORATIO ROGERS, LL.D., of Providence, Rhode Island.

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Librarian.

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Ex-Officiis.

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JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M.

For 1901.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON RUST, of Boston, Massachusetts.

REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D., of Auburndale, Massachusetts.

WALDO LINCOLN, A.B., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

For 1901, 1902.

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON, A.B., of Brookline, Massachusetts.

CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B., of Newton, Massachusetts.

ANDREW FISKE, Ph.D., of Boston, Massachusetts.

For 1901, 1902, 1903.

EDMUND DANA BARBOUR, of Sharon, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

ALMON DANFORTH HODGES, JR., A.M., of Boston, Massachusetts.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL.

Historiographer.

REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D. Auburndale.

Editor of Publications.

JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M. Medford.

Committee on Finance.

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AARON SARGENT Somerville.

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FRANCIS EVERETT BLAKE Boston.

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GEORGE EUGENE BELKNAP, LL.D., REAR ADMIRAL

U.S.N., *Chairman* Brookline.

CHARLES EDWIN HURD Boston.

ALBERT ALONZO FOLSOM Brookline.

DAVID HENRY BROWN, A.B. Medford.

JOHN EMERY HOAR, A.M. Brookline.

Committee to Assist the Historiographer.

REV. SILVANUS HAYWARD, A.M., <i>Chairman</i>	Southbridge.
REV. ANSON TITUS	Somerville.
WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER	Woburn.
REV. WILLIAM SWEETZER HEYWOOD	Boston.
ANDREW FISKE, Ph.D.	Boston.
REV. CHARLES EDWARD BEALS	Stoneham.
ALMON DANFORTH HODGES, JR., A.M.	Boston.

Committee on English Research.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON, A.M., <i>Chairman</i> . .	Boston.
JOHN TYLER HASSAM, A.M.	Boston.
ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, JR., A.M.	Boston.
THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, A.M., LL.D. .	Cambridge.
JAMES JUNIUS GOODWIN	New York.

Committee on Heraldry.

HENRY ERNEST WOODS, <i>Chairman</i>	Boston.
FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER	Cambridge.
JAMES HENRY LEA	Fairhaven.

Committee on the Cabinet.

MYLES STANDISH, A.M., M.D., <i>Chairman</i>	Boston.
CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B.,	Newton.
CHARLES DARWIN ELLIOT	Somerville.
MISS MARY CUMMINGS SAWYER	Wellesley Hills.
MRS. IDA FARR MILLER	Wakefield.

Committee on Rolls of Membership.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.	Boston.
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Committee on Memorials.

REV. HENRY FITCH JENKS, A.M., <i>Editor</i>	Canton.
FRANCIS EVERETT BLAKE	Boston.
DON GLEASON HILL, A.M.	Dedham.
CHARLES SEDGWICK RACKEMANN, A.M.	Milton.
REV. GEORGE MADISON BODGE, A.M.	Westwood.
REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.	Auburndale.

Committee on Graveyard Inscriptions.

[APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY.]

REV. WILLIAM SWEETZER HEYWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> .	Boston.
JOHN JOSEPH MAY	Boston.
CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B.	Newton.
ROBERT THAXTER SWAN	Boston.
JOHN ALBREE, JR.	Swampscott.
MARQUIS F. KING	Portland, Maine.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND

HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY :—

I fully appreciate the honor which you have bestowed upon me to-day, and I trust that when the time comes for me to lay down the burden of office, that it may not appear that I have been unfaithful to the high trust conferred upon me. When I met with you at our last annual meeting, this chair was occupied by one peculiarly fitted to adorn it. Rev. Edward G. Porter, A.M., our beloved associate, was not only a model of Christian culture, but a man of large administrative ability, although his life work had not brought this talent conspicuously into exercise. Would that he were with us to-day, that we might enjoy his genial presence, and profit by his words of wisdom.

Succeeding such a man as Edward G. Porter, I may well feel apprehensive of failure to satisfy your expectations, contrasted as my performance must be with his; but I promise you to do all in my power for the welfare of this Society, consistent with other duties which rest upon me. In my administration of this office, I shall need your friendly co-operation at all points, and I confidently trust that we may act together in accordance with those generous principles which should actuate such a literary fellowship as this. My predecessor had many plans in view for increasing the usefulness of this Society, some of which he discussed with me when at my home, on that last fateful journey which he made to Maine. It will be my purpose to study these, and, as far as practicable, endeavor to realize them.

This Society begins the new century with bright prospects of increasing growth and usefulness. Never before has the pulse

of philanthropy been so active as at the present time. With the opening of the Twentieth Century, a new day has dawned for the world, and when it closes, the race will probably have achieved more than it has during the preceding ten centuries. We are almost overwhelmed with new projects in every department of human activity, not only in industrial affairs, but in educational as well. The establishment of libraries to make the thoughts of the best minds available to the humblest people in the land, is especially notable. The prospectus of one of these enterprises reads like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. I allude to that of the "Booklover's Library," the headquarters of which are in Philadelphia. It styles itself The Circulating Library of the Twentieth Century. It has already fully-equipped libraries in operation in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Brooklyn, and Newark, as well as Philadelphia, and in a few weeks proposes to have similar libraries in Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Providence, and it is the purpose of the management at the earliest possible date to extend the service to every city and town in the United States. In Boston, which, it is said, "is the centre of the finest public libraries in the world," this remarkable plan has received encouraging support. Even in the Back Bay district, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Library, it has already "at least a thousand members." Let me quote the description of its system. "The Booklover's Library supplies its members with the newest and best books, and allows them to keep them as long as they choose; it delivers and collects the books at the members' residences; in the larger cities and their suburbs the Library's delivery coaches make regular weekly calls, delivering the very books asked for, and collecting the books to be returned; it keeps its members informed promptly regarding all new books of special value, or of unusual interest. Books are delivered in attractive cloth cases, made specially for the service. When books become soiled or uninviting, they are immediately withdrawn, and new copies substituted. The Library carries all the very newest *good* books. These are always the best editions in the best bindings. There is no waiting until some member returns a book. The Library buys to meet the demand, no matter how many copies are needed." When in full operation,

"a member living in any city or large town between Maine and Colorado can have books delivered and collected weekly at his own door at precisely the same membership rates as are charged in the large cities where libraries are located," and members, when travelling, can have books delivered at their hotels, and taken up in other cities without extra expense. All this can be accomplished with an outlay of five dollars a year for one book, or ten dollars for three books a week. Certainly this may well be termed "an up-to-date Twentieth Century idea."

I have spoken of the future growth of this Society. A few years ago a man, in this busy bread and butter getting land, was regarded as queer if he gave any attention to genealogical research. To-day I look into the faces of an audience not second in intellectual ability to any which may gather in any hall in Boston during the coming year, and every member of this assembly has come here impelled by a lively interest in this heretofore neglected study. Certainly, if we may judge from the growth of interest in genealogical research in the past ten years, we may confidently look forward to a much more rapid growth in the decade upon which we have entered. Of the work of this Society during the past year, I do not propose to speak. The full and able reports which have been presented to you, and which will soon be printed, contain all that can be said, and are certainly encouraging.

History, with which genealogy is so intimately associated, occupies to-day the high seat in literature. This is largely due to improved methods of study resulting in superior production, for which we are indebted in no small degree to the noble work of the Johns Hopkins University. No longer are we satisfied with material, perhaps taken at second-hand, and through skilful manipulation transformed into an attractive structure. Sources must be patiently sought and studied; presumable facts critically analyzed and compared, and seductive theories avoided. From what we have already seen, it is not unreasonable to assume that most of the history of fifty years ago will have to be rewritten. No work requires more patient labor nor higher talents than the writing of history, and this the world is but just finding out. The teaching of history in our schools is still conducted in a most imperfect manner, and will be until we have better text-books than we now possess. There has been, however, a marked improvement on former methods when

all that was required of the student was to learn by rote a few isolated facts, having no connection with each other, that he might make a display before the School Committee on examination day, that terrible day which was associated in his mind with the Day of Judgment.

To its part in the work of the New Century this Society dedicates itself, and looks forward hopefully and confidently to happy results. May its aims be ever high, and its achievements merit that most coveted commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

PROCEEDINGS.

THE Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Wilder Hall of the Society's House, No. 18 Somerset Street, Boston, on Wednesday, January 9, 1901, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, Col. EZRA SCOLLAY STEARNS, A.M., Vice President for New Hampshire, in the chair.

The Annual Reports were presented, read, accepted, and ordered on file, namely :

Report of the Council.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the Historiographer.

Report of the Librarian.

Report of the Trustees of the Kidder Fund.

Report of the Committee on Graveyard Inscriptions.

The report of the Committee on Nominations for candidates for officers of the Society and four members of the Council was then presented by the Chairman of the Committee, GEORGE SUMNER MANN, Esq., and accepted, and thereupon the Society proceeded to ballot, agreeable to Art. 1, Chap. IV. of the By-laws, the polls being ordered open till half-past three o'clock. The Chair appointed Messrs. A. A. FOLSOM, E. S. STACKPOLE and AARON SARGENT, tellers, who reported that the following candidates had been elected, and their election was declared, namely :

President.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., of Portland, Me.

Vice-Presidents.

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, LL.D., of Portland, Me.

EZRA SCOLLAY STEARNS, A.M., of Rindge, N. H.

RUSSELL SMITH TAFT, LL.D., of Burlington, Vt.

HORATIO ROGERS, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.

EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B., of Boston, Mass.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, of Hanover, Mass.

Librarian.

JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., of Medford, Mass.

Councillors for the Term of Three Years, 1901, 1902, 1903.

EDMUND DANA BARBOUR, of Sharon, Mass.

FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER, of Cambridge, Mass.

ALMON DANFORTH HODGES, JR., A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Councillor for the unexpired term, 1901.

GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D., of Auburndale, Mass.

The President, Hon. James Phinney Baxter, A.M., of Portland, Me., was introduced and cordially received. He delivered an address (printed on page ix).

The serious illness of John Ward Dean, A.M., Librarian 1872-'89, and 1892-1901, was announced, when, on motion, it was

Voted, That the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, in annual meeting assembled, learns with unfeigned solicitude of the serious illness of its Librarian, JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., who has displayed in the past forty-five years a surpassing fitness for the duties of the various positions of responsibility to which he has been called in the Society, and which he has discharged with unfailing courtesy and rectitude. The wide scope of his acquirements, his accuracy, his prompt and serviceable memory, in regard to events, persons and localities identified with early New England history, have long excited its admiration and respect. In his illness, the members of this Society tender to him and his family assurance of their warmest personal interest and individual sympathy.

Voted, That this resolution be entered upon the record of this meeting and a copy sent Mr Dean.

The suggestions of the Council, relative to printing the Proceedings of this meeting, were referred to that body.

On motion, it was

Voted, That this Society wishes to place on record its appreciation of the faithful and valuable services as members of its Council, during the past three years, of WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER, Ph.D., CHARLES EDWIN HURD, Esq., and AARON SARGENT, Esq., and to express its thanks for their devotion to the interests of our Society.

The meeting then dissolved.

Attest :

GEO. A. GORDON,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

PREPARED by WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER, A.M., Ph.D., OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following report is submitted on behalf of the Council, as required by the by-laws of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society :

Almost at the beginning of the year the Society met with a great and unexpected loss in the death of Rev. Edward Griffin Porter, A.M., just as he had entered on his second term as President. The good fortune of this Society in obtaining him for its leader was proved unmistakably by the results of his first year, and it was with high expectations that we regarded his re-election. His death, on the fifth of February, after a brief illness, caused a deep sense of loss, which was shared by all who knew him. His antiquarian and genealogical learning, his ability as a speaker and writer, his clearness of judgment and, above all, his genial manner, which disarmed opposition, formed a rare combination. His place will be hard to fill. In October, the Society met with another sudden loss, the Vice-President from Massachusetts, John Elbridge Hudson, LL.B. ; the pressure of business had prevented his regular attendance at the meetings of the Council, so that but few of the members had his personal acquaintance, although all knew of his warm interest in the objects of this Society.

By these deaths and the continued absence of one of the other members, the number of working members of the Council has been much reduced. The By-Laws of the Society now provide that the President shall be, *ex-officio*, Chairman of the Council and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and he alone has power to call a special meeting of the Council ; nor is there any provision for filling a vacancy. In view of these conditions, it seems desirable that the By-Laws should be amended so that, in case of the death, resignation or disability of the President, the Vice-President from Massachusetts shall become Acting President, with full power, for the remainder of the year ; or else that, at the next Stated Meeting of the Society after the death, resignation or disability of the President has been made known, a committee shall be chosen to nominate candidates, and that, at the following meeting, a President shall be elected for the unexpired term ; of course this latter method would not be used if the vacancy occurred after the Stated Meeting in

November. It would be well also to provide that the absence of a member from every meeting of the Council for a period of twelve months, without an excuse satisfactory to the Council, shall be equivalent to resignation, and the vacancy so caused shall be filled for the unexpired term at the next annual meeting of the Society.

A subject to which a good deal of attention has been given this year is the financial condition of the Society, and the Council have striven—how successfully the report of the Treasurer will show—to keep the expenditures within the income and not to appropriate money before learning where it is to come from.

By vote of the Society, in February, a material change was made in the plan of publication of the Proceedings at the Annual Meeting and of the memoirs of members deceased during the year. It was decided to make these memoirs, especially of persons whose biographies were presumably to be found elsewhere, much briefer than formerly; to cease printing memoirs in the regular quarterly issues of the REGISTER, and to publish them, together with the Proceedings, as a fifth number or supplement to the REGISTER, which can be bound up with it and included in the index to each yearly volume. It was also recommended that the Memorial Biographies be shortened, and that in order to make up arrears, the Committee should not wait longer for the sketches of members who have deceased more than ten years.

The design of the Society to distribute the printed Proceedings of the Annual Meeting in 1900, was frustrated by the refusal of the postal authorities to pass a fifth number of the REGISTER through the mails at second-class rates. It was, therefore, mailed at third-class rates, thus raising the extra cost of that number of the Annual Proceedings to the vicinity of one hundred dollars, the difference between second and third-class postal rates being seven cents per pound.

In this connection, and in view of the cessation of Mr. Waters's Gleanings in the REGISTER, it appears desirable to redistribute the method of publishing the REGISTER, the *Bibliopolist* and the Proceedings, so as to ensure greater economy.

The NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER is described in its prospectus as a quarterly of ninety-six pages, upon good paper. For the first fifty years, the average was one hundred and twelve pages in each number. Since 1883, when Mr. Waters's Gleanings first appeared, to the present, the average has been one hundred and thirty-two pages per number. The Annual Proceedings, since 1896, when the notices of deceased members were first incorporated, have averaged one hundred and thirty-three pages of five hundred words each. If this average may be accepted as permanent, the matter of the Proceedings is equivalent to that of Mr. Waters's contributions, and can be substituted therefor at a

saving of press-work, enveloping and postage. The Council, therefore, suggests, for the consideration of the Society, the establishment of the following conditions, viz. :

I. That the size of the REGISTER be maintained at the average since 1883, and excess forbidden.

II. That the proceedings of all meetings of the Society in the months of December, January and February in each year, with biographical notices of deceased members, be printed in the April numbers of the REGISTER.

III. That the proceedings of all meetings of the Society in the months of March, April and May in each year, with biographical notices of deceased members, be printed in the July numbers of the REGISTER.

IV. That the proceedings of all meetings of the Society in the month of June in each year, with biographical notices of deceased members, be printed in the October numbers of the REGISTER.

V. That the proceedings of all meetings of the Society in the months of October and November in each year, with biographical notices of deceased members, be printed in the January numbers of the REGISTER.

VI. That reprints of the proceedings and the biographical notices from the REGISTER be incorporated in the *Bibliopolists* of the same dates, and thus be distributed; sending copies of the April issue of the *Bibliopolist* to all members of the Society, donors and exchanging societies.

In this plan, simplicity and economy combine. The publication of the Proceedings is secured with promptness and dispatch; the biographical notices of deceased members appear in the REGISTER, where their vital statistics have large value, and are distributed to the members—a measure considered highly desirable—at the smallest possible cost, through the *Bibliopolist*.

Information has been received that the Index to the first fifty volumes of the REGISTER is nearly ready for the printer; this will render that invaluable work more useful than ever, by making its contents more easily accessible. Progress is making also toward printing the Index of Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England; and when this is done, the entire work, with a complete index, can be published by the Society. The preparation of these two indexes, although under the direction of a committee of its members, is not at the expense of the Society, except that some of the permanent funds are to be invested in the plates.

Most of the standing committees have reported to the Council, and in their reports may be found the details of some of the work of the Society. The Library is in fairly good condition, considering the constant use of certain books. A great improvement has been made by the appropriation of money from the Bond fund for rebind-

ing, in which the library had fallen far behind. More money, however, is needed for buying new books, as to which the Library Committee are much restricted. The work of the Committee on Papers and Essays seems to have been laid out in advance so thoroughly that, although but one meeting of the committee has been called, an interesting paper has been presented at each Stated Meeting of the Society, except in February, when the meeting was deferred on account of the death of the President, and the essayist could not be present at the later date. The Committee on the Cabinet are able to make the gratifying report that all the collections in the safe have been arranged, classified and catalogued, so that one can readily learn what there is and where it is to be found. Owing to the endeavor of the Council not to exceed the income of the Society, no money was appropriated for this purpose, and the committee obtained the necessary funds from private subscription. During the year seventy-eight new members have been added to the roll of membership, which now contains the names of nine hundred and fifty-eight resident members.

Increased shelf-room for books and manuscripts, and larger space to display interesting objects, are the great present need of the Society. Let us all use every effort to procure at once the money required for this purpose, and thus raise a memorial to our late President more lasting than bronze.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, through its Chairman, Charles Knowles Bolton, A.B., reported that it had duly attended to its duties as prescribed by the Standing Rules and Orders of the Council during the year now closing. The fact that the by-laws require this report to be rendered on the fifteenth of December prevents a full report of the purchases of books for the year, but as the Librarian usually reports the number of accessions and the Treasurer the cost of the same, it does not seem necessary to duplicate in part their report here.

The chief business of the Committee has been the selection and purchase of appropriate books, pamphlets, and magazines for the Library. For this purpose they have had the income of the Russell, Sever, and Todd funds, a special appropriation of \$150.00, and the proceeds of the sales of duplicates, the net amount of the whole being about \$500.00. In the Library's chosen field, they have purchased promptly the best books of the year, so that members might find something new at each visit to the building. They have also secured many volumes, published in earlier years, and needed to complete our collections.

During the coming year more space will be needed in the refer-

ence department for books. This may be secured by placing new stacks in such a manner as not to reduce the present seating capacity of the room.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, through its Chairman, Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, A.M., reported that the REGISTER and Proceedings of the Society have been published during the year, as usual. In accordance with the action of the Society, the Proceedings have been made a part of the annual volume of the REGISTER. Owing to the fact that the Proceedings for 1900 included the biographical notices of deceased members for two years, the volume is somewhat larger than it otherwise would have been, and larger than it will be in the future. This brings all the publications of the Society for the year within one volume, and makes them accessible by one index. The publications of the Society have been printed on the same paper and by the same firm as during the year preceding.

THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ESSAYS, through its Secretary, Mr. Charles Edwin Hurd, reported as follows:

No paper was read at the January meeting.

The essayist announced for the February meeting, being unable to keep his engagement on account of illness, the reading of a paper was, by vote of the Council, dispensed with on that date.

At the March meeting a paper was read by Commander Allan D. Brown, LL.D., President of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., on "Norwich University, the West Point of New England," in which the story of the foundation, development, and present conditions of the institution was interestingly told.

The paper for the April meeting was read by Commander C. W. Stockton, of Newport, R. I., on "The United States Naval College at Newport, R. I.; its History, Aims, and Prospects."

The essayist for the May meeting was Samuel Arthur Bent, A.M., of Boston, the subject of whose paper was "The British Monarchy."

At the June meeting Mr. Levi Badger Chase, of Sturbridge, Mass., read a paper on "The Interpretation of Woodward's and Saffery's Map of 1642," which called out considerable discussion. A copy of the map was hung upon the wall, by means of which the lecturer was enabled to illustrate the line of the survey.

The paper for the October meeting was read by George Emery Littlefield, A.B., of Somerville, Mass., whose subject was "Capt. William Pierce of the Ann, Mayflower, and Lyon."

The Rev. Anson Titus, of Somerville, Mass., read a paper at the November meeting on "Forgotten Americans," in which were revived the memories of many once distinguished Americans, whose names have dropped into partial or total obscurity.

The Reader at the December meeting was Arthur E. Whitney, Esq., of Winchester, Mass., whose historical sketch of "Colonial Winchester" was listened to with deep interest.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS, by the Editor, Rev. Henry Fitch Jenks, D.D., regretted to be unable to present any report of work accomplished during the past year. It has held meetings, but has been unable to receive any additional material. As soon as some of the gaps now existing can be bridged over, considerable progress can be made towards the preparation of a new volume. The committee is hopeful that this may soon be done, since its plan to have the biographies less elaborate has seemed to be favorably received.

The death of Rev. Dr. Hazen, one of its members, last summer, has been a serious loss to the committee, as well as to the Society.

THE COMMITTEE TO ASSIST THE HISTORIOGRAPHER, by the Rev. Silvanus Hayward, A.M., Chairman, reported that it had attended to its duty by writing, or securing, the following sketches of deceased members:

Abram E. Cutter and George H Norman, by Mr. William R. Cutter.

John N. Brown, by Andrew Fiske, Ph.D.

Rev. Wm. S. Heywood has secured one on Beza Lincoln, written by Rev. C. L. Morgan, D.D.

The Chairman has written on Jonas G. Clark, and secured a sketch of James Barrett, written by Hon. R. S. Taft.

Other sketches are in the hands of different members of the Committee, which will probably be prepared in season for publication at the usual time.

Henry Ernest Woods, Chairman of the COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY, reported that "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and it is with much satisfaction that the Committee on Heraldry has noticed the adoption, *in toto*, as well as the favorable comment, by kindred

societies, of its report upon the subject of Heraldry, published a year ago,—and that the objection to the report seems to come only from purveyors of arms to the would-be-armigerous public, and those who have laid claim to and adopted spurious arms. The class of queries lately received shows that the study of heraldry is increasing from year to year, and it is to be hoped it will so continue.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, by William Tracy Eustis, Chairman *pro tempore*, reported that the Treasurer's statements will give in detail his receipts and expenditures for the past year, showing a balance of cash on hand of \$525.05.

The Society has received this year a legacy from Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury of \$100, and Jonas G. Clark, Esq., has added by his will \$1000 to his former contribution of \$1000, but it has not been paid at the time of closing our books.

Albert Crane, Esq., has added \$200 to the Thomas Crane Fund, to be used for the binding of pamphlets.

We are also residuary legatees of one-third of the estate of Robert H. Eddy, payment of which is promised during January, 1901.

We have deposited, on interest, \$3000 in a Trust Co.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CABINET, by Myles Standish, A.M., M.D., Chairman, reported that it learned with regret at the beginning of the present year that the Council did not find the Society itself in a position to grant an appropriation to continue the work of cataloguing the very valuable contents of the Society's safe.

An estimate was made of the amount of work remaining undone, which showed that the sum of two hundred dollars would, in all probability, complete the work.

At this juncture, a lady member of the Society, Miss Helen F. Kimball, very generously offered to give one-half of the necessary amount; and the lady members of this committee, Miss Mary C. Sawyer and Mrs. Miller, offered to solicit subscriptions from the ladies of the Society for the remainder of the sum. Their appeal was generously met, and the necessary amount was soon at the disposal of the Committee, who employed Mr. Frederick Willard Parke to continue the work.

The result is that the Committee takes pleasure in reporting that the catalogue of the manuscripts, manuscript volumes, and all the material in the safe, of historic or genealogical interest, has now been completed, except for a small amount of copying in finishing

the clerical work of the Catalogue. The committee has a small unexpended balance which will pay for this work.

The arrangement of the material proved to be by far the most laborious part of the undertaking; all the manuscripts have been separated into divisions, according to the subject matter; each paper, or group of papers, has been placed in a stout manilla gusset envelope and proper identifying inscriptions written thereon. Where more than one enclosure was placed in one envelope, each sheet has been numbered, and the number of sheets written on the outside of the envelope.

These envelopes have been arranged alphabetically in each division, and the index is so arranged that any given manuscript can be found by its letter and number.

This catalogue, which is to be bound, has been made in duplicate to provide against possible loss, and one copy will always be kept in the safe itself.

Provision has been made for the addition of new material without disarranging the sequence of the letters and numbers.

As the work has progressed, there have been found a number of articles which were of value only for cabinet-exhibition purposes; these have been separated from the more valuable material, and will later be added to the catalogue of such articles made several years since. There was found also a large number of printed maps, large and small; these have been removed from the safe and added to the collection of maps placed in room two.

The Committee would suggest that it is important that some means be devised for storing and arranging this large collection of maps and plans which, either by itself or by means of a simple catalogue, would enable a given map to be found without the destruction incident to searching them over to find the one sought.

There is also in room two a cabinet of drawers containing a large number of engravings, prints and photographs. This collection not only contains many portraits, but also illustrations of many places of historic interest. The Committee recommends that the Council grant a small annual appropriation to the Committee on the Cabinet, until all this valuable material be made accessible to students of history.

During the year, appropriate gilt labels have been procured, and are now being attached to all the oil-portraits in the possession of the Society.

In conclusion, the Committee on the Cabinet wishes to congratulate the Society upon the completion of the Catalogue of the contents of the safe.

THE COMMITTEE ON ENGLISH RESEARCH, by William Sumner Appleton, A.M., Chairman, had nothing to report. The facts are simply, no money, no work, no meetings.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROLLS OF MEMBERSHIP, Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B., reported that he had taken the list of members of the Society as left by the Committee of last year and added to it the names of all the new members who have accepted membership during the past year, and that he had marked on the list all the deaths and resignations of members that have come to his knowledge.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

THE Committee appointed by the Society, on Graveyard Inscriptions, through William S. Heywood, its Chairman, has endeavored to be attentive to the duties assigned it during the past year, and is pleased to report progress, though not to the extent that could be desired. It has held two meetings each month regularly, except during the usual vacation season, and has spared no reasonable amount of pains to advance the work it has had in charge. Correspondence by circulars, letters, and personal interview to some extent, has been continued with town and city officials, and with individuals known or supposed to be interested in what the Committee is seeking to accomplish throughout the State of Massachusetts. Also somewhat, and incidentally, with persons and parties in other New England States.

As a result, *complete* returns have been received from sixteen (16) towns, some of them models in method and style of execution, and *partial* returns from about twenty (20) more, with promise of completion at a not far distant day. The Committee is informed that the work has been taken up in about sixty (60) other places, and is to be carried forward in due time to ultimate success.

Thus, after nearly two years of continuous and even persistent effort, by which every town and city in the State has been reached and appealed to most earnestly, there are still some two hundred and fifty (250) towns and cities from which no favorable response has been obtained.

And yet the Committee feels that the work should not be abandoned or allowed to fail by indifference or neglect. Its importance becomes more and more apparent as it is urged forward and its merits disclosed. Gravestones, not infrequently bearing the only record of persons and families that have played an essential part in the development of the life and character of a community or municipality, are rapidly becoming defaced by the ravages of time, or injured and broken by wanton or ruthless spoliation. To prevent threatening disaster and save these registries must be the wish of every good citizen, of every one certainly that cherishes and would preserve the name and memory of those who, having done the work of past generations and laid the foundation of existing civilization

and the civilization of the future, have gone to their rest, and are in danger of falling into utter forgetfulness. Moreover, interest in this work is manifestly increasing. Activity in it in one locality awakens interest and activity in other localities; and in time, sooner or later, by faithful effort on our part or on the part of others, the end sought for will be accomplished. It is to be hoped that a work so needful and so well begun will not be permitted to languish or die out.

The Committee has not been obliged to call upon the Society for funds during the year. The necessary expense incurred for postage, stationery, etc., has been cheerfully met by the members themselves or by interested friends. Money, however, will be needed to a moderate extent for future operations. It has been our hope that some gentleman or lady, one or more, of means financially, seeing and feeling the desirableness and value of the work, would voluntarily and generously contribute towards its consummation.

Two members of the Committee feel compelled to withdraw from it at this time. Should they insist upon doing so, their associates wish to place on record an expression of their deep sense of loss in view thereof, and to testify to the ability and fidelity with which they have discharged the duties of their office. Especially would they do this in respect to their esteemed Secretary, Mr. John J. May, whose labors have from the beginning been disinterested, multifarious, unremitting, and most valuable.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

PRESENTED BY JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M.

THE accessions to the Library and the Cabinet of the Society during the year have been as follows:

Volumes, by gift	613	
“ “ exchange	43	
“ “ purchase, Russell Fund . . .	40	
Sever Fund . . .	31	
General Income . .	47	
	—	118
Total number of volumes		774
Pamphlets, by gift	3,173	
“ “ exchange	22	
“ “ purchase, Russell Fund . . .	29	
Sever Fund . . .	8	
General Income . .	4	
	—	41
Total number of pamphlets		3,236
Miscellaneous articles		218
Whole number of accessions		4,228

In 1895 a careful estimate was made of the number of volumes and pamphlets in the Library. Adding to this estimate the number since received, we have 27,579 volumes and 26,889 pamphlets, as approximately the present size of the Library.

During the year the work of arranging and cataloguing the Society's manuscripts, so long in progress, has been brought almost to completion. A full account of this important undertaking may be found in the report of the Committee on the Cabinet.

The local pamphlets of a historical nature, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, which were formerly kept on the street floor, have been bound and shelved with the local histories of these States during the year. Those for Massachusetts have been sorted out to be similarly treated during the coming year. After these have been added to the shelves, the card catalogue of the Reference Library should be completed.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

Names.	Names.
<i>United States :</i>	<i>States :</i>
Bureau of Education.	Massachusetts.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.	New Hampshire.
Commissioner of Education.	New York.
Smithsonian Institution.	<i>Towns :</i>
	Bedford.
	Berlin.
	Frammingham.
<i>Cities :</i>	Millbury.
Boston.	New Ipswich, N. H.
Boston.	Oxford.
Cambridge.	Ware.
Fitchburg.	Weston.
Hartford, Conn.	
Malden.	
Names.	Addresses.
Abbot Academy	Andover.
American Antiquarian Society	Worcester.
Amherst College	Amherst.
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons	Boston.
D. Appleton and Company	New York, N. Y.
Boston City Hospital	Boston.
Boston Public Library	Boston.
Bostonian Society	Boston.
Bowdoin College Library	Brunswick, Me.
Brockton Public Library	Brockton.
Brown University	Providence, R. I.
Bunker Hill Monument Association.	Boston.
Butler Hospital	Providence, R. I.
California Genealogical Society	San Francisco, Cal.
California State Library	Sacramento, Cal.
Cambridge Public Library	Cambridge, Mass.
Chauncy-Hall School	Boston.
Chicago Historical Society	Chicago, Ill.
Children's Hospital	Boston.
Colby College	Waterville, Me.
Colonial Publishing Company	Chicago, Ill.
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	Boston.
Concord Free Public Library.	Concord.
Connecticut Historical Society	Hartford, Conn.
The Connecticut Magazine Company	Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut State Library	Hartford, Conn.
Chicago Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution.	Boston.
Emerson College of Oratory	Salem.
Essex Antiquarian	Salem.
Essex Bar Association	Salem.
Essex Institute	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fairmount Park Art Association	Chicago, Ill.
Field Columbian Museum	Northampton.
Forbes Library	Lancaster, Pa.
Franklin and Marshall College	Boston.
Franklin Typographical Society	Philadelphia, Pa.
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Pa.
General Society of the War of 1812	Boston.
Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons	Boston.
Graves and Steinbarger	Cambridge.
Harvard University	Cincinnati, O.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Philadelphia, Pa.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	Boston.
Houghton, Mifflin and Company	

Names.	Addresses.
Huguenot Society of South Carolina	Charleston, S. C.
Humane Society of Massachusetts	Boston.
Industrial Aid Society	Boston.
International Monthly	Burlington, Vt.
Iowa State Historical Society	Iowa City, Ia.
Ipswich Historical Society	Ipswich.
Joel Munsell and Son	Albany, N. Y.
Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka, Kan.
La Grange College	La Grange, Ga.
Library of Congress	Washington, D. C.
Literary and Historical Society of Quebec	Quebec.
Little, Brown and Company	Boston.
Lynn Historical Society	Lynn.
Macmillan Company	New York, N. Y.
Maine Historical Society	Portland, Me.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society	Winnipeg.
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston.
Massachusetts General Hospital	Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Medical Society	Boston.
Maryland Historical Society	Baltimore, Md.
Metropolitan Water Board	Boston.
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.
Montana Historical Society	Helena, Mont.
Museum of Fine Arts	Boston.
Nantucket Historical Association	New York, N. Y.
Naval Order of the United States	Chicago, Ill.
Newberry Library	Boston.
New England Magazine	Boston.
New England Society of the City of New York	New York, N. Y.
New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
New Hampshire Historical Society	Concord, N. H.
New Hampshire State Library	Concord, N. H.
New Haven Colony Historical Society	New Haven, Conn.
New Jersey Historical Society	Newark, N. J.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	New York, N. Y.
Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.
Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.
Nova Scotian Institute of Science	Halifax, N. S.
Oberlin College	Oberlin, O.
Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society	Columbus, O.
Parish Register Society	London, Eng.
Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution	Philadelphia, Pa.
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind	Boston.
Phillips Exeter Academy	Exeter, N. H.
The Pilgrim Press	Boston.
Providence Public Library	Providence, R. I.
Providence Record Commissioners	Providence, R. I.
Public Record Commission of New Jersey	Trenton, N. J.
G. P. Putnam's Sons	New York, N. Y.
Roxbury Latin School	Roxbury.
Royal Society of Canada	Ottawa, Can.
Salem Public Library	Salem.
Shepard, Norwell and Company	Boston.
Shropshire Parish Register Society	Oswestry, Eng.
Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia	Washington, D. C.
Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York	New York, N. Y.
Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Iowa	
Society of Sons of the American Revolution in the State of New York	New York, N. Y.
South Carolina Historical Society	Charleston, S. C.
Southern Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.
Towle Manufacturing Company	Newburyport.
Tufts College	Medford.
University Club	New York, N. Y.
University of Illinois	Champaign, Ill.
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Valentine Museum	Richmond, Va.
Vermont Bible Society	Montpelier, Vt.
Washington and Lee University	Lexington, Va.
Wesleyan Female College	Macon, Ga.
James T. White and Company	New York, N. Y.
Williams College	Williamstown.
Woburn Public Library	Woburn.
Wyoming Commemorative Association	Wilkes Barré, Pa.
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	Wilkes Barré, Pa.
Yale Forest School	New Haven, Conn.
Yale University	New Haven, Conn.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

xxix

Names.	Members.	Addresses.
Andrew Napoleon Adams		Fair Haven, Vt.
Rev. George Moulton Adams, D.D.		Auburndale.
Francis Olcott Allen		Philadelphia, Pa.
William Sumner Appleton, A.M.		Boston.
Horace Sargent Bacon, LL.B.		Lowell.
Rev. Frederic W. Bailey, B.D.		New Haven, Conn.
Allen H. Bent		Boston.
Josiah Henry Benton, Jr., A.M.		Boston.
Francis Everett Blake		Boston.
Lucius Manlius Boltwood, A.B.		Boston.
Arthur Thomas Bond		Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dwight Elliot Bowers, LL.B.		Wilmington.
Hon. Eleazar Boynton		New Haven, Conn.
Lloyd Vernon Briggs		Boston.
Willard Irving Tyler Brigham		Chicago, Ill.
Abram English Brown		Bedford.
James Davie Butler, LL.D.		Madison, Wis.
Rev. Ezra Hoyt Eyrington, D.D.		Newton.
Rufus George Frederic Candage		Brookline.
Rev. Charles Carroll Carpenter, A.M.		Andover.
Levi Badger Chase		Sturbridge.
George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B.		Needham.
Alexander Corbett, Jr.		Boston.
Rev. Benjamin Franklin De Costa, D.D.		New York, N. Y.
William Richard Cutter		Woburn.
Abram Edmands Cutter		Charlestown.
Horatio Davis		Boston.
John Ward Dean, A.M.		Medford.
Benjamin F. Dewing		Boston.
Rev. John Webster Dodge		Newburyport.
Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond, LL.D.		Portland, Me.
Rev. Myron Samuel Dudley, A.M.		Boston.
Zoeth Skinner Eldredge		San Francisco, Cal.
Charles Sidney Ensign, LL.B.		Newton.
William Tracy Eustis		Boston.
Miss Mittie Belcher Fairbanks.		Boston.
Charles Sumner Fellows		Milwaukee, Wis.
Henry Winkley Fernald		Roxbury.
Capt. Albert Alonzo Folsom		Brookline.
Worthington Chauncey Ford		Boston.
Francis Henry Fuller		Jamaica Plain.
Julius Gay, A.M.		Farmington, Conn.
James Junius Goodwin		Hartford, Conn.
George Augustus Gordon, A.M.		Somerville.
Miss Mary Hannah Graves		Boston.
Hon. Samuel Abbott Green, M.D., LL.D.		Boston.
Lacy Hall Greenlaw		Cambridge.
William Prescott Greenlaw		Cambridge.
Isaac John Greenwood, A.M.		New York, N. Y.
William Herrick Griffith		Albany, N. Y.
John Tyler Hassam, A.M.		Boston.
Nathan Mortimer Hawkes		Lynn.
Rev. Henry Allen Hazen, D.D.		Auburndale.
Don Gleason Hill, A.M.		Dedham.
Almon Danforth Hodges, Jr., A.M.		Boston.
Jerome Carter Hosmer		Dorchester.
Archibald Murray Howe, A.M.		Cambridge.
Gilman Bigelow Howe		Northborough.
James Frothingham Hunnewell, A.M.		Charlestown.
John French Johnson		Amesbury.
Rev. Justin Perkins Kellogg, A.M.		Geneva, Switzerland.
Miss Hellen Frances Kimball		Brookline.
George Brown Knapp, A.M.		Boston.
F. C. Johnson, M.D.		Wilkes Barré, Pa.
James Henry Lea		Boston.
Miss Emily Wilder Leavitt		Boston.
Miss Anna Rebekah Leonard		Boston.
Isaac Newton Lewis, A.M.		Walpole.
Wilford Jacob Litchfield		Southbridge.
Arthur Greene Loring		Woburn.
John Jacob Loud, A.M.		Weymouth.
David W. Low		Gloucester.
Rodney Macdonough		Boston.
George Sumner Mann		Brookline.
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A.M.		Brookline.
Alverdo Hayward Mason		East Braintree.
Albert Matthews, A.B.		Boston.
John Joseph May		Boston.
Mrs. Ida Farr Miller		Wakefield.

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Massachusetts Historical Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Medical Society	Boston.
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Woburn Public Library	Woburn.
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Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	Wilkes Barré, Pa.
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Allen H. Bent		Boston.
Josiah Henry Benton, Jr., A.M.		Boston.
Francis Everett Blake		Boston.
Lucius Manlius Boltwood, A.B.		Boston.
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Lloyd Vernon Briggs		Boston.
Willard Irving Tyler Brigham		Boston.
Abram English Brown		Chicago, Ill.
James Davie Butler, LL.D.		Bedford.
Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D.		Madison, Wis.
Rufus George Frederic Candage		Newton.
Rev. Charles Carroll Carpenter, A.M.		Brookline.
Levi Badger Chase		Andover.
George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B.		Sturbridge.
Alexander Corbett, Jr.		Needham.
Rev. Benjamin Franklin De Costa, D.D.		Boston.
William Richard Cutter		New York, N. Y.
Abram Edmands Cutter		Woburn.
Horatio Davis		Charlestown.
John Ward Dean, A.M.		Boston.
Benjamin F. Dewing		Medford.
Rev. John Webster Dodge		Boston.
Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond, LL.D.		Newburyport.
Rev. Myron Samuel Dudley, A.M.		Portland, Me.
Zoeth Skinner Eldredge		Boston.
Charles Sidney Ensign, LL.B.		San Francisco, Cal.
William Tracy Eustis		Newton.
Miss Mittie Belcher Fairbanks.		Boston.
Charles Sumner Fellows		Boston.
Henry Winkley Fernald		Milwaukee, Wis.
Capt. Albert Alonzo Folsom		Roxbury.
Worthington Chauncey Ford		Brookline.
Francis Henry Fuller		Boston.
Julius Gay, A.M.		Jamaica Plain.
James Junius Goodwin		Farmington, Conn.
George Augustus Gordon, A.M.		Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mary Hannah Graves		Somerville.
Hon. Samuel Abbott Green, M.D., LL.D.		Boston.
Lacy Hall Greenlaw		Boston.
William Prescott Greenlaw		Cambridge.
Isaac John Greenwood, A.M.		Cambridge.
William Herrick Griffith		New York, N. Y.
John Tyler Hassam, A.M.		Albany, N. Y.
Nathan Mortimer Hawkes		Boston.
Rev. Henry Allen Hazen, D.D.		Lynn.
Don Gleason Hill, A.M.		Auburndale.
Almon Danforth Hodges, Jr., A.M.		Dedham.
Jerome Carter Hosmer		Boston.
Archibald Murray Howe, A.M.		Dorchester.
Gilman Bigelow Howe		Cambridge.
James Frothingham Hunnewell, A.M.		Northborough.
John French Johnson		Charlestown.
Rev. Justin Perkins Kellogg, A.M.		Amesbury.
Miss Helen Frances Kimball		Geneva, Switzerland.
George Brown Knapp, A.M.		Brookline.
F. C. Johnson, M.D.		Boston.
James Henry Lea		Wilkes Barré, Pa.
Miss Emily Wilder Leavitt		Boston.
Miss Anna Rebekah Leonard		Boston.
Isaac Newton Lewis, A.M.		Boston.
Wilford Jacob Litchfield		Walpole.
Arthur Greene Loring		Southbridge.
John Jacob Loud, A.M.		Woburn.
David W. Low		Weymouth.
Rodney Macdonough		Gloucester.
George Sumner Mann		Boston.
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A.M.		Brookline.
Alverdo Hayward Mason		Brookline.
Albert Matthews, A.B.		East Braintree.
John Joseph May		Boston.
Mrs. Ida Farr Miller		Boston.
		Wakefield.

Names.	Addresses.
Tyler Seymour Morris	Chicago, Ill.
John Graham Moseley	Boston.
Charles L. Newhall	Southbridge.
Sereno Dwight Nickerson, A.M.	Cambridge.
Harriette Eliza Noyes	Hampstead, N. H.
Edward Payson Payson, LL.B.	Brookline.
Gen. John Watts De Peyster, A.M., LL.D.	Tivoli, N. Y.
William Phillimore Watts Phillimore, A.M.	London, Eng.
Rev. Charles Henry Pope, A.B.	Cambridge.
Rev. Edward Griffin Porter, A.M.	Dorchester.
Eben Putnam	Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. Anna Margaret Riley	Claremont, N. H.
James Swift Rogers, A.B.	Boston.
Mgr. Robert Seton, D.D., LL.D.	Jersey City, N. J.
Stephen Paschall Sharples, S.B.	Cambridge.
Francis William Sprague	Brookline.
Myles Standish, M.D.	Boston.
Rev. Carlton Albert Staples	Lexington.
Robert Thaxter Swan	Boston.
Hon. Russell Smith Taft, A.M.	Burlington, Vt.
Hon. Newton Talbot	Boston.
Benjamin Holt Ticknor, A.M.	Jamaica Plain.
Rev. Anson Titus	Somerville.
William Cleaves Todd, A.B.	Atkinson, N. H.
Benjamin Barstow Torrey	Hanover.
William Blake Trask, A.M.	Dorchester.
John Harvey Treat, A.M.	Lawrence.
Theron A. Wales, M.D.	Elmira, N. Y.
Hon. Rodney Wallace	Fitchburg.
Walter Kendall Watkins	Malden.
Charles Alfred Welch, A.B.	Cohasset.
William Lewis Welch	Salem.
Rev. Joshua Wyman Wellman, D.D.	Malden.
Richard Anson Wheeler	Stonington, Conn.
Joseph Williamson, Litt.D.	Belfast, Me.
Henry Ernest Woods	Boston.

Not Members.

Rev. Haig Adadourian	Plymouth.
Mrs. Margaret Adams	Castleton, Vt.
Charles A. Allen	Bridgewater.
George P. Allen	North Woodbury, Conn.
Samuel Waters Allerton	Chicago, Ill.
H. Franklin Andrews	Exira, Iowa.
Henry L. Andrews	Woburn.
James Newell Arnold	Providence, R. I.
William M. McAlarney	Harrisburg, Pa.
Elory McKendree Avery, Ph.D.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Stephen Babcock	New York, N. Y.
Hollis Russell Bailey, A.M.	Boston.
Henry Carey Baird	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward W. Baker, A.B.	Brookline.
Thomas Willing Balch, A.B.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Edward Banks, M.D.	New York, N. Y.
George Wells Bartholomew	Bellevue, Ohio.
Harold Lawrence Barrett	Boston.
Rev. William E. Barton	Oak Park, Ill.
Albert Stillman Batchelor	Littleton, N. H.
Frank Amasa Bates	Braintree.
Leonard W. Bates	Amherst.
Miss Louise Benjamin	Winthrop, Me.
Mrs. William Blair	Chicago, Ill.
Stephen Berry	Portland, Me.
William Sturgis Bigelow, M.D.	Boston.
F. Clarence Bisell	Willimantic, Conn.
Frank S. Blanchard	Worcester.
Walter S. Booth	Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry R. Boss	Chicago, Ill.
Florence Drake Bowker	Roxbury.
Rev. Joseph Bowstead, M.A., F.S.A.	Worcester, Eng.
Lawrence Bradford	Boston.
John Ely Bready	Dubuque, Iowa.
Mrs. William Pitt Brechin	Boston.
Clarence S. Brigham	Providence, R. I.
Francis H. Brown, M.D.	Boston.
Hubbard W. Bryant	Portland, Me.
C. F. Burge	Hollis, N. H.
Elizabeth W. Burnap	Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Henry M. Burt	Newton.
Clarence Monroe Burton	Hastings, Mich.

Names.	Addresses.
Henry Cadle	Bethany, Mo.
Rev. Augustine Caldwell	Eliot, Me.
Hon. Arthur B. Calef	Middletown, Conn.
Rev. Jacob Chapman	Exeter, N. H.
Martha G. Chapman	Malden.
Carrie E. Chatfield	Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles J. Clark	London, Eng.
Mrs. George F. Clark	Acton.
Mrs. Jonas Gilman Clark	Worcester.
Mrs. George W. Colburn	Cambridge.
Theodore Cooper	New York, N. Y.
Rev. Edgar Cousins	Biddeford, Me.
Rev. John H. Cox	Lexington.
Elizabeth Crafts	Abington.
Hon. Ellery Bicknell Crane	Worcester.
Theron Wilmot Crissey, LL.B.	Norfolk, Conn.
Mrs. Mary Hall Cummings	Woburn.
W. F. Cummings	Atlantic.
Mrs. Caroline H. Dall	Washington, D. C.
Miss Elizabeth Ellery Dana	Cambridge.
Dr. Anna B. Davis	Boston.
Andrew McFarland Davis, A.M.	Cambridge.
Graham Davis	New Bern, N. C.
Ora A. Davis	Frammingham.
Walter A. Davis	Fitchburg.
Bradley Dean	Chicago, Ill.
Messer C. Dean	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sarah A. Dewick	Dorchester.
Hon. Rufus B. Dodge, Jr.	Worcester.
Patrick Donahoe	Boston.
Henry S. Dotterer	Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel A. Drake	Kenebunkport, Me.
Col. Thomas Waln Morgan Draper, C.E., M.E.	San Francisco, Cal.
J. F. Dumontier	Quebec, Can.
Elisha D. Eldridge	Dorchester.
Benjamin Kendall Emerson, Ph.D.	Amherst.
Charles Estabrook	Newburgh, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel Elliot	Boston.
Constantine Canaris Esty	Frammingham.
Levi Henry Elwell	Amherst.
Rev. Parris F. Farwell	Wellesley Hills.
Hon. W. B. Fellows	Tilton, N. H.
Mrs. C. Fessenden	Hamilton, Can.
Charles Allcott Flagg	Washington, D. C.
David B. Ford	Hanover.
Frederic Gregory Forsyth	Boston.
Stephen W. Foster	Augusta, Me.
Hon. Alonzo Garcelon	Lowell.
George A. Gardner	Hollis, N. H.
Rev. Samuel L. Gerould, D.D.	Bristol, R. I.
Henry S. Gorham	Manchester, N. H.
Sylvester C. Gould	Montclair, N. J.
Rev. Arthur Hastings Grant	Boston.
Miss Gertrude Montague Graves	Cambridge.
Miss Gula E. Graves	Cambridge.
Isaac Orr Guild	Providence, R. I.
Georgiana Guild	London, Eng.
Charles Reginald Haines, M.A.	Greenland, N. H.
M. O. Hall	Wilkes Barré, Penn.
Garrick M. Harding	New York, N. Y.
Hugh Hastings	Raleigh, N. C.
Marshall DeLancey Haywood	Shirley.
John E. L. Hazen	Rupert, Vt.
George S. Hibbard	Charles City, Iowa.
A. B. F. Hildreth	Taunton.
Edwin M. Hille	Boston.
Miss Harriet M. Hodgman	Quincy.
William Frederic Hoelm	Holmesburg, Pa.
Rev. Arnold Harris Hord	Newburyport.
Rev. Horace Carter Hovey, D.D.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Hon. Daniel Waite Howe	Dedham.
George W. Humphrey	Hyde Park.
Edward L. Hyde	Richmond, Va.
Edward Wilson James	Boston.
Arthur S. Johnson, A.B.	Winchester.
Henry F. Johnson	North Greenfield, Wis.
Rev. William W. Johnson	New York, N. Y.
Edward F. Jones	Bangor, Me.
Mrs. Storer W. Jones	Lancaster, N. H.
Hon. Chester B. Jordan	

Names.	Addresses.
John W. Jordan	Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin L. Joy	Boston.
William L. Kean	Roxbury.
Almon Kidder	Monmouth, Ill.
Miss Susan B. Kidder	Boston.
De B. Randolph Keim	Reading, Pa.
Gustavus Franklin Kimball	Topeka, Kan.
Herbert W. Kimball	Boston.
Frank Edward Kittredge	Albion, N. Y.
Fred W. Lamb	Manchester, N. H.
Col. Daniel S. Lamson.	Weston.
Thomas W. Lane	Manchester, N. H.
Chester A. Lawrence	Boston.
Leonard Lee	Kenosha, Wis.
Theodore G. Lewis, M.D.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Mary Lincoln	Brookline.
Charles L. Lincoln	Albany, N. Y.
Miss Rosamond Lord	Amesbury.
John J. Lytle	Philadelphia, Pa.
E. A. Markham, M.D.	Durham, Conn.
Enoch Q. Marston, M.D.	Centre Sandwich, N. H.
Hon. George H. Marston	Lowell.
Henry A. May	Boston.
Charles Pierce Merriam	London, Eng.
J. R. Merritt	Swampscott.
William Stowell Mills, LL.B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abbie T. Montague	Sunderland.
David F. More	Bangor, Pa.
W. F. More	Everett.
James Philney Munroe	Boston.
Thomas Hamilton Murray	Woonsocket, R. I.
Olaf N. Nelson, LL.B.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Agnes Park	Andover.
James Clark Parshall	Syracuse, N. Y.
Charles D. Parsons	Boston.
Lewis B. Parsons	Flora, Ill.
Thomas Bellows Peck	Walpole, N. H.
Edmund Duval Poole	Boston.
Daniel Hazeltine Post	Jamestown, N. Y.
Edward Prentiss	New London, Conn.
Temple Prime	Huntington, N. Y.
George C. Purington, A.M.	Farmington, Me.
Andrew C. Quisenberry	Washington, D. C.
Annie Crowell Rand	Boston.
Mrs. Francis A. Rawson	New York, N. Y.
Charles H. Reed	Chelsea.
George B. Reed	Cambridge.
Franklin P. Rice	Worcester.
Mrs. J. H. Robbins	Hingham.
Martin L. Roberts	New Haven, Conn.
T. H. Robinson	Allegheny, Pa.
Frank W. Russell	Pittsfield.
Hezekiah S. Russell	Pittsfield.
William Tibbits Salter	New York, N. Y.
Leonard A. Saville	Lexington.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Scribner	Melrose.
Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck	Pepperell.
Capt. E. M. Shaw	Nashua, N. H.
James Shepard	New Britain, Conn.
Miss Elizabeth Blake Siders	Hingham.
Albert K. Smiley	Mohawk Lake, N. Y.
G. Brainard Smith	Hartford, Conn.
Hon. J. Adger Smyth	Charleston, S. C.
Rev. George B. Spalding	
Miss F. C. Stone	Newburyport.
Alonzo Walton Sturges	Lewiston, Me.
Charles E. Swett	Boston.
Harriet Silvester Tapley	Danvers.
Albert K. Teale	Milton.
Miss Emma Toedteberg	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry True	Marion, Ohio.
Ellis B. Usher	Milwaukee, Wis.
Stuart C. Wade	New York, N. Y.
Robert P. Wakeman	Meriden, Conn.
Dean Augustus Walker	Aurora, N. Y.
Rev. Edwin Sawyer Walker	Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. William W. Welch	Norfolk, Conn.
Mrs. Frank Wells	Chicago, Ill.
Frank P. Wheeler	Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

xxxiii

Names.	Addresses.
Charles A. White	New Haven, Conn.
Myra L. White	Haverhill.
W. J. White	Ottawa, Can.
Charles B. Whittelsey	Syracuse, N. Y.
Clarence H. Wickham.	Hartford, Conn.
Joseph Franklin Wight	Wellesley Farms.
William A. Wilcox	Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. Sarah Gookin Willard	Wellesley.
Mrs. Robert S. Williams	Utica, N. Y.
Mehitable Calef C. Willson	Washington, D. C.
William Bender Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.
George Dikeman Wing	Kewanee, Wis.
Jacob P. Wintermute	Delaware, Ohio.
C. M. L. Wiseman	Lancaster, Ohio.
P. Henry Woodward	Hartford, Conn.
Stephen M. Wright	New York, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

PRESENTED BY HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.

BOSTON, Jan. 9, 1901.

DURING the year 1900, the Corresponding Secretary has carried on the correspondence of the Society, except such as definitely belonged to the Librarian, Treasurer or other officer or Committee; but by far the largest number of communications received at the Society's House are connected with the detailed work of the Treasurer and Librarian.

The principal work of the Corresponding Secretary is to notify new members of their election, and to receive and record their acceptances of such elections, and to file the brief life-sketches which all should, and some do, fill out and send to him.

The names of all who have accepted membership during the past year have been added to the rolls, and they are 78 in number, 19 of whom are women and 59 men; and of this number six have made themselves life members.

The list is as follows :

Life Members.

James Mellen Gleason	Boston, Mass.
Charles Albert Hoyt, A.M.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Mary Allce Keach	Providence, R. I.
Rev. Justin Perkins Kellogg	Geneva, Switzerland.
Frank Merriam, A.B.	Nahant, Mass.
Albert Augustus Pope	Cohasset, Mass.

Resident Members.

Mrs. Ella Patten Abbott	Somerville, Mass.
Arthur Arnoult Adams	Brookline, Mass.
Charles Lincoln Ayling	Boston, Mass.
Elbra Lincoln Barker	Brookline, Mass.
Benjamin Prescott Barker	Boston, Mass.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Barrett	Portland, Me.
Abbott Bassett	Newton, Mass.
Rev. Edwin Victor Bigelow, B.D., A.M.	Cohasset, Mass.
Eleazar Boynton	Medford, Mass.

Miss Ella Munroe Bowman	Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
Mrs. Lucia Eames Blount	Georgetown, D. C.
Noah Brooks	Castine, Me.
Wilton Francis Bucknam	Stoneham, Mass.
Benjamin Gilbert Buttolph, B.S.	Providence, R. I.
John Carroll Chase	Derry, N. H.
Mrs. Kate Morris Cone, Ph.D.	Hartford, Vt.
James Clarke Davis, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Benjamin Franklin Dewing	Boston, Mass.
Rev. John Webster Dodge	Newburyport, Mass.
Miss Martha Ann Dodge	Billerica, Mass.
John Dowst	Manchester, N. H.
Robert Thaxter Edes, M.D.	Boston, Mass.
James Edward Fisher	Franklin, Mass.
Worthington Chauncy Ford	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Chloe Richmond Gurney	Brockton, Mass.
Matthew Hale	Albany, N. Y.
Miss Annie Sanford Head	Brookline, Mass.
Miss Marion Isabel Harding	Arlington, Mass.
Oliver Hunt Howe, M.D.	Cohasset, Mass.
Thomas Manning Jackson	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter Whitney Johnson	Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Alice Cushing Leslie	Wellesley, Mass.
Frederick James Libbie	Boston, Mass.
David W. Low	Gloucester, Mass.
Charles Edward Mann	Malden, Mass.
Albert Matthews	Boston, Mass.
Rodney Macdonough	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney	Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A.M.	Brookline, Mass.
Jeremiah Bly Munger	Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Martha Alger Moseley	Brookline, Mass.
Charles Lyman Newhall	Southbridge, Mass.
Benjamin Lake Noyes, M.D.	Stonington, Me.
Mason Good Parker	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Georgianna West Perry	Boston, Mass.
Arthur Perrin	Brookline, Mass.
Albert Poor (died 1900)	Andover, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Jane (Thomas) Puffer	Newton, Mass.
Alanson Henry Reed	Chicago, Ill.
Harry Humphrey Reed	Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth How Garland Rice	Brookline, Mass.
Francis Walter Robinson	Boston, Mass.
Rev. Everett Schermerhorn Stackpole, D.D.	Augusta, Me.
Robert William Sawyer, A.B.	Bangor, Me.
Rev. Jotham Bradbury Sewall, A.M.	Boston, Mass.
Miss Mary Lucinda Parker Shattuck	Pepperell, Mass.
Miss Elvira Bush Smith	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lydia Bowman (Baker) Taft	Milton, Mass.
Elbridge Torrey	Boston, Mass.
Francis Wales Vaughan, A.B.	Cambridge, Mass.
George Bruce Upton, A.M.	Milton, Mass.
Frederick Allan Varney	Brookline, Mass.
Royden Woodward Vosburgh	Buffalo, N. Y.
William Quincy Wales	Dorchester, Mass.
Rodney Wallace	Fitchburg, Mass.
Albert Cyrus Warren	Newton, Mass.
Henry Barnard Worth	New Bedford, Mass.
John Wenzel, LL.B.	Winthrop, Mass.
Hoyt Henry Wheeler, LL.D.	Brattleboro', Vt.
Joseph Franklin Wight	Wellesley, Mass.
Albert Bowman Wiggin	Andover, Mass.
Frederick Orr Woodruff	Boston, Mass.

The late President Porter, in his address one year ago, gave the total membership in the Society, not including the honorary and corresponding members, as

926

And if we add to this the number who have joined this last year,

78

1004

and deduct the number who have died,

41

963

and the number who have resigned,

10

we have a membership of

953

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE Treasurer submits herewith his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1900:—

Credits to "General Income":

Balance of Account, Jan. 1, 1900	\$267 57	
Income from Investments	3,352 44	
Admissions and Assessments	2,013 00	
Transferred from Income of Bond Fund for Binding	273 09	
	<hr/>	\$5,906 10
Paid Insurance	\$306 99	
" Salaries	1,750 08	
" Care of House	417 43	
" Printing, Stationery and Postage	707 70	
" Fuel, Gas and Water	208 89	
" Express	22 79	
" Miscellaneous Expenses	563 62	
" Binding Books	347 13	
" Register Index	200 00	
	<hr/>	4,524 63
Balance		<hr/> \$1,381 47

New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Received from yearly Subscribers	\$1,798 75	
" for single numbers and bound Vols. sold	470 69	
Registers on hand, bound and unbound	2,572 55	
	<hr/>	4,841 99
Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1900	\$2,064 69	
Paid during the year for Printing, Paper, Plates, etc.	1,977 30	
Salary of Editor	800 00	
	<hr/>	4,841 99

Thomas Crane Fund.

Amount of Fund, January 1, 1900	\$600 00	
Contributed by Albert Crane	200 00	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		800 00

Income of Towne Memorial Fund.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1900	\$1,995 97	
Received for Memorial Biographies sold in 1900	5 00	
" from Income of Investments	160 00	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this account		\$2,160 97

Life Membership Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1900	\$15,207 74	
Received from 12 members, \$30.00 each	360 00	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		15,567 74

Bond Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1900	\$2,044 63	
Received for sales of "Bond's History of Watertown"	78 00	
Income from Investments	105 34	
	<hr/>	
		2,227 97
Binding		14 00
		<hr/>
Present amount of Fund		\$2,213 97

Cushman Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1900	\$411 03	
Received for Cushman Genealogy sold in 1900	8 00	
Received from Income of Investments	5 64	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		424 67

Library Additions (Books).

Received Income of Sever Fund	\$200 00	
" " " Russell Fund	120 00	
" " " Todd Fund	40 00	
Miscellaneous Books sold	77 39	
	<hr/>	
		437 39
Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1900	\$61 53	
Books purchased in 1900	437 39	498 92
	<hr/>	
Debit balance		\$61 53

New-England Historical and Genealogical Register Index.

Balance of account, Jan. 1, 1900	\$25 00	
Contributed in 1900	350 00	
	<hr/>	
		375 00
Paid in 1900 for work on Index		30 00
		<hr/>
Balance of account		\$345 00

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Building Fund		\$43,875 34
Real Estate	\$62,443 82	
Marshall Pinckney Wilder Subscription		
Building Fund		25,400 00
General Investments	85,050 64	
Registers, on hand	2,572 55	
George Plumer Smith Fund		9,570 00
William Cleaves Todd Fund		1,000 00
Ebenezer Alden Fund		1,000 00
John Barstow Fund		1,200 00
Henry Bond Fund		2,213 97
John Merrill Bradbury Fund		2,500 00
Jonas Gilman Clark Fund		1,000 00
Thomas Crane Fund		800 00
Henry Wyles Cushman Fund		424 67
Donor's Free Fund		1,200 00
Pliny Earle Fund		1,000 00
Charles Louis Flint Fund		5,000 00
John Foster Fund		5,000 00
Moses Kimball Fund		5,000 00
Williams Latham Fund		1,000 00
Ira Ballou Peck Fund		1,000 00
Mary Warren Russell Fund		3,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund		4,000 00
Anne Elizabeth Sever Fund		5,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund		1,000 00
William Blanchard Towne Memorial Fund		4,000 00
Cyrus Woodman Fund		1,000 00
Librarian Fund		12,763 13
Life Membership Fund		15,567 74
Income Towne Fund		2,160 97
Cash	525 05	
Rents Due	350 04	
Books for Library	61 53	
Register Index		345 00
Premium Account		345 79
General Income		1,381 47
Profit and Loss	7,744 45	
	<u>\$158,748 08</u>	<u>\$158,748 08</u>

B. B. TORREY, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned hereby certify that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for the year 1900; and find his books properly kept. The securities were examined and found to be in accordance with the books and statements as rendered.

DELORAINÉ P. COREY,
GEO. C. BURGESS,
Auditors.

BOSTON, January 8, 1901.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1900.

This fund consists of twenty shares of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, left in trust for the benefit of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society by the late Frederic Kidder.

The trustees have to report :

Balance received from 1899	\$27.28
Dividend, Jan. 1, 1900	40.00
“ July 1, 1900	40.00
Interest on deposit	2.10
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$109.38

DELORAINÉ P. COREY,	} Trustees.
WILLIAM B. TRASK,	
JOHN WARD DEAN,	

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

PRESENTED BY GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.

NECROLOGY FOR 1900.

[*The dates in the first column indicate the years of election.*]

Corresponding Members.

1858. WILLIAM HENRY KELLEY, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was born in Boston, May 9, 1819, and died in St. Paul, April 3.
1881. RICHARD SALTER STORRS, L.H.D., D.D., LL.D., of Brooklyn, New York, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, August 21, 1821, and died in Brooklyn, June 5.
1845. MELLE CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D., of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, June 4, 1821, and died in Chelsea, June 25.
1847. HENRY BARNARD, L.H.D., LL.D., of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Hartford, January 24, 1811, and died there, July 5.
1867. JACOB MANDES DA COSTA, M.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, was born on the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, February 7, 1833, and died in Ashwood, near Philadelphia, September 12.
1846. CHARLES JEREMY HOADLEY, LL.D., of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Hartford, August 1, 1828, and died there, October 19.
1882. WILLIAM SCUDDER STRYKER, A.M., F.R.H.S., of Trenton, New Jersey, was born in Trenton, June 6, 1838, and died there, October 29.
1868. OSGOOD FIELD, F.S.A., of Rome, Italy, was born in New York City, November 14, 1823, and died in Paris, France, November 3.
1878. MOSES COIT TYLER (Rev.), L.H.D., LL.D., of Ithaca, New York, was born in Griswold, Connecticut, August 2, 1835, and died in Ithaca, December 28.

Life Members.

1856. SAMUEL BRADLEY NOYES, A.M., of Canton, Massachusetts, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, April 9, 1817, and died in Canton, January 12.
1869. EDWIN HOLMES BUGBEE, of Putnam, Connecticut, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, April 26, 1820, and died in Putnam, January 26.

1882. CHARLES FREDERIC FARLOW, of Boston, was born in Boston, September 29, 1848, and died in Florence, Italy, February 6.
1878. BEZA LINCOLN, of Boston, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 20, 1809, and died in Boston, March 20.
1872. QUINCY BICKNELL, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, December 23, 1815, and died in Hingham, April 13.
1889. JAMES BARRETT, LL.D., of Rutland, Vermont, was born in Strafford, Vermont, May 31, 1814, and died in Rutland, April 21.
1871. EDWARD STRONG MOSELEY, A.M., of Newburyport, Massachusetts, was born in Newburyport, June 22, 1813, and died there, April 25.
1884. JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN, A.M., of Providence, Rhode Island, was born in Providence, December 17, 1861, and died in New York City, May 1.
1883. JOHN DAVIS WILLIAMS FRENCH, A.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, January 24, 1841, and died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 2.
1890. EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, A.M., of Boston, was born in Boston, March 10, 1824, and died there, May 9.
1866. HENRY LYON, A.M., M.D., of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, December 16, 1814, and died in Charlestown, May 13.
1861. ABRAM EDMANDS CUTTER, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 24, 1822, and died in Charlestown, May 14.
1885. JONAS GILMAN CLARK, of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, February 1, 1815, and died in Worcester, May 23.
1863. CHARLES CHAUNCEY BURR, of Auburndale, Massachusetts, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 9, 1816, and died in Auburndale, September 23.
1884. EDWARD ELLERTON PRATT, A.B., LL.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, December 24, 1830, and died there, November 21.

Resident Members.

1858. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of Boston, was born in Boston, August 24, 1818, and died there, January 11.
1864. HALSEY JOSEPH BOARDMAN, A.B., of Boston, was born in Norwich, Vermont, April 9, 1817, and died in Boston, January 15.
1879. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWDLEAR, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, September 10, 1818, and died in Roxbury, January 22.
1882. DANIEL ROLLINS, of Boston, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 9, 1858, and died in Boston, January 24.
1895. CHARLES FRANKLIN DUNBAR, LL.D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, July 28, 1832, and died in Cambridge, January 29.
1898. OLIVER HEBER DURRELL, of Cambridge, was born in East Cambridge, September 11, 1847, and died in Cambridge, January 31.

1889. **GEORGE H NORMAN**, of Newport, Rhode Island, was born in Newport, January 1, 1827, and died at Palm Beach, Florida, February 4.
1870. **EDWARD GRIFFIN PORTER (Rev.)**, A.M., of Dorchester, was born in Boston, January 24, 1837, and died in Dorchester, February 5.
1899. **JAMES EDWARD GREENLEAF**, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was born in Portland, Maine, August 2, 1832, and died in Charlestown, March 7.
1895. **ARTHUR DAGGETT MCCLELLAN**, A.M., LL.B., of Boston, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, May 21, 1850, and died in Boston, April 5.
1875. **HENRY CHARLES THACHER**, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, was born in Yarmouth, October 26, 1829, and died in Boston, April 28.
1879. **SAMUEL SNOW**, Ph.B., LL.B., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, November 18, 1832, and died in Boston, May 8.
1896. **GEORGE LEWIS BALCOM**, of Claremont, New Hampshire, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, October 9, 1819, and died in Claremont, May 13.
1871. **EDWARDS AMASA PARK**, D.D., LL.D., of Andover, Massachusetts, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 29, 1808, and died in Andover, June 4.
1900. **ALBERT POOR**, A.B., LL.B., of Andover, Massachusetts, was born in Andover, November 21, 1853, and died there, June 11.
1854. **WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE**, A.M., of Boston, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 6, 1836, and died in Boston, June 14.
1896. **FULTON PAUL**, of Hudson, New York, was born in Hudson, April 17, 1841, and died there, June 16.
1880. **CHARLES HENRY BASS BRECK**, of Boston, was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, August 23, 1820, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, August 1.
1875. **HENRY ALLEN HAZEN**, D.D., of Auburndale, Massachusetts, was born in Hartford, Vermont, December 27, 1832, and died there, August 4.
1874. **ALANSON WILDER BEARD**, of Boston, was born in Ludlow, Vermont, August 20, 1825, and died in Boston, August 27.
1891. **JOHN ELBRIDGE HUDSON**, A.B., LL.B., of Boston, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, August 3, 1839, and died in Beverly, October 1.
1894. **OLNEY ARNOLD**, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, January 17, 1822, and died in Pawtucket, October 3.
1867. **JAMES HILL FITTS (Rev.)**, of Newfields, New Hampshire, was born in Candia, New Hampshire, March 3, 1829, and died in Newfields, November 22.
1890. **ROGER WOLCOTT**, LL.D., of Boston, was born in Boston, July 13, 1847, and died there, December 21.
1895. **FRANK ALLEN HUTCHINSON**, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, June 11, 1862, and died in Chelsea, December 26.

[Deaths that occurred in previous years, not reported until now.]

1897. DANIEL WINFIELD JONES, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, was born in Lee, New Hampshire, November 7, 1829, and died in Roxbury, November 27, 1898.
1876. HERVEY CHARLES PECHELL, of Maresfield Park, Sussex, England, a Corresponding Member, was born in Henley-on-Thames, August 19, 1841, and died in London, December 28, 1898.
1871. EZRA HAWKES, of Boston, a Life Member, was born in Boston, September 2, 1816, and died there, November 25, 1899.

MEMOIRS

OF THE

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Arranged by the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D., Historiographer.

THE following pages contain obituary notices of the members who died during the year 1900, with the addition of four, deceased in previous years. The notices are arranged chronologically, in the order in which the deaths occurred.

1898.

JOHN VARNUM SPALDING was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, June 15, 1829, and was the son of Robert and Joanna (Snow) Spalding. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Edward¹ Spalding, who came from England in 1630. To him, with others, was granted the township of Chelmsford, including what is now the city of Lowell. Edward's son, John², born in Chelmsford in 1633, served in Capt. Manning's Company in 1675, during King Philip's war. His son Joseph³, born in Chelmsford, October 22, 1673, was the father of John⁴, who was born in Chelmsford in 1704, and was a Lieutenant in Capt. Robert Richardson's "Snow Shoe Company," and took part in the Lovell Fight. His son, Robert⁵, born in Chelmsford, January 28, 1728, was Lieutenant in Capt. John Ford's Company, was transferred to Zaccheus Wright's Company, and served at White Plains, New York. He died in the service in 1776. His son Robert⁶, born in Chelmsford, July 28, 1757, served three months in the war of the Revolution, at the age of seventeen. His son Robert,⁷ born at Acton, Massachusetts, in 1787, was the father of John Varnum⁸. Robert⁷ removed with his family to Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1834, later to Bennington, Vermont, and in 1837 or '38 to Middlebury, Vermont, returning to Greenfield before his death in 1842.

John Varnum Spalding received his education at schools in Greenfield and Bennington, and at academies in Middlebury and in West-

ford, Massachusetts. He was a clerk in Lowell in 1846 and '47, and in Charlestown from 1848 to 1853. In 1854 he commenced business for himself in Lynn, engaging in the sale of dry goods at retail on the "one price system." This method, so common now, was very unusual then. Mr. Spalding says that his friends thought it a hazardous experiment. His sales at first were quite small. "People did not take it in earnest. They thought there was 'some catch' about it." The Quakers were the first to believe in it and to patronize him. But it proved in the end eminently successful.

In 1865 Mr. Spalding joined with Mr. O. H. Hay of Charlestown, a former fellow clerk, and Mr. John Wales, in the wholesale and retail dry goods business in Boston, under the name of Spalding, Hay & Wales. The partnership was dissolved in 1881, when Mr. Spalding retired from active business.

Mr. Spalding became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1895. He married at Lowell, in 1857, Miss Josephine Soule. He died in Brookline, February 22, 1898.

By the REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

DANIEL WINFIELD JONES was born in Lee, New Hampshire, November 7, 1829, the son of Samuel and Augusta (Wiggin) Jones. The line of descent from the immigrant ancestor is as follows:—Pelatiah¹ Jones (1748–1820) came from England about 1766; John P.² Jones (1772–1850); Samuel³ Jones (1805–1870); Daniel⁴ Winfield Jones. Samuel Jones removed with his family to Stratham, New Hampshire, about the year 1842. The education of his son, Daniel Winfield, was in the public schools of Lee and Stratham, and in the Putnam Free school at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Samuel Jones was largely interested in ship timber and other lumbering business, with head-quarters at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and after leaving school the son entered into the business, and became an expert in the selection of material for ships' frames and spars.

In 1853 he left this occupation to accept the position of teacher of the High School in South Newmarket (now Newfields), New Hampshire. Two years later he removed to Portsmouth, where he taught for four years, and then became Master of the Comins School, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Here he availed himself of the opportunity to supplement his early education, by taking various courses of study in the Institute of Technology.

From time to time he contributed articles on his favorite studies to educational journals, and was for a while connected with the publication of the "Massachusetts Teacher." In 1874 he was transferred, at his own request, to the Mastership of the Lowell school at Jamaica Plain, which he held to the end of his life. The school increased under his charge from three hundred pupils to more

than eight hundred and fifty. He had the quality of a good teacher in the ability to awaken interest in their studies in pupils previously indolent or indifferent.

Mr. Jones was connected with the educational societies formed by the Boston teachers, and was a prominent member of the American Institute of Instruction. For a large part of his life he was much interested in Masonry, and was at various times at the head of the different bodies with which he was connected. He was a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1897.

Mr. Jones married, in 1859, Emma A. Chapman (adopted daughter of Deacon Samuel Cleaves of Portsmouth), who with a son, Samuel Cleaves Jones, survives him. He died in Roxbury, November 27, 1898.

HERVEY CHARLES PECHELL, of Maresfield Park, Sussex, England, a corresponding member of the Society, elected in 1876, was born in Henley-on-Thames, August 19, 1841, and died at his town house in London, December 28, 1898. He was the son of Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, M.A., and Lady Caroline Mary (Kerr) Pechell, his mother bearing a courtesy title as the daughter of a Marquis. He was descended from Pierre de Pechels, Baron of La Boissonade and St. Cran Barré, in France, through the following line:—Baron Pierre¹ de Pechels, Jean Horace² de Pechels, married in 1575, Samuel³ de Pechels, married in 1614, Jean Horace⁴ de Pechels, married in 1643, Samuel⁵ de Pechels, born 1644, Jacob⁶ Pechell, Esq., born 1679, Lt. Col. Sir Paul⁷ Pechell, created a Baronet, 1797, Augustus⁸ Pechell, receiver general of the Post Office, 1785, Rev. Horace Robert⁹, born 1792, Hervey Charles.¹⁰

The family was established for a long series of generations at Montauban, in Languedoc, France. They were Protestants. Samuel⁵ de Pechels was forced to flee from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, leaving behind two daughters who had been placed in a convent and educated in the Roman Catholic faith, and who received from Louis XIV. a grant of their father's lands. M. Samuel de Pechels settled in Ireland, where he lived many years, supported by a pension granted by William III. and by remittances from his daughters.

Hervey Charles Pechell was educated at Woodcote and at Westminster. From his boyhood he showed a strong interest in genealogy, and in his own county was well known as one of the most painstaking and accomplished genealogists in England. He married, about the year 1875, Blanche, only child of Sir John Shelley of Maresfield Park, Sussex. She died before her husband. They had no children. Mr. Pechell was a most amiable, hospitable and kind-hearted man. For many years, until shortly before his death, he

lived in Italy, at his villa, La Boysonnade, on the slope of the hill rising over Bellagio and commanding a beautiful view of Lake Como. During the whole period of their residence in the Brianza, Mr. and Mrs. Pechell did much to improve the condition of the poor in their neighborhood, by whom they were much beloved. Husband and wife now lie buried side by side in Maresfield Parish churchyard.

By the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

1899.

EZRA HAWKES was born in the Town of Boston, September 2, 1816, the son of Ezra and Sarah (Tolman) Hawkes, and the grandson of Elkanah Hawkes of Saugus, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the Boston schools and at an Institute in New Hampton, New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen he went to sea, and for eight years was engaged in that vocation, rising to the position of second mate of a ship in the East India trade. After leaving the sea he was a clerk in Boston for some years, and later established himself in the business of the sale of furnaces and ranges. His home from 1838 to about 1875 was in Chelsea, Massachusetts, after that in Boston. In his early years he was interested in church matters, connecting himself with the Baldwin Place Baptist Church in Boston. With advancing years the partial failure of his hearing separated him in some degree from active church life. Since about the year 1877 he was a member of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He became a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1871. He was connected with the Apprentices' Library Association, the Old School Boys' Association and the Veteran Firemen's Association.

He married, October 6, 1841, Mary Ann Berry of Chelsea, who survives him. They had two daughters, one of whom married Rev. Luther G. Barrett, President of Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi; the other married George H. Sutton of New York, but neither of them outlived their father.

Mr. Hawkes was a peaceable, industrious, honest, hardworking citizen. Although he passed through trying reverses in his business life, he never lost his courage or swerved from the path of rectitude. He died in Boston, November 25, 1899.

1900.

SAMUEL BRADLEY NOYES, A.M., became a member of this Society in 1858, and a life member in 1870. He was born in Dedham, April 9, 1817, the son of Samuel Noyes and wife Elizabeth (Morrill). After attending public schools in Dedham and a

private school under the management of Hon. Francis W. Bird, he went to Phillips Academy, Andover, where he fully fitted for Harvard University, entering in 1840 and graduating in 1844. After the custom of the day, he read law in the offices of Hon. Isaac Davis, Worcester, Hon. Ezra Wilkinson, Dedham, and Hon. Ellis Ames, Canton. He was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and settled in Canton, Massachusetts, and there resided during the remainder of his life. In January, 1850, he married Georgiana, daughter of James Beaumont and wife Abigail (Gookin).

Mr. Noyes held various offices in the town of Canton. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1849, was Trial Justice, Commissioner of Insolvency in 1853, and Special County Commissioner of Norfolk County in 1856. From 1849 to 1871 he was a member of the School Committee of Canton, and at three different times, ten years in all, acted as Superintendent of Schools. In 1864 he was appointed by the Honorable Secretary of the United States Treasury, William Pitt Fessenden, a special agent of the department, and acting Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Florida, serving two years. In 1867 he was appointed Register of Bankruptcy for the Second Congressional District. He was a charter member of the Massachusetts Club, and for above twenty years was its secretary and treasurer. On the occasion of his eightieth birthday the Club tendered him a complimentary banquet.

Mr. Noyes was devoted to music. In College he led the College choir and the Harvard Glee Club. He was a member of the famous Stoughton Musical Society, and often was its director. He delivered the oration on the occasion of the semi-centennial of this organization. Amid all his duties he was a prolific writer for the press. He wrote the history of Canton for the Norfolk County History, which history contains an excellent biography of him. He was a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

He was a most useful man in the community. His readiness in gathering information, forming judgment and skilfully presenting it, either in speech or in writing, enabled him to wield a wide influence. He died in Canton, January 12, 1900.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS.

HALSEY JOSEPH BOARDMAN, a member of this Society since 1864, was born in Norwich, Vermont, May 19, 1834, and died at his residence in Boston, January 15, 1900. He was a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hunt) Boardman, and a descendant of Samuel Boardman (Boreman), born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, in 1615, who came to New England with his wife, Mary Betts, in 1639, settling first in Ipswich and two years later removing to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he became a leading and

influential citizen. The line of descent from Samuel¹ and Mary (Betts) Boardman was through Isaac², who married Abiah Kimberly, daughter of Thomas Kimberly of New Haven; Samuel³, who married Mehitabel Cadwell, daughter of Thomas Cadwell of Hartford; Stephen⁴, who married Abigail Savage, daughter of Lieut. Nathaniel Savage of Middletown, Connecticut; Capt. Nathaniel⁵, who married Esther Carver, daughter of Samuel Carver of Bolton, Connecticut; Dr. Nathaniel⁶, who married Philomela Huntington of Windham, Connecticut; Nathaniel⁷, who married Sarah Hunt, daughter of Samuel Hunt of Norwich, Vermont; Halsey Joseph⁸.

He was fitted for college at Thetford Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1858 with high honors. After teaching the High School in Leominster, Massachusetts, one year, he continued, in the office of Norcross and Snow at Fitchburg, and later with Philip H. Sears of Boston, the study of law, which he had pursued while teaching. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1860, he began the practice of law in Boston, as senior partner of the firm of Boardman & Blodgett, this relation continuing until the elevation of the junior partner, Caleb Blodgett, to the bench of the Superior Court. Subsequently, Stephen H. Tyng was admitted as partner, and later Frank Paul. During the past few years he had been engaged in various manufacturing and railroad interests. He was at one time president of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company, and a director of several other railroad corporations. He was also president of the Evans Coal Company, a large producer of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania; president of the Commercial Mining Company of Colorado, and director of the Boston Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Boardman had been repeatedly called by his fellow-citizens to public office. From 1862 to 1864 he was commissioner of the Board of Enrolment, under President Lincoln, for the fourth congressional district. He was also chairman of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston in 1874, member of the Common Council, and its president in 1875; Republican candidate for mayor in the same year; member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1883 to 1885. In the House he was a member of the Railroad Committee during his entire term, and House chairman during the last two years. In this capacity he was instrumental in securing a large amount of legislation calculated to improve the railroad service in this State, notably provisions for the change of railroad crossings, safety couplers on freight cars, regulations against discrimination in freight rates, and for improvement in signals, and precautions enforced against color blindness,—all matters involving exhaustive examination and sound judgment. He was elected to the State Senate in 1887 and 1888, and was president of that body both years. Mr. Boardman's influence upon the railroad

legislation of Massachusetts has probably been as great and far-reaching as that of any other man. Since 1890 he was engaged principally in the practice of law. He was one of the three trustees of the Robert H. Brigham estate.

Mr. Boardman was a man of commanding presence, strong individuality, hearty and genial disposition, high character, and aimed to do everything he undertook in the most thorough manner. He made his mark in law, politics and business. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Georgia N. Hinman of Boston, who with two daughters survives him.

By DAVID H. BROWN, A.B.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWDLEAR, son of Samuel and Harriet M. (Bell) Bowdlear, was born in Boston, September 11, 1818. His great-grandfather was a gunsmith in Birmingham, England. Entering the employ of the East India Company, he proceeded to the East Indies, leaving a large family. One of the sons was Samuel, who enlisted in the army, came to America, deserted, enlisted in the American army, and fought in one of the battles. He afterwards settled in Roxbury, and at one time kept a shop on Newbury Street. He had a son Samuel, who was the father of William Augustus. This Samuel attended what is now the Roxbury Latin School. He married Harriet M. Bell, who was descended from Richard Warren, the Pilgrim, and from John Craft (son of Griffin Craft) of whom it is recorded that he was the first child born in Roxbury after its settlement.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Adams and Boylston schools. He began his business life at the age of fourteen in the counting room of Richard D. Tucker & Son, on India Wharf. He was afterwards in the employ of James Andem and Seth Crosby, Jr., ship chandlers, and later with Griggs & Weld. In 1837 he took the place of bookkeeper and confidential clerk with the firm of Wood & Cook. In May, 1844, he became a member of the firm of S. G. Bowdlear & Co., in the flour trade, at what is now 192 and 194 State Street, and continued in this business for fifty-five years, when he retired. He married, June 4, 1846, Hannah Hazeltine Hadley, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Hazeltine) Hadley. She was born in Boston, October 5, 1823, and was a descendant of Anthony Hadley (1694-1792), who settled at Stoneham, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bowdlear became a member of the Dudley Street Baptist Church in 1849. The *Dudley Street Tidings*, the organ of that church, in its issue of January, 1895, says of him: — "He has been treasurer of the Evangelical Baptist Benevolent and Missionary Society, and of the Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society. At the present time he is chairman of the Trustees of the Gratuity

Fund of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and treasurer of the Newton Theological Institution. In his early boyhood he joined a Mission Sunday-school, established in the neighborhood of his home by the Union Congregational Church. Removing to the vicinity of the Common he became a member of the Sunday-school connected with his church home, the Charles Street Baptist Church. Here he was baptized by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D., in June, 1835. He was given a class in the Sunday-school in March of the same year, and during the following fifty-five years he has filled, at different times, the offices of teacher, librarian, treasurer, secretary and superintendent. After his marriage he came, in November, 1847, with his wife and son, to Roxbury; joining this church, in May, 1849, he was in the same year elected clerk, and also clerk of the society, continuing as clerk of the church until elected a deacon, in November, 1855, and as clerk of the society until elected treasurer, in April, 1857, holding the latter office for nearly thirty-three years."

It has been justly said of Deacon Bowdlear that he "always carried his religion into his business, and his reputation for integrity was such as men might well covet. In his wide business relations he was esteemed and respected. In his church relations he has been equally influential and zealous." He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1879. He died in Roxbury, January 22, 1900. The widow and three children survive him.

By the Rev. CHARLES E. BEALS.

DANIEL ROLLINS was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 9, 1858. He was the son of George Frost Rollins and Mary Bartlett, his wife. George Frost Rollins was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, March 29, 1828. Mary Bartlett was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, daughter of Dr. Josiah Bartlett of that town, a son of Hon. Josiah Bartlett of the same town, who was son of Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, New Hampshire, who was delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1779, and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence after John Hancock; Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, from 1782 to 1790, and Governor from 1792 to 1794; he died May 18, 1795. Mary Bartlett's mother was Helen Eleanor Weeks Thompson, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Thompson of Portsmouth, and granddaughter of Judge Ebenezer Thompson of Durham, who was Councillor of State, member of the Committee of Safety and Secretary of State during the whole period of the Revolution, and one of the most active and able leaders in the patriotic cause; he was subsequently Judge, and held other important offices.

Daniel Rollins's father, George Frost Rollins, was the only son of

William Wentworth Rollins, who was born February 15, 1794, and Elizabeth Frost, his wife, daughter of George Frost, Esq., of Durham. William Wentworth Rollins was son of Daniel Rollins and Martha Weeks, his wife; he was a leading man in the town of Somersworth, several times representing the town in the Legislature, and was State Senator in 1846. Daniel Rollins, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was son of Judge Ichabod Rollins of Somersworth, and Abigail Wentworth his wife; he was born in 1759; held various town offices and was the delegate from that town to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1791. Judge Ichabod Rollins, born July 18, 1722, was son of Jeremiah Rollins and Elizabeth Ham his wife; he represented Somersworth in the Provincial Legislature at the beginning of the Revolution and up to 1776; was Judge of Probate from 1776 to 1784; Councillor from 1784 to 1789; and died January 31, 1800. Jeremiah Rollins was son of Ichabod Rollins (or Rawlins) who was killed by the Indians, July 8, 1707. Jeremiah was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, and removed to Somersworth (then Dover) in 1711, and settled on the farm, which has remained continuously in possession of the Rollins family, his descendants, to the present time, one hundred and eighty-nine years; it is one of the finest farms in Strafford County. Ichabod Rollins, who was killed by the Indians, was son of James Rollins (or Rawlins) who emigrated from England to Dover with Capt. Thomas Wiggins in 1633, and soon after settled on the Rollins farm at Bloody Point (Newington), New Hampshire. That farm remains still in possession of the Rollins family, and has been held by them continuously for two hundred and sixty-five years. This does not look as though New England stock were dying out!

Elizabeth Frost, wife of William Wentworth Rollins, and grandmother of Daniel Rollins, was daughter of George Frost, Esq., of Durham, and grand-daughter of Judge George Frost of that town, who was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, by Gov. Wentworth, in 1773, at the organization of Strafford County, which office he held till 1791. He was member of the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1781, and Councillor from 1781 to 1784. He was one of the influential men of the Revolution and the decade following. Judge George Frost was the son of John Frost and Mary Pepperell his wife, a sister of Sir William Pepperell. John Frost was son of Major Charles Frost of Kittery, Maine, and grandson of Nicholas Frost of Tiverton, England, who settled at Kittery before 1640.

Abigail Wentworth, wife of Judge Ichabod Rollins, and great-great-grandmother of Daniel Rollins, was daughter of Benjamin Wentworth and Elizabeth Leighton, his wife, and a grand-daughter of Thomas Leighton, who came from England to Dover with Capt.

Wiggin in 1633, a son of Dr. Alexander Leighton, the distinguished theologian. He was also a nephew of Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow. Benjamin Wentworth was son of Ezekiel and grandson of Elder William Wentworth, the first settler of that name in Dover, and the ancestor of the Royal Governors of New Hampshire.

Daniel Rollins always showed himself worthy of his distinguished ancestry. He was a gentleman everywhere and under all circumstances. He was the same when he was a student as in his mature years; always courteous, faithful, hard working and conscientious to perform, at his best, whatever task was set before him, and to lend a helping hand to all who needed help. After completing his academic education at the Franklin Academy in Dover, he became a candidate for orders in the diocese of New Hampshire, but, after trial, not liking the work, he took a course of study in law and was admitted to the bar in Boston, where he continued to practise up to his final illness. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1882. In 1883 he edited "The Englishman's Right: a dialogue in Relation to Trial by Jury. Reprinted from the edition of 1772." Boston, Soule & Bugbee, 8vo. pp. viii.+56.

Mr. Rollins was married several years before his death, but the union was unhappy, and, through no fault of his, separation took place in the course of a few years. He died in Boston, January 24, 1900, leaving a sister, Miss Mary Bartlett Rollins of Dover.

By JOHN SCALES, A.M.

EDWIN HOLMES BUGBEE was born in Thompson, Connecticut, April 26, 1820, and died in Putnam, Connecticut, January 26, 1900. He married, September 21, 1857, Selenda Howard Griswold, of Waterbury, Vermont. She died in Waterbury, July 31, 1858. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Dorrance) Bugbee, James being the sixth in descent from Edwin¹ Bugbee (or Bugby) who was born in England, possibly in Stratford at Bow, in 1594, and came to Boston in the ship *Francis*, 1634, with his wife Rebecca, and settled in Roxbury. His son Joseph², born June 6, 1640, married Experience, daughter of Andrew Pitcher of Dorchester. Removed to Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1686. Samuel³, born August 31, 1673; married Dorothy Carpenter, granddaughter of William Carpenter of Rehoboth. Died November 12, 1744. James⁴, born in Woodstock, July 11, 1715; married March 16, 1745, Mary May of Rehoboth. Died November 18, 1796. Hezekiah⁵, born February 19, 1746; married January 21, 1773, Bathshua, daughter of David Holmes (Captain in the French and Indian War, and surgeon in the Revolutionary army; his son Abiel was father of the poet Oliver Wendell Holmes). Died August 4, 1826. James⁶, born at Woodstock, April 11, 1788; married December

26, 1811, Elizabeth Dorrance, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Tully) Dorrance of Saybrook, Connecticut (Samuel being son of Samuel and Agnes (Alexander) Dorrance); Anne' Tully, daughter of William', William', John'. John' Tully, was born in Horley Parish, County Surrey, England; married, 1638, Mary, daughter of William Beaumont, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Mr. Bugbee received his education in the common schools of Thompson, and in 1839 became book-keeper for a cotton manufactory in Rhode Island, and afterwards its proprietor. In 1849 he became manager of the Williamsville Manufacturing Company of Killingly, Connecticut, where he remained for thirty years. He was chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in the General Assembly of the State, 1857, and reelected until 1879 except in the years 1865 to 1869, when he was elected a member of the Senate, being Chairman *pro tempore* of that body and virtually Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. In 1871 he became Speaker of the House. His services to his state during this period were recognized by both political parties. He served, at different sessions, on the committees of the judiciary, education, banks, military affairs, probate districts, and cities and boroughs. Especially during the Civil War he was active as a speaker and counsellor, strengthening the hands of the administration. From 1879 he lived in Putnam, at first taking an active part in the business of the place, and later leading a quiet, studious life, reading books of science and history, and greatly interested in genealogy and the early records of colonial history. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1869.

Entertaining a kindly feeling for the Borough of Danielson in the town of Killingly, he devised by his will the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the free library association of that place for the erection of a library building, and gave to it also his valuable library of books.

By the Hon. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D.

CHARLES FRANKLIN DUNBAR was born in Abington, Massachusetts, July 28, 1830. He was the son of Asaph and Nancy (Ford) Dunbar. In the course of some genealogical researches which he prosecuted with interest in the later years of his life, he satisfied himself that Robert Dunbar of Morayshire, Scotland, who came to this country about 1655, and died in Hingham in 1693, was his earliest ancestor on this side of the Atlantic.

He entered Phillips Exeter Academy at the age of fourteen, finished the course there, joined the freshman class at Harvard in 1847 and graduated in the class of 1851. After several years of business life at the South and later in Boston, he turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar,

June 26, 1858. As early as 1856 he had become a contributor to the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and in a few years devoted himself wholly to journalism. In January, 1861, his name appears upon the paper as joint editor with Nathan and Charles Hale; in 1865 he became sole editor of the *Advertiser* and retained this position until 1869, when failing health compelled him to resign the place. The credit for the high rank held by the *Advertiser* during these eventful years is more fairly due to Mr. Dunbar than to any other man. It is authoritatively stated that during the civil war he personally wrote every editorial article in any way related to the war, which appeared in that newspaper.

In 1869 he was offered the professorship of Political Economy in Harvard University, and accepted it, with the understanding that he was to enter upon the duties of the office at the end of two years. These years were spent abroad in the pursuit of health and the prosecution of studies for his new work, upon which he entered in 1871.

Political Economy, up to this time, had occupied at Harvard a portion of the time of the professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity. No American college had then given to this most important topic a separate standing. Professor Dunbar created for his subject a place in the University appropriate to its importance, and in eighteen years of active service successfully developed a complete system of instruction in political economy. Few men have ever brought to the complicated problems of this subject a more dispassionate temper, or a more determined spirit to hold their studies free from the political entanglements of the day.

In 1884, on the nomination of James G. Blaine for the Presidency, a change was thought desirable by those in control of the *Advertiser*, and Professor Dunbar took up once more the editorial control of the paper during the presidential campaign, and exhibited all his former power as a calm, sagacious and fearless director of public opinion.

In addition to the duties of his professorship he ably filled the important administrative offices of Dean of the College faculty for six years, from 1876 to 1882, and was the first Dean of the new faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1890 to 1895. He was chosen a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy in 1884, and served as President of the Board from 1895 to 1898. He became a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1895. He was married, November 30, 1853, to Julia Ruggles Copeland of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who died November 29, 1899; he died, after a short illness, January 29, 1900. Five children were born to them; three sons and a daughter survive.

Eminent as Professor Dunbar was in intellectual qualities and accurate scholarship, he was still more a source of influence in the

community by reason of his high character, noble purposes and unselfish devotion to duty. True friend and good adviser for more than one generation of men, he was habitually silent and self-restrained, but the reserve implied no hesitation in judgment, nor, when the fit time came, any hesitation in expressing his opinion.

By HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D.

HON. OLIVER HEBER^d DURRELL was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 11, 1847. He was a descendant of Phillip¹ Durrell, an early settler of Kennebunk, Maine, through Benjamin² and Judith Perkins, Benjamin³ Jr., and Hannah Kimball, Thomas⁴ and Esther Towne, and Oliver B.⁵ and Betsey G. Peabody. His father, Oliver B.⁵, was born at Kennebunk, November, 24, 1821, married Betsey G. Peabody in Cambridge, November 26, 1846, and died in Cambridge, August 21, 1856. Mr. Durrell's mother, who survived him, was born in Kennebunk, November 25, 1827. He married at Greene, Maine, October 18, 1871, S. Gertrude, daughter of Rev. E. G. Eaton, who also survived him. Mr. Durrell left three children, Maude, who married James Hubert Grover of Lynn in 1897, Ralph and Harold.

At the early age of fourteen years, Mr. Durrell began work as a clerk in Boston at \$1.50 per week. He gradually worked up until, at the time of the great fire in 1872, he held a good position with Brown, Dutton & Company, importers and wholesale dealers in dry goods and small wares. After the fire this firm dissolved, and a new one was formed with the firm name of Brown, Durrell & Company. The new firm began business December 17, 1872, at 105 Chauncy street, and was successful from the beginning. The business soon required more room than its modest quarters afforded, and it was moved the next year to 60 Summer street, in a building which had formerly been the home of Edward Everett. At the time of Mr. Durrell's death he was the senior partner, and the constantly increasing business had grown to such proportions as to require 150,000 square feet of floor space for its accommodation, and was located in the large building erected for it at the corner of Essex and Kingston streets.

Mr. Durrell was deeply interested in religious, charitable and educational work. He was a member and trustee of the Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Cambridge, and for several years prior to his death was the superintendent of its Sunday-school, succeeding the late Henry Oscar Houghton. He was president of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association, one of the chief contributors to the fund for the erection of its present building, and chairman of the building committee; and he served in the State organization as chairman of its executive committee. He gave freely both of his time and money for city mis-

sionary work. He was a trustee and member of the finance committee of Boston University, a State trustee and member of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, a director and member of the finance committee of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, and a director of the Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Cambridge Club, Amicable Lodge A. F. and A. M., New-England Lodge I. O. O. F., and of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1898.

In politics, Mr. Durrell was a lifelong Republican, but never sought office. He served one year in the Cambridge common council, and afterward he declined a nomination for mayor, when his acceptance would have been equivalent to election. He was elected, without opposition, in 1899, while abroad, a member of the Governor's council, and took the oath of office on his return only two weeks prior to his death.

Returning from a trip to the Mediterranean, taken in the vain hope of improving his condition, with method characteristic of the man, he made full arrangements for closing his earthly affairs, even dictating to his private stenographer minute yet simple directions for his funeral. He died in Cambridge, January 31, 1900. By his early death, the young men with whom he came in contact lost a sympathetic, warm-hearted friend; the business world a model of sterling integrity; the church a sagacious, enthusiastic and generous layman; the family a devoted husband and father, and the Commonwealth "the services of a man admirably fitted for important official station, one who in private life had achieved reputation and honor in the conduct of business affairs, and whose broad sympathies and generous impulses led him to feel a zealous concern for every worthy public interest."

By WILLIAM P. GREENLAW.

GEORGE H* NORMAN, of Newport, Rhode Island, a resident member, 1889, died at Palm Beach, Florida, Feb. 4, 1900. He was born at Newport, Jan. 1, 1827. His father and grandfather were residents of that city. He was educated there, and in 1859 married Abby Durfee Kinsley. Their children are Abby, the wife of Frederick H. Prince, of Boston; Hugh K.; Edith, the wife of W. R. Hunter, of Newport; George H., Jr.; Bradford; Guy; Maxwell; Reginald; and Mabel.

In his early career, Mr. Norman, in company with the Cranstons, founded the *Newport Daily News*, which he conducted for many

*Mr. Norman had no middle name, but used H as a designation.

years. He turned his attention subsequently to civil engineering, and achieved both fame and fortune as the builder of waterworks. He began by building gas works, and was the successful bidder for supplying these works in many places in this country and abroad. He was more successful in the building of waterworks. When he entered the field these works were a comparatively new undertaking in this country, and required courage and ample resources in dealing with the problem of their introduction. When municipal authorities were undecided, he took the risk himself and supplied the capital, in addition to the skill and energy for the prosecution of the work involved. He supplied in his career more cities with waterworks than almost any other engineer of his time. In addition to the manifold business in his charge, he took a deep interest in public affairs, and was a devout lover of his country, with an abiding faith in the permanency and beneficence of its institutions.

The local waterworks company of his native city will remain his monument. Reading the signs of the times accurately, he believed that Newport was destined to be the leading summer resort of America, and that she must not depend on the primitive wells and cisterns of other generations if she would furnish future comers with a proper supply of public water. He succeeded, against great opposition, in accomplishing his object. He made a proposition to lay the pipes and build the pumping stations at his own expense, in return for certain exclusive rights. The proposition was accepted, and the city was furnished soon after with a plant second to none in New England. With the introduction of the public water system, Newport took a new lease of life as a summer resort, and as long as he lived his interest in this project was intense.

His character is well described in the words of a friend:—"He seemed to me an extraordinarily interesting man, from his vitality and originality of intellect. Few people whom I have known have had so high a pressure of life to the square inch, if I may use the expression. His talk was far-seeing and profound upon all subjects upon which he undertook to converse. He had the inherent distinction that comes from superior gifts, and the conscious force of power. At the same time he had a streak of keen humor and a great sense of the actualities of life. He thought things, not words."

He left a large estate. He completed the arrangement of all needed details for the creating of a trust fund for the equal benefit of all the members of his family, and he also arranged that his various business enterprises should be continued.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

CHARLES FREDERIC FARLOW was born in Boston, September 29, 1848, and died in Florence, Italy, February 6, 1900. He was

a life member of this society, elected in 1882. He was the son of John Smith Farlow, a well-known Boston merchant, and Nancy Wight (Blanchard) Farlow of Boston. From earliest childhood, until the removal of the family to Newton, in 1858, his life was a constant struggle against illness, but after that time his health improved. He received his education in the Newton public schools, upon leaving which he entered the office of his father (John S. Farlow & Co.). In 1869 he made a voyage to India, intending, if both climate and other conditions were favorable, to establish in Bombay a branch office of his father's business. After having visited various parts of India, and made trial of the climate, it seemed inadvisable to settle in Bombay, and he returned home in 1871, after two years of travel in the East and on the continent. Not long after his return, he entered into a business partnership with Joseph H. Woodford, under the firm name of Woodford & Farlow, commission merchants, at 38 India Street.

He married at Springfield, Massachusetts, September 26, 1877, Mary Chapin (Harris) Lambert of Springfield, widow of Edward Whitney Lambert of Newton, Massachusetts. No children were born of this union. Shortly after his marriage, his health, never robust, entirely gave way; business was abandoned and never resumed. During the rest of his life he was the victim of an incurable disease, which caused him at times intense suffering, and always restricted his energies and necessitated an entire change in his way of living. Thereafter he and his wife spent the greater part of their time in travel, chiefly abroad, that he might have the benefit of the foreign baths in summer, and of a warm climate in winter. In this way he attained and preserved a degree of health which enabled him to enjoy and accomplish very much. He bore pain with fortitude, and accepted his limitations with such cheerfulness that few of his friends in the least realized his condition.

Mr. Farlow was interested in art, in heraldry, and in the study of modern languages. He was extremely industrious, painstaking and systematic, untiring in research, and had a positive genius for detail. These traits served him well in the life he was obliged to lead, and made his work not only delightful to himself but valuable to those who have received the fruits of his labor. His chief interest, however, was in genealogical research. He studied the ancestry of several families with which he was more or less connected, among them the Harris, Bliss, Burr, Blanchard and Frye families, and in addition collected a large amount of information, now in possession of this society, concerning the Ballard family. He was an ardent advocate of cremation, was one of the original subscribers to the Massachusetts Cremation Society, and contributed liberally to its advancement.

In private life he was a dutiful and affectionate son and brother,

an exemplary husband and a loyal friend. In the latter part of his life he wearied of enforced travel, and having many friends in Florence, decided to make a home there. In the summer of 1899 he purchased a villa and began the necessary alterations upon it. On the eve of their completion, both Mr. and Mrs. Farlow were taken ill with grip. Pneumonia followed in both cases. Mrs. Farlow died Jan. 28th, and Mr. Farlow Feb. 6, 1900.

By MARY F. LINDER.

JAMES EDWARD GREENLEAF, elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1899, was born in Portland, Maine, August 2, 1832, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 7, 1900. He was the son of Rev. Patrick Henry and Margaret Laughton (Johnson) Greenleaf. His line of descent from the immigrant ancestor was as follows: Edmund¹, came from England and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635; Stephen², born about 1628, came to this country with his father; John³, Daniel⁴, Hon. Jonathan⁵, Moses⁶, Hon. Simon⁷, Rev. Patrick Henry⁸, James Edward⁹.

He received his education in the Winthrop school in Charlestown and in the private school of Duncan Bradford. After leaving school he was in the employ of the shipping house of Andrew and Charles Cunningham, ship owners in the Mediterranean and North of Europe trade, and later served with the house of Zipcy & Wyman, in the trade with Turkey. When nineteen years of age, he went to Chicago and engaged in the forwarding and commission business, in partnership with William F. DeWolf, under the firm name of DeWolf & Greenleaf. Two years later he returned to the East in the interest of certain Western railroads, and was located for a time in New York, but afterwards, and permanently, in Boston. Commission business and insurance occupied his later years. As a member of the Boston Light Infantry he performed garrison duty at Fort Warren in 1861, and later was commissioned Captain of Company G, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He was active in musical circles, having been organist and director of music for twenty seven years in prominent churches of Boston and vicinity. He inherited strong literary tastes, was a constant reader of history, and compiled and published (1896) *The Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family*.

Mr. Greenleaf married, in 1853, Mary Elizabeth Willard of Charlestown, and had three children: Robert Willard Greenleaf, a physician in Boston; Ellen Willard Greenleaf and Mary Willard Greenleaf, an artist in Boston.

BEZA LINCOLN, who died in Boston, March 20, 1900, at the home of his niece, Mrs. Horace Dodd, was born in Hingham,

April 20, 1809. He was the youngest son of Charles and Mary (Barry) Lincoln. He was descended from Samuel¹ "the Weaver", through Samuel², Samuel³, Jonathan⁴, and Charles⁵, as well as from Daniel "the Sargent", through his son Ephraim, whose daughter Susanna married Jonathan. Through other paternal lines Beza was descended from Thomas Nichols, Thomas Josselyn, Matthew Cushing, John Thaxter, Nicholas Jacob, Edward Gilman, William Hersey, and Thomas Chubbuck, all of whom, with Samuel and Daniel Lincoln, were among the earliest settlers of Hingham.

By reason of the conspicuous qualities of his father, with the stalwart virtues and winning graces of his mother, it was an ideal home in the North End of Boston where Beza received his childhood training. His later education was received in part at the Christ Church Academy, and then at the Boston Latin School, which he left at the age of fifteen. In 1824 he became a clerk in the drug store of Robert Fenelly, at the corner of Prince and Salem streets. When in 1828 Mr. Fenelly died, he purchased the business and conducted it for four years, and he entered into partnership with Frederick Doane in the wholesale drug business. This partnership was dissolved in about a year. Two years later he became a partner of Daniel Bartlett in the flour business. Mr. Bartlett was succeeded by Joseph Mead, and he, later, by Captain Jairus Beal of Hingham. Under the firm name of Lincoln & Beal, the flour business was conducted for thirty years at the corner of Commercial and Richmond streets. Shortly after Mr. Beal's death, the store was closed and an office opened for commission business, first in the old Exchange building on State Street, and then on Exchange Place, where up to his eighty-seventh year Mr. Lincoln spent a few hours of each day supplying old customers, some of whom for more than half a century had relied on the sterling quality of his cereals.

Mr. Lincoln was never married. For some twelve years previous to 1856, he made his home with his niece, Mrs. David Morgan of East Boston. Here, with the Hon. David Morgan and others, he united, about the year 1847, to form the First Unitarian Society of East Boston. In later years, residing with his brother, Warren Lincoln, on Salem Street, he was a regular attendant at the Old South Church; but on removing with his brother to Appleton street, he became a member of the Church of the Disciples, a relation which continued to the time of his death.

Of the character sustained by Beza Lincoln through his long life of business activity, it would be difficult to speak in terms of exaggeration. Under all circumstances and at whatever cost to himself, he was the very soul of honor. To be absolutely just in every business transaction was a necessity of his nature. But his justice was not more marked than his humanity and overflowing generosity. To many benevolent organizations he was a constant giver, and no

worthy case of need ever appealed to him in vain. To the unfortunate he ministered, not as a duty so much as a sacred privilege. It was not only they who enjoyed his closest intimacy, who recognized the rare beauty of the spirit which shone through a countenance of perpetual benediction. He was a most ardent patriot and devoted Republican. An intense lover of Boston, he was identified with many associations for the public welfare, and with a few of these, such as the Volunteer Firemen's Association, the Young Men's Benevolent Society, and the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, of which he became a life member in 1878, he retained connection till his death.

For unostentatious but efficient service in every cause his judgment approved, for ceaseless devotion to the highest and best in every phase of life, for every virtue which gives to manhood grace and strength, Beza Lincoln will be cherished in memory as one of the ideal men whom to know was to honor and love.

By the Rev. CHARLES L. MORGAN, D.D.

WILLIAM HENRY KELLEY, a corresponding member of this society, elected in 1858, was born in Boston, May 9, 1819, and was the son of William Robinson and Nancy (Hancock) Kelley. His ancestor, Thomas¹ Kelley, came to America with the British troops during the French war of 1755-62. He married in Brentwood, New Hampshire, before 1761, Mary Edgerly of Exeter, New Hampshire. He was lost at sea in 1767. His son William², born in Brentwood in 1764, married Elizabeth Robinson of Exeter, and their son, William Robinson³, born in 1795, was the father of William Henry⁴, the subject of this sketch.

From the age of eighteen to thirty-six, William Henry Kelley was engaged in the clothing business in Boston. In 1842 he married Anna Cleveland of Walpole. Soon after his marriage, as he himself records, "he decided to take his school books and commence where he had left off and make up what he had lost in leaving school. To find time for this purpose he arose at six o'clock the year round, and did his studying and reading before breakfast. After completing his academy books, he obtained the course used at Harvard University, and read translations of the Greek and Latin books used there, and, omitting the mathematics, he got a fair knowledge of the most of the curriculum."

After the death of his first wife, in 1843, he married, in 1854, Henrietta Maria Hancock of Boston. In 1855 he removed to Elk River, Minnesota, and engaged in farming; but after some months he concluded that farming was not his strong point, and walked thirty-five miles to St. Paul, where he found employment in a clothing store. In 1860 he obtained a position in a banking house, which became the First National Bank, and remained there for more

than thirty years. At the organization of the St. Paul Library Association, in 1863, he was made its secretary, and with the exception of five years which he spent in the city of Washington and in Louisville, Kentucky, he held office in the association until the establishment of the Public Library, in 1882, when he was elected secretary of the Board of Directors of that institution. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Unitarian Society in St. Paul, secretary of the Union League in 1863, a member of the Minnesota Society of Sons of the American Revolution and of the Minnesota Historical Society. One of his recreations was the study of botany, in connection with which he collected an herbarium of some two thousand specimens.

Mr. Kelley printed for private distribution, in 1892, "Genealogical Gleanings relating to the Kelleys of Brentwood, N. H., and Kindred Families," pp. 48. He died in St. Paul, April 3, 1900, leaving a widow and three children, Emma L. Kelley, Mrs. Anna J. Burlingham and George H. Kelley.

By the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

ARTHUR DAGGETT MCCLELLAN, A.M., LL.B., died at Boston, Massachusetts, April 5, 1900, aged forty-nine years, ten months and fifteen days. He was the son of John and Anna Isadora (Daggett) McClellan, and was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, May 21, 1850. He received his early education in the Grafton High School and the Worcester Academy, graduating from the latter in 1869, and in 1873 from Brown University, where he stood high in his class. He was much interested in athletics and served, in 1870, in the freshmen crew which won the race from Harvard. He began his professional studies, in 1873, in the office of Bacon & Aldrich, in Worcester. While a student in this office he was law reporter for the *Worcester Gazette*. In October, 1874, he came to Boston and entered the Boston University Law School, taking the whole course in one year, and in June, 1875, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He practiced his profession in Boston. In 1888 he retired largely from the practice of law, and about that time became a member of the firm of Jerome Marble & Co., of Worcester and Boston, dealers in paints and oils.

Mr. McClellan was a vestryman of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and at the time of his death a trustee of Brown University. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1895. He was a man of excellent character and agreeable disposition. He was industrious and thorough in his work from boyhood. He had great ability in his profession, and his judgment in financial matters was exceptionally sound and sagacious.

Mr. McLellan was married (first) in 1882, to Mrs. Mary A.

Hartwell, who died in 1894, and (second) in 1898, to Florence Armsby of Worcester, who, with a daughter, survives him.

F. A. McC.

QUINCY BICKNELL, of Hingham, Massachusetts, a life-member, elected January, 1872, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, December 23, 1815, and died in Hingham, April 13, 1900. Mr. Bicknell was descended in the eighth generation from Zachary¹ Bicknell, one of the early settlers of Weymouth, through John² and his wife Mary (Potter), John³ and Mary (—), Zachariah⁴ and Bathsheba (Whitmarsh), Zachariah⁵ and Patience (Tower), Zachariah⁶ and Molly (Pratt), Quincy⁷ and Hannah (Lincoln).

Quincy⁸ Bicknell, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the schools of his native town. He was a teacher for many years in the schools of Hingham and neighboring towns, and during this time studied law in the office of Mr. Solomon Lincoln of Hingham. He settled on the homestead farm at West Hingham, and became a useful and influential citizen of the town. He was a member of the school committee, was on the board of selectmen, a magistrate, and, in middle life, much engaged in surveying, conveyancing and the settlement of estates. He was at one time assessor of internal revenue, and an assistant marshal in the taking of the census. He was also greatly interested in historical and genealogical studies, and found time in the midst of his many occupations to compile the "Tower Genealogy."

Mr. Bicknell married, Nov. 2, 1842, Rachel L., daughter of Lincoln and Betsey (Ellms) Barnes, by whom he had Lincoln Barnes, born in Hingham, May 18, 1843; Hannah Quincy, born in Dorchester, July 17, 1848, married Charles H. Fletcher; and Quincy, Jr., born in Hingham, Aug. 17, 1850.

By the REV. GEORGE MADISON BODGE, A.M.

HENRY CHARLES THACHER, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, a resident member, elected December 1, 1875, was born in Yarmouthport, October 6, 1829, and died in Boston, April 28, 1900. Mr. Thacher was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Anthony¹ Thacher, who came from Salisbury, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. His descent was through John² and Rebecca (Winslow), Peter³ and Thankful (Sturgis), Peter⁴ and Anne (Lewis), Peter⁵ and Betty (Howes), and his parents, Henry⁶ and Elizabeth (Grey).

Mr. Thacher received his education in the public schools of Yarmouth, with a year's study at an academy in Sandwich. At the age of sixteen he came to Boston and found employment as clerk in a grocery house. Sometime in the early fifties he established himself in the wool commission business, and was ever after engaged

in the wool and cotton trade, where, as senior member of the firm of Henry C. Thacher and Company, he was prominent and influential in the business world. Mr. Thacher was prominent also in the political affairs of both state and nation, as a stanch old-line Democrat, but declined nominations to public office up to 1887, when he was nominated for state senator, and in 1888 and 1889 for state treasurer. His residence in Boston was at 51 Mt. Vernon Street; but his summers were spent in his native town, where he had one of the finest estates in Massachusetts. The funeral was held at the church of the New Jerusalem, Bowdoin Street, May 1, 1900, and the burial was at Yarmouth.

Mr. Thacher married, Dec. 3, 1855, Martha Bray of Yarmouth, who survives him. Their children were: Thomas Chandler, Caroline, Henry Winslow, Walter Gray, Louis Bartlet, Mary and Mattie.

By the Rev. GEORGE MADISON BODGE, A.M.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN, A.M., the oldest son of John Carter Brown and Sophia Augusta (Brown) Brown, a member of the well-known Brown family of Rhode Island, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on Dec. 17, 1861. Mr. Brown was a direct descendant of Chad Brown, who co-operated with Roger Williams in settling the Providence Plantations. His great grandfather, Nicholas Brown, was a prominent figure in Rhode Island during the Revolution. He opposed the unjust taxation of the colonies, and was one of the first to protest against the unlawful presence of British vessels in Narragansett Bay. He assisted in furnishing supplies, munitions of war and recruits to the Continental army, was a member of a committee appointed by Congress to build ships for the Continental navy, was one of the commission to adjust accounts between Rhode Island and the United States, and also took a prominent part in securing the Constitution of the United States for his state. Nicholas Brown, the grandfather of the deceased, was the donor to Brown University of Hope College, and after him Brown University is named. The University Library in Providence was the gift of John Carter Brown, the father of John Nicholas Brown.

The subject of this sketch received his early education mainly at the hands of private instructors. In 1881 he entered Brown University, but after two years was compelled to leave on account of his health. In 1895, however, the Faculty by special vote conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Mr. Brown was much interested in political and social questions, and while he was not "in politics," as the phrase is understood, he was in 1888 chosen and served as a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. Possessed of large wealth, the care of which occupied most of his time, he was

a generous contributor to those objects which met his approval and excited his interest. It was through his great generosity that the Public Library was made possible.

In 1897 Mr. Brown married, in Newport, Rhode Island, Miss Natalie Dresser of New York. He leaves one child, a son, John Nicholas Brown, who was born in February, 1900. Mr. Brown's home was in Providence. He had also a house at Newport, and more recently took a house on Fifth Avenue in New York, where he died on May 1, 1900. He had been a life member of this Society since 1884.

By ANDREW FISKE, Ph.D.

JOHN DAVIS WILLIAMS FRENCH, son of Jonathan and Hannah Weld (Williams) French, was born in Boston, January 29, 1841. He fitted for college at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1863. In 1864 he spent four months in the West and South in the service of the United States Christian Commission. In 1865 he was in Virginia in the same service, being part of the time with the army before Petersburg. After General Lee's surrender, he marched with the troops from Richmond to Alexandria, and joined in the Grand Review at Washington.

In 1867 he bought a farm in North Andover, Massachusetts, called by him the "Cochichewick Farm," and brought it to a high state of cultivation. He led there in summer the life of a gentleman farmer, residing in the winter in Boston, and he became an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, forestry and cattle-raising. His choice herds of Ayrshire stock were famous. He edited the "Ayrshire Record" (Herd Book), and printed a pamphlet entitled "Some Information Concerning the Ayrshire Breed of Cattle." He was secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of the United States and Canada, from 1875 to 1882, was its president in 1882 and 1883, and was treasurer and afterwards president of the Bay State Agricultural Society, organized in 1886. He was a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the New England Agricultural Society, American Agricultural Association, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Farmers' Club (North Andover), the Essex Agricultural Society, of which he was also a trustee; corresponding secretary of the American Forestry Association; a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, by appointment of the Governor; and by the same authority a delegate to the "Farm Culture and Cereal Industry," meeting in Chicago, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary. He was likewise a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and he received for his larch plantation the one-thousand-dollar prize

of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He wrote papers and delivered addresses on forestry, village improvements and kindred subjects.

He was a member of the Board of Managers and a vice-president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association; senior warden of the Church of the Good Shepherd; treasurer of the Corporation of the Good Shepherd,—a charitable Episcopal association,—and was for some years superintendent of the Sunday School of that chapel. He was also president of the Episcopalian Club; a member of the Diocesan Board of Missions (Episcopal); member of the Episcopal City Mission (Boston), the Corporation of St. Mary's for Sailors (Episcopal), the Free Church Association (Episcopal), the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society; a manager of the Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, and treasurer of the Church Temperance Society (New England Branch). He was frequently a member of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

He was secretary for the Eastern District of the Board of Directors of the American Railway Literary Union, a member of the Wells Memorial Association, and Workingmen's Club and Institute (Boston), the Associated Charities (Boston), Suppression of Vice (New England Society), Law and Order League, St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, Temporary Home for the Destitute—now the Gwynne Temporary Home for Children—and a manager of the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, Thompson's Island. He was one of the trustees of Forest Hills Cemetery, and a trustee of the Central Wharf and Wet Dock Corporation, and was a member of the Bostonian Society, University Club, Union Club, Independent Corps of Cadets Veteran Association, Society of Colonial Wars, and a director of the Boylston Market Association, and was one of the founders of the society to protect the Common. He became, May 2, 1883, a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was elected from Ward 11, Boston, to the Common Council for the years 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, and was chairman of the Committee on Common and Public Squares. He travelled extensively in Europe, and in the West and South of this country, making a voyage to Alaska in 1892.

Mr. French was never married. He died, after a short illness, May 2, 1900, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he had gone for a brief sojourn. He was a good citizen, public spirited to an unusual degree, always ready and willing to give his time and his money to all worthy and deserving objects. His death is a distinct loss to the community. It will be difficult to fill the place thus left vacant.

By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M.

SAMUEL SNOW, Ph.B., LL.B., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who became a member of this Society in 1879, was the son of Dr. Caleb Hopkins Snow, author of a well-known "History of Boston," where he resided, and Sarah (Drew) Snow of Duxbury. Samuel Snow was born in Duxbury, November 18, 1832. He was a descendant, on his father's side, of Nicholas Snow, who came over from England to the Plymouth Colony in the ship "Ann" in 1623, and Constance Hopkins; the line of descent from the immigrant Nicholas¹, running through Steven², Micaja³, Micaja⁴, Prince⁵, Prince⁶, Caleb Hopkins⁷. On his mother's side his lineage ran back to William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth.

He received his early education in the public schools of Boston, and fitted for college in the English High and Latin Schools of the same city. He was one of the early California adventurers, going there in July, 1849, before he was seventeen years of age. There he remained for several years, prospecting for gold and sharing the privations and perils of that unsettled period, of which, however, he cherished many interesting and pleasant recollections. At the organization of the "New-England Associated California Pioneers of '49," he was elected President, a position which he continued to hold until his decease.

Returning from California, he entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island (at which institution his father had studied, graduated, and taught, years before), finishing his course in 1856. He became a member of the Harvard University Law School in the autumn of the same year, receiving his degree in 1858, from which date he was a practising lawyer in Boston.

Many years ago he settled in Cambridge, and though inclined by nature and cultivated taste to lead the quiet life of a scholar and thinker, attending to the more unobtrusive duties of his profession, he yet took an active interest in public affairs and was earnest and diligent in his efforts to sustain and promote whatever was conducive to public order and the well-being and happiness of all classes of people. He was elected a member of the Common Council of his adopted city in 1867, 1868 and 1871; and in 1872 and 1873 one of the Board of Aldermen; in both which positions he served with recognized efficiency and to the satisfaction of his constituents. His successors on the latter Board for the year 1900 testify to his ability and faithfulness in public office, regarding him as a safe adviser and counsellor, sharing the confidence of those associated with him; and to his worth in the more private walks of life, among those who knew him best, as an agreeable companion, easy in conversation, sensible in his conclusions, and well informed on many subjects. Greatly beloved by his friends, of whom he had a large circle, his death was deeply lamented. He was a pewholder in the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, and for many years served on the Prudential Committee of the Society represented by it.

He married, Aug. 20, 1861, Ophelia Anne, daughter of William Smith of Cambridge, and by her had four daughters, three of whom survive him. His wife died in 1876. His death occurred suddenly, by a stroke of apoplexy, May 8, 1900.

By the Rev. WM. S. HEYWOOD.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, a life member, elected November 5, 1890, was born in Boston, March 10, 1824. He was the eldest son of Lot and Sarah (Blanchard) Wheelwright. His paternal great-grandfather, John Wheelwright, of Cohasset, born in 1719, served at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745. On his mother's side, he was descended from Joshua Blanchard of Boston, born in 1692, one of the builders of the Old South Meeting House.

Mr. Wheelwright's preparatory education was chiefly acquired at the private schools of Mr. T. B. Hayward (H. C. 1820), and Mr. Charles K. Dillaway. Entering Harvard College as a freshman, he graduated in the famous class of 1844, which included in its ranks, Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Francis Parkman, Leverett Saltonstall, Robert Codman and other prominent men. While in college, he was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Hasty Pudding Club, and of the Porcellian Club. He was subsequently elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was secretary of his class from the time of his election, March 18, 1844, until his death. In 1869, he prepared and printed a series of biographical notices of the members of the class; and in 1896 he brought out a second edition which is a model of what a class history should be. Its title is *The Class of 1844, Harvard College, Fifty Years after Graduation*. From its pages the materials for this notice have been almost wholly drawn.

In 1844, Mr. Wheelwright made a voyage to South America, where he remained six months. Soon after his return, he entered the Harvard Law School, and having completed his studies in the office of Sohier and Welch, in Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, April 17, 1849, but he never practised. In the autumn of 1849, he went to Europe, where he studied art, and traveled on the continent. He was in Paris at the time of the *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851. In September, 1855, he went again to Europe to pursue the study of art under Millet.

On the twenty-third of December, 1869, Mr. Wheelwright married Isaphene Moore Luyster of New York, a descendant of one of the old Dutch families which emigrated from Holland in 1656, and which finally settled at Newtown, Long Island, New York. He always had his residence in Chestnut Street, Boston, during the winter, and, for more than thirty years, at Cohasset during the summer and autumn. In September, 1876, Mr. Wheelwright published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, an article entitled *Personal Recollections*

of Jean François Millet. Soon after, he was appointed chairman of the sub-committee of the Overseers to visit the Fine Art Department of Harvard University, and at about the same time accepted the position of art critic of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Mr. Wheelwright was a member of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, of which, for three years ending with his life, he was the president. Beside other contributions to its Transactions, he prepared admirable memoirs of his friends and classmates, Francis Parkman and Dr. Daniel Denison Slade. He was also a member of the Archæological Institute of America, the American Historical Association, and many other societies, associations and clubs. His last literary work was a paper entitled The Lowell Pedigree, the proof of which he revised just before his fatal illness. It appeared, after his death, in the July number of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. He died in Boston, May 9, 1900.

By HENRY H. EDES.

GEORGE LEWIS BALCOM, a member of this society, elected in 1896, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and was the son of Jonas and Mary Balcom. He could trace his lineage back to Henry Balcom who came to this country in 1665, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

In 1823, when four years of age, George L. Balcom went with his parents to live in Lowell, Massachusetts, and it was there he received his early education. He attended the Westminster Academy and from there went to Harvard College, when but sixteen years of age. After leaving college he entered the mercantile arena and for a time was in the hardware business in Boston. Later he went into a similar business in Philadelphia, but after a year returned to Massachusetts. Two years later he removed to Proctorsville, Vermont, where he was employed as book-keeper for the firm of Gilson, Smith & Co., and in 1850 was admitted one of the partners. Seven years later he disposed of his interest and bought the Sanford & Rossiter mill in Claremont, New Hampshire, which he operated up to 1899. During this time, in addition to operating the Sullivan mill in Claremont, he was proprietor of the woolen mill in Proctorsville.

During Mr. Balcom's residence in Proctorsville, he represented the town in the legislature in 1855-57, and after his removal to Claremont he was a member of the legislature in 1883-84, and of the state senate in 1889-90. He was a prominent churchman, and had been a delegate to the grand convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States since 1871. He was for many years trustee of the Holderness school for boys, and was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1884 he was delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. In 1868 he

was made a Master Mason, receiving his degrees in Hiram Lodge, and the same year he made an extended European tour covering Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Italy. He was a close observer and learned much of the country and people that he visited, and his friends delighted in listening to his relation of his travels.

Mr. Balcom was a man of many virtues and no vices. He lived an exemplary life, and is mourned by hundreds of men and women who have been blessed by his bounty. His generosity was of the kind that knew no ostentation. Many a poor family have found a generous supply of food sent to their homes from the stores and markets, and the donor's name not mentioned and to this day unknown. He was a great lover of books, and for years was accumulating volume after volume until he possessed one of the largest and finest private libraries in the state. He was continually looking for some rare book or pamphlet, and if discovered he was not content until he possessed it. In his declining years his library was his comfort and his pride. He wished he might stay with it and his home to the last, and it seems the Lord heard his prayer. His desire was fulfilled and he died as he had wished, in his home surrounded by his books.

Mr. Balcom married, October 20, 1845, at Philadelphia, Miss Anna West of that city, who died in 1881. His own death was in Claremont, May 13, 1900. One son survives him.

By CHARLES B. SPOFFORD.

HENRY LYON, A.M., M.D., became a member of this society in 1866, and a life member in 1870. He was born in that part of Needham, Massachusetts, which is now Wellesley, December 16, 1814, the son of Lemuel Lyon by his wife Thankful. The Lyon family of Needham came from Milton. In 1826, Dr. Lyon, with a maternal uncle who ever maintained a fatherly interest in him, went to Havana, Cuba; but being desirous of a more complete education, he returned and prepared for Harvard University, where he graduated in 1835. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1838.

He settled in his profession in Charlestown, and continued therein for thirteen years; when he entered into business with Gage, Sawyer and Co. He retired from business in 1861, from which time, with leisure, he pursued those studies and employments which gave him delight. During the Civil War he was active in promoting enlistments and caring for families which may have stood in need. He was ever interested in the public schools and in the affairs of the people, was active in behalf of things which make intelligent and patriotic citizens. In 1841 he married Caroline Margaret, youngest daughter of A. R. Thompson. She died in 1854,

leaving a son and four daughters. In 1856 Dr. Lyon married Elizabeth Thompson, eldest sister of his former wife, and widow of Dr. J. Sternes Hurd. She deceased in 1873. Dr. Lyon died May 13, 1900. Dr. Lyon was representative to the General Court, and during the Civil War was appointed a special agent of the city of Charlestown to visit the camps and hospitals, wherever Charlestown soldiers chanced to be. H. W. Lyon of the U. S. Navy is his son. Three of his daughters married naval officers, and the youngest married Dr. Edward J. Fisher. There is literature concerning Dr. Lyon in "Memorials of the Class of 1832, Harvard University," and the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine" contains an obituary. He was a true citizen, cultured and helpful to his city and the Commonwealth.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS.

ABRAM EDMANDS CUTTER, a resident member, 1861, life member, 1873, died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 14, 1900. He was born in Newburyport, June 24, 1822. His father Abraham¹ Cutter (*Jacob,*² *Daniel,*³ *Ebenezer,*⁴ *Nathaniel,*⁵ *Richard*⁶) was for many years a resident of Saco, Maine, whither he had removed from Newburyport. The mother of Abram E. Cutter was Mary Gibson, a native of Newburyport.

The education of Mr. Cutter was acquired in the public schools and in Thornton Academy, Saco. His first business experience was in a store where the selling of drugs was combined with the sale of books. While connected with this establishment he made two voyages to Europe in a sailing vessel, and spent another term in the academy. In 1843 he came to Boston, where he was employed in the drug store of William Brown, corner of Washington and Eliot streets, and remained there and in the same business in another location on Washington street, till his removal to Charlestown in 1852, where he was a bookseller and stationer for a number of years under the firm name of McKim and Cutter, and for a still longer period, till 1875, under his own name and proprietorship. He published in 1867 the elaborate edition in one volume of *The Works of Anne Bradstreet in Prose and Verse*, edited by John Harvard Ellis, an effort very creditable to the taste and antiquarian enthusiasm of both gentlemen, and which was accomplished at considerable expense to the publisher for the engravings and letterpress.

The subject of this sketch served for sixteen consecutive years, from 1857, as one of the school committee of Charlestown, and after the annexation to Boston, for nine years as a member of the Boston school board. In 1877 he was the only one elected on his ticket, the use of his name by the Democratic party at that time being a complete surprise to him, as he had before always acted with the Republicans, and by a curious whirligig in politics, in that

year, he was unwittingly drawn into what was to him the ungallant act of defeating at the polls a lady for whom he entertained the highest respect. He was therefore best known as a supporter of the cause of education and a champion of the public free school system. He possessed a conciliatory disposition, and a popularity which extended to all classes of the ancient community where he lived. He was identified with and interested in the various local charities and institutions of his part of the city, and was actively connected with the Harvard Unitarian Church. From its beginning he had been the clerk of the Winchester Home for Aged Women, and his annual reports were models of literary excellence, attractive in their interest and tender in their sentiment for those whose age and loss of relatives had brought them to a place where they found the comforts of a good home and congenial companionship. Mr. Cutter was also the author of sundry occasional verses and articles, and collected a library supposed to contain many rare volumes.

It was the good fortune of the present writer to be acquainted with Mr. Cutter, and it is a delight to pay a tribute, however slight, to his genial character and his kindness of heart. His public bequests were \$1,000 immediately to the American Unitarian Association, and half of the residue of his estate upon the decease of his widow. The other half of the residue to be given to the Boston Art Museum. Other bequests are \$10,000 to the Thornton Academy; \$4,000 to the Boston Public Library, with such books from his library as his wife does not wish to keep; \$2,000 to the Dyer Library Association of Saco; \$500 to the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association of the same place; \$4,000 to the Newburyport Public Library; \$3,000 in trust to the Harvard Church, Charlestown, and \$500 to the Winchester Home for Aged Women of the same place.

Mr. Cutter had no children. He married first, July 7, 1853, Mary Eliza Edmands, daughter of Barnabas and Eliza (Whittemore) Edmands. Mrs. Cutter died February 11, 1854. He married second, October 13, 1857, Elizabeth Finley Smith, who survives him. She was the daughter of Hon. Washington and Elizabeth (Hay) Smith of Charlestown.

By WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER.

JONAS GILMAN CLARK, a life member of this society since 1885, inherited the traits of a sturdy New England ancestry of worth and distinction. Hugh¹ Clark and Elizabeth, his wife, were among the first settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, and removed to Roxbury, where the husband died in 1683. Their son John², born at Watertown, 1641, settled in Newton, Massachusetts, where he built the first saw-mill on the Charles river. He died in 1695 and left a son

Isaac*. His son John⁴, born 1730, became one of the foremost citizens of Hubbardston, Massachusetts. He was delegate to the first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774, and was otherwise prominent in the Revolutionary struggle. His son William⁵ was of like character and standing as his father, and served in one of the regiments that marched to Lexington, April 19, 1775. He married Hannah Smith of Rutland, Massachusetts, April 21, 1776. Their son William Smith⁶, born January 22, 1784, married, May 22, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Clark. Their son Jonas Gilman⁷ Clark was born at Hubbardston, February 1, 1815, married October 6, 1836, Susan W., daughter of Bildad and Rhoda Wright, and died at Worcester, May 23, 1900, leaving no children.

Even as a boy, Jonas G. Clark was noted for thoroughness and self-reliant energy, determined to make the most of his opportunities, and to these traits his life success is largely due. With only the ordinary advantages of a farmer's boy, he gained a good English education, and at the age of fifteen apprenticed himself at carriage-making, from which business, by watching and improving opportunities, he passed on to the hardware business, and in the early fifties was conducting a large business in California, dealing principally in miners' supplies. Intensely loyal to the government, he was one of the five founders of the Union League by which California was saved from secession. When others wavered, and many financiers were timid and doubtful, he had strong faith in the Government, and in its time of necessity invested largely in its bonds. Returning East, he brought a large amount of gold which he sold at a high premium. It was said that everything he touched turned to gold. As his wealth increased, he felt keenly the great responsibilities which its possession incurred. He not only gratified his own scholarly tastes by collecting a valuable private library containing many rare and choice works, but presented his native town with a fine library building, with over two thousand well-chosen volumes. Broadly philanthropic as well as practical, he felt the great importance of thorough training in order to succeed in any department of human activity. He sought therefore to find the wisest method of using the bulk of his fortune for the lasting good of coming generations. To this end he spent eight years mainly in visiting foreign institutions, that he might learn the best means for "transmitting the highest culture of one generation to the ablest youth of the next." This led to the founding of the noble university which bears his name, and to which he gave over two millions of dollars. In an address at the laying the corner-stone, Mr. Clark said, "We dedicate this University to Science, Letters, Art and Human Progress, in their best and most valuable forms, and may the Giver of all good crown its efforts with His abundant blessing." Its decennial celebration in 1899 "was made memorable by the presence of

distinguished *savants* from the leading Universities of Europe as well as America." Having already won an international reputation for eminent scholarship in every department, its rare opportunities attract annually many of the most successful graduates of other collegiate institutions.

Mr. Clark was a man of strong traits of character,—shrewd, energetic, persistent, and of great executive power. He will continue to be remembered as a noble example of acquiring wealth, not for show or for selfish luxury, but for philanthropic use in the elevation of humanity. The world is richer and will continue for many generations to be made better and stronger by the example and munificence of Jonas Gilman Clark.

By the Rev. SILVANUS HAYWARD, A.M.

RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., the prince of American preachers, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, August 21, 1821. His first American progenitor was Rev. Richard¹ Mather, a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, England, who was pastor of the church in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and became the grandfather of Rev. Cotton Mather, celebrated in the history of New England. Rev. Eleazer² Mather, the son of Richard, was pastor of the church at Northampton, Massachusetts. Eunice³ Mather, the daughter of Eleazer, was married to the Rev. John Williams, who belonged to the same family with Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of the college which bears his name. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams located in the then frontier town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and were carried away captive by the Indians in their terrible assault upon that village in 1704. Their son⁴, then a student at Harvard, became pastor of the church at Mansfield, Connecticut, and his daughter Eunice⁵ was married to Col. Shubael Conant, who was the speaker of the Connecticut legislature during twenty-one of its sessions, and himself a descendant of the noted Roger Conant, who had founded, in 1623, the Salem colony, preceding Endicott as its governor. Col. Conant's daughter Eunice⁶ married, for her second husband, Rev. John Storrs, who was ordained pastor of the church in Southold, Long Island, in 1763, and served as an army chaplain during the Revolutionary war. His son, Rev. Richard Salter⁷ Storrs, was pastor at Longmeadow, Massachusetts. His wife was daughter of Rev. Noah Williston of West Haven, Connecticut. Rev. Richard Salter⁸ Storrs, D.D., a man of lofty character, great wisdom and extraordinary eloquence, was pastor of the church in Braintree, Massachusetts, from 1811 to 1873.

Richard Salter⁹ Storrs, the subject of this sketch, was fitted for college mainly under the tuition of his father, although he spent a year at the academy in Monson, Massachusetts. In 1835 he en-

tered Amherst College, where his passion for general reading impaired his devotion to the prescribed studies. He was graduated with distinction, but not with the highest honors, in 1839.

The conversion of the promising youth had thus far been delayed, much to the grief of his father; and, after serving a year as assistant teacher in Monson Academy, he spent several months in Boston, studying law in the office of Rufus Choate. There must have been some change in his religious feelings, for he entered Andover Seminary in 1841, not intending to prepare for the ministry, but to study Hebrew under the able guidance of Prof. Moses Stuart. The atmosphere of the institution acted upon his growing religious interest, and he resolved to become a Christian man and a minister. The decision carried great joy into the parsonage at Braintree, and Rufus Choate wrote to his former pupil a letter which is still preserved, expressing his belief that the change of plan was a wise one. Mr. Storrs was graduated from the Seminary with marked distinction in 1845. On October 22d of the same year he was ordained pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline. The young pastor began to develop unexpected ability, and the light in the golden candlestick was seen at some distance. In the course of a few months Mr. Storrs accepted a call to the newly formed church in Brooklyn, New York, and became the pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, the pioneer Congregational church of that city, November 19, 1846.

Young men starting with equal apparent prospects in life, vary in a certain power of spiritual and mental expansion, which no man can either measure or predict. Abraham Lincoln during his early years grew with the young frontiersmen around him, but at a certain point they stood still and he continued to advance. His peculiar gift lay in his power of limitless growth. During the early years of his pastorate, Dr. Storrs much resembled his young ministerial associates, but he put his best work into every sermon, did all his duties faithfully and well, until at length observing men began to see that the young preacher was becoming larger. Before many years passed it was conceded that the young Henry Ward Beecher and the young Richard S. Storrs, were the two leading preachers of Brooklyn, the one by the force of natural genius, the other by that of assiduous culture; the one depended upon his brilliant intuitions, the other upon his accumulated knowledge; the one naturally appealed to the masses, the other instinctively addressed the educated mind. But in the end nature gives her best prize to trained ability rather than to genius unaided, and the systematic method of Dr. Storrs carried him in the end beyond his brilliant contemporary. Besides attaining the highest rank as a pulpit and platform orator, Dr. Storrs was acknowledged to be the most prominent citizen of Brooklyn, an admirable pastor, an able

administrator of church affairs, a wise manager of church and public charities, a brilliant essayist, and a most accomplished historian.

As Dr. Storrs advanced in years, fame and influence, numerous honors were conferred upon him. As early as 1853, Union College gave to him the degree of D.D.; Harvard University repeated the honor in 1859, Princeton gave him the degree of D.C.L. in 1874. He was made an LL.D. by at least two other institutions. In 1871-2 he made the tour of Europe, and arrived home with greatly invigorated health. After his return he discarded the use of the manuscript in the pulpit, always preaching extemporaneously and thereby increasing immensely his pulpit power. He was the principal founder of the Long Island Historical Society, and its president from 1873 until his death. He was a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society since 1881, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of many other organizations, among them the "Brooklyn Park Commission." With Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven, and Dr. Joseph P. Thompson of New York, he was a founder of the *Independent*. From 1863 to 1899 he was a trustee of Amherst College. He held together the contending factions of the American Board, acting as president of that body from 1887 to 1897, and with great skill and wisdom piloted that grand organization through the most dangerous crisis in its history.

The loftiest positions in the church sought him in vain; he declined repeatedly the most flattering invitations to other fields of labor. His noble congregation showed their estimate of their pastor's devotion to them by celebrating in 1896 the fiftieth year of his pastorate. The jubilee services, which lasted for several days, were a series of tributes to his usefulness and fame.

Dr. Storrs' contributions to literature have been many and choice, including "The Constitution of the Human Soul," 1857; "Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes," 1875; "Recognition of the Supernatural in Letters and in Life," 1881; "The Divine Origin of Christianity Indicated by its Historical Effects" (before Lowell Institute), 1884; "Bernard of Clairvaux," 1892; and many commemorative and historical orations. His last publication was his compilation of "Addresses on Foreign Missions," delivered at annual meetings of the American Board.

With advancing years Dr. Storrs' strength gradually failed, and on November 19, 1899, he resigned his pastoral office, and finally passed away on June 5, 1900. He was married on October 1, 1845, to Mary Elwell Jenks of Andover, Massachusetts, a niece of Wendell Phillips. She died on January 7, 1898. One daughter died in childhood, and three married daughters survive him.

By the Rev. WILLIAM E. PARK, D.D.

ALBERT POOR, A.B., LL.B., was born in that part of Andover, Massachusetts, which is now North Andover, November 21, 1853. He was the son of James and Susan (Morse) Poor, and was a descendant in the seventh generation from Daniel' Poore, who, in the year 1638, at the age of fourteen, came from England to Newbury, Massachusetts, in the family of Stephen Dummer. He married in Boston, in 1650, Mary Farnum, and they were among the early settlers of Andover, where all of Albert Poor's ancestors named below have resided. Daniel' Poore, jr., married Mehitable Osgood. Thomas' Poor married Mary Adams. Abraham' Poor married Elizabeth Barker. Joseph' married Mary Bradley. James' married Susan, daughter of Nathaniel Morse, whose immigrant ancestor settled in Newbury.

Albert Poor had his early education in the public schools, and graduated from the North Andover High School in its first class. He taught a year or more in a commercial school in Boston, at the same time completing his preparation for Harvard. He graduated with distinction in 1879 and entered the Law School, completing the course in 1882. During this Law school course he was also a teacher in the Boston Evening High School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and practised in Boston to the time of his decease.

"He was a great reader and of marked literary taste. He wrote and delivered addresses on Gladstone, Wordsworth and other subjects. His most signal effort was the oration at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Andover, in 1896, delivered with extraordinary power and effect before a great audience." He was also the orator at the reunion of the Poor-Poore family at Haverhill in 1887.

Mr. Poor was for years a resident of Boston, but, in 1894, removed to Andover, and took an active part in public affairs. He was president of the Village Improvement Society, Chairman of the Park Commission, and in 1897 representative to the General Court. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected February 14, 1900. "He always took great interest in young men struggling for education, and would impoverish himself to give them financial aid, as well as devoting his evening time to assist them in their studies." He died, unmarried, June 11, 1900.

By the REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

FULTON PAUL was born in Hudson, New York, April 17, 1841, the son of Charles and Catherine (Fulton) Paul. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Richard' Paul, one of the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts Bay, who came from England in 1635, married Margarie Turner of Cohannet in 1638, and died in

Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1654. Their son, Lieut. Samuel,* was born in Taunton, 1639, and married, 1667, Mary Breck of Dorchester. Capt. Samuel² was born in Dorchester, and married Hannah ——. Samuel⁴ was born in Dorchester, 1699, and married in 1723, Abigail Withington of Dorchester. Ebenezer⁵ was born in Dorchester, 1738, and married, 1770, Abigail Talbot of Stoughton. Phineas,⁶ was born in Dedham, 1771, and married in 1801, Janette Packard of Bridgewater. Charles⁷ was born in Chelsea, 1806, and married in 1839, as his second wife, Catherine Fulton.

Fulton Paul was educated at Bradbury Classical Institute in Hudson, Barstow Classical School in Newton, and Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts. In 1861 he went to the East Indies, and in China was employed as assistant superintendent of the Yangtse Navigation Company, making nine trips from Shanghai to Hankow, seven hundred and fifty miles up the Yangtse. He afterwards visited Japan, and came home by way of Cochin-China, Egypt, Jerusalem and Constantinople.

In 1864 he went to the front as provisional paymaster for the re-enlisted soldiers, then at Harper's Ferry. In 1872 he was assistant Secretary of State under the Hon. G. Hilton Scribner. In 1873 Governor Dix of New York appointed Mr. Paul Deputy State Treasurer, and in 1875 he was appointed, by President Grant, United States Consul at Trinidad. In 1882 he was transferred to the consulship at Odessa on the Black Sea, and in 1884 President Arthur appointed him Consul-General to Roumania, with headquarters at Bucharest. In 1885 he represented the United States at the opening of the Hungarian Exposition at Buda-Pesth. He resigned his position in 1886 and returned to Hudson.

November 18, 1889, he married Margaretta, daughter of Christopher Myer, a native of Hanover, Germany, and the proprietor of extensive rubber works which bore his name. Mr. Paul was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1896. He was also a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. "He was president of the Old Cemetery Association in Hudson and of the new Cedar Park Cemetery of that place, and took the most active interest in both. He was a man of high personal character, with strict notions of honor, of most urbane and charming manners and a loyal friend." He died in Hudson, June 16, 1900.

The above sketch borrows much from a sketch by Judge Clearwater in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record of January, 1901.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D., was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, June 4, 1821. He was the son of Moses and Mary (Foster) Chamberlain. His first known American ancestor was

Jacob Chamberlain of Roxbury, Massachusetts, born about 1691. On January 12, 1714, he married Abigail Hasey of Rumney Marsh, and there settled. Through his mother, who was the granddaughter of the Hon. Abiel Foster of Canterbury, Mellen Chamberlain was descended from John Rogers, President of Harvard College, and Governor Thomas Dudley. He was named Moses, after his father, but when in college he took the name of Mellen, presumably after some one of that name in his mother's family, but possibly after Mellen Chamberlain, a lawyer and graduate of Dartmouth (1816), who died in 1839. His father kept a country store at Pembroke, and later at Concord, New Hampshire, whither the family moved in 1836. His early education was at the district school, and at the Pembroke Academy. In 1840 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in the class of 1844. In 1885 his Alma Mater gave him the degree of LL.D. During his course he taught school in Danvers, Massachusetts, and here he met the Miss Putnam who became his wife. After graduation he taught school for nearly three years (May, 1844–Nov., 1846) in Brattleborough, Vermont, and in the autumn of 1846 entered the Harvard Law School. Soon after entering he was made librarian of the Law School, and this office he held till he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1848. His name appears, however, also in the senior class which graduated in 1849.

In June, 1849, he married Martha Ann, daughter of Col. Jesse and Elizabeth (Merriam) Putnam, and took residence in Chelsea, where he made his home for the rest of his life. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Boston. During his fifty-one years as a citizen of Chelsea he served the town in several honorable capacities: in 1857 as a member of a committee to prepare a draft for a city charter; then, 1857, on the first board of aldermen, and in 1860, 1861 and 1863, on the school committee. He was for six years the city solicitor (1858–1863), and commissioner of the sinking fund from 1876 to 1883, and in 1868–70 a trustee of the Public Library. While a representative in the General Court (1858, 1859) he was a member of the special commission on the Revision of the Statutes, and during the second year of his term in the State Senate (1863, 1864) was chairman of the judiciary committee. On June 29, 1866, he was appointed associate justice of the municipal court of Boston, and December 1, 1870, was made chief justice of that court, where he served till August, 1878.

Judge Chamberlain, on August 26, 1878, was chosen by a unanimous board of trustees the librarian of the Public Library of the city of Boston. He entered on his duties October 1. In his first annual report the new librarian called attention to the crowded condition of the Boylston street building, and hinted at a possible removal. Before his resignation, dated July 1, and taking effect October 1, 1890,

the new library building on Copley Square had been begun, and the corner stone laid. From the time of his retirement to his death in his eightieth year, he was busied with various literary and social occupations, and attending, as his health allowed, the meetings of the organizations to which he belonged, in particular those of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was made a resident member in 1873. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society (admitted at nineteen years of age), a corresponding member of the historical societies of Connecticut (1851), New York (1847), and Pennsylvania, and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians at Copenhagen, and a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (1845). He was a member of the First Congregational (Trinitarian) church in Chelsea, where he held the office of deacon.

In his later years he worked on his most considerable historical task, the history of Chelsea. His will provides for a fund by which the nearly finished manuscript may be completed, through a committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society. To Dartmouth College he left his library of printed volumes, but to the Boston Public Library he bequeathed a lasting memorial in the "Chamberlain Collection" of autographs, manuscripts, records, plates, prints and portraits, the gathering of which was begun when he was a boy of sixteen in the Literary Institute at Concord, New Hampshire, and continued with increasing ardor for many years. The story of this remarkable gathering of historical and literary materials has been so well told by Mr. Edwin M. Bacon in a pamphlet issued by the Boston Public Library, that it is superfluous to repeat the facts.

Judge Chamberlain died without issue at Chelsea, June 25, 1900. His wife died in 1887.

He was essentially of a conservative habit of mind, rarely expressed an off-hand opinion, and went below the superficial aspect of past or present events for the main springs of history. One of his closest friends wrote of him after his death, that he was "virile, industrious, ambitious."

His principal publications are: Winnisimmet, Rumney Marsh, Pullen Point, and Chelsea in the Provincial Period; (in Winsor's Memorial History of Boston, Vol. 2. Boston, 1881). Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, from the Close of the Provincial Period; (Memorial Hist. of Boston, Vol 3). The Revolution Impending; (in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, Vol. 6, Boston, 1888). John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution, with other Essays and Addresses, Historical and Literary, (edited by Lindsay Swift); Boston, 1898, vi. (1) 476 pp. A practically complete list of his publications may be found in the card catalogue of the Boston Public Library.

By LINDSAY SWIFT, A.B.

CHARLES HENRY BASS BRECK was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, August 23, 1820, and was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Bullard) Breck. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Edward Breck, one of the Puritans, who left his home in Ashton (now Ashton-under-Lyne), England, and came to Boston in 1635, and settled in Dorchester. Edward¹ Breck was born about 1595. He married in 1647 his second wife and the mother of his children, Isabel Rigby, the widow of John Rigby. The line of descent is as follows: Edward,¹ Captain John², born 1651, Edward³, born 1674, Edward⁴, born 1706, Edward⁵, born in Dorchester, 1738, Jonathan⁶, born 1762, Joseph⁷, born 1794, Charles Henry Bass.⁸

About the year 1828, Joseph Breck removed with his family to Lancaster, Massachusetts, and the subject of this sketch received his education at the academy in that town. He showed an early aptitude for business as an assistant to his father, and in 1850 became a partner with his father in the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. After the father's death he became the head of the firm, and in the half century of his connection with it, the business grew to large proportions.

"In addition to his business duties, Mr. Breck was called to fill many positions of honor and trust, and this he did with unswerving fidelity and indefatigable energy. In the Brighton district, where he resided, he held several responsible offices before the annexation to Boston, among them those of selectman for three years and member of the school committee for six years." After annexation he was a member of the Boston board of aldermen, four years. From 1878 to 1884 he was one of the board of directors of the East Boston ferries. He was for many years a director of the Metropolitan National Bank. He was active in the affairs of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, serving as chairman of its committee of arrangements for seventeen years, and being vice-president to the close of his life. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1880. For about fifty-five years he had been a member of Bethesda Masonic Lodge and was its oldest living Past Master.

"It was in private life, however, that Mr. Breck's characteristics shone most conspicuously. A patron of the arts and a lover of music, himself an excellent performer on the flute, his home on Nonantum Hill in the Brighton district was for many years the rendezvous of a choice circle of artistic friends. There courteous hospitality prevailed, and the guest speedily became aware that he was welcome. A kind, thoughtful and helpful father and employer, Mr. Breck always attracted youth, encouraged its confidences and aided its aspirations. His wonderful vitality and activity at an age when men are generally inclined to spare themselves, was largely

due, as he believed, to the society of the young and cheerful, to his vital interest in affairs and a determination to remain young, at least in heart, to the end.

Mr. Breck always had a willing ear and a sympathetic heart for those in need or sorrow. It used to be said of him that he would work harder to help a friend or a worthy applicant for assistance than he would in matters affecting his own personal interests."

Mr. Breck married in 1848, Frances Augusta Brown, who died in 1871. He married in 1876, Mary Agnes Murphy, who survives him. Three children from the first marriage also survive their father,—Charles Henry, Joseph Francis and Mrs. Willard Gilman Brackett. Mr. Breck died in Newton, August 1, 1900.

ALANSON WILDER BEARD, a member of this society since 1874, was born in Ludlow, Vermont, August 20, 1825, and was the son of James and Chloe Bartlett (Wilder) Beard. He was descended from Andrew¹ Beard who came to this country about the year 1766 and settled in Hillsboro' County, New Hampshire. Andrew Beard and his wife were from near Londonderry, Ireland, of the sturdy, Protestant, Scotch-Irish stock of that region. Andrew's son Joseph² married Margaret Mellen and was the father of James³, the father of Alanson Wilder.⁴

James Beard was a farmer in Stockbridge, Vermont, and here his son was brought up in the toil and hardship of a New-England farmer's life. "At the age of seventeen he began to teach school, and this he continued with little intermission until his twenty-first year, when he went into business at Pittsfield, Vermont, keeping a country store for the succeeding six years, and at the same time acting as postmaster of the village. In the month of September, 1853, he came to Boston to seek his fortune, and for the next two years acted as a salesman. In 1856 he went into business as a manufacturer and dealer in clothing, the firm at first being Beecher, Beard & Co., and subsequently assuming the form of Freeland, Beard & Co., and later Beard, Moulton & Bouvé. In 1878 Mr. Beard retired from business."

He was for several years a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was its chairman in 1875 and 1885. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Brookline in 1870 and 1871, and from Boston in 1884 and 1885. He was Collector of the Port of Boston from 1878 to 1882 and from 1890 to 1894, and was treasurer of the Commonwealth from 1886 to 1888.

During the active years of his life Mr. Beard was prominent in public affairs, and exerted a strong influence in political matters. He was of a positive and forceful temperament, and possessed genuine qualities of organization and leadership. "He was a man of resources and of courage, not depressed by defeat nor unduly elated

by victory. He was a strong partisan, because he honestly believed in the efficacy of party to produce the best results. He believed and acted upon his belief, that in a country where the people are sovereign, the best citizenship involves an active participation in public affairs. He will be remembered as one of the strong men of his generation, his party and his adopted State."

Mr. Beard married November 27, 1848, Mary Calista Morgan of Rochester, Vermont, who with one son survives him. He died at his home in Boston, August 27, 1900.

By the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

JACOB MANDES DA COSTA, M.D., LL.D., eminent in the world of medical science, was born in St. Thomas, West Indies, February 7, 1833, and died suddenly at his country-seat, "Ashwood," near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1900. His education as a boy and college student was received in Germany. His medical training was obtained at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated at the early age of nineteen, presenting as his thesis a study on Epithelial Tumors and Cancers of the Neck. He then spent two years in the schools and hospitals of Paris and Vienna, entering practice in Philadelphia on his return. In 1864 he was appointed lecturer on clinical medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, in that city, and in 1872 was chosen to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which position he resigned in 1891, to occupy that of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and at the time of his death he was Emeritus Professor of these branches.

"As a teacher he exhibited a marked individuality and stamped his influence indelibly upon his hearers. He was fond of arriving at a diagnosis by exclusion, and his vast knowledge of medical literature and enormous, well-classified experience, made his results often remarkable."—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*. "Dr. Da Costa was a facile and accomplished speaker and was unsurpassed in his special department as a clinical lecturer. . . . He was a student of correct diction, and both in his lectures and in his writings showed his familiarity with the English classics. He also showed his wide extent of medical reading by references to French and German authorities, and, as a consultant, as well as clinical teacher, he demonstrated the fact that he kept himself posted in the current literature of his profession."—*Medical News*.

As a diagnostician Dr. Da Costa is said to have had no superior in this country, and in this connection, his name and some of the results of his study and experience will live in his writings, which rank among the highest medical authorities. His work on "Physical Diagnosis," which first appeared in 1864, is used as a text-book in the leading medical colleges in the United States and abroad. It

has been published in Russian, Italian and German, its German translation, published in Berlin, having reached several editions, while the ninth American edition appeared recently. His publication on "Irritable Heart," led to the general adoption of the name for this disorder, and was published in the "Medical Memoirs" of the United States Sanitary Commission, translated into German by Seitz and issued in Berlin as a separate publication. He wrote also a work on "The Albuminuria and the Bright's Disease of Uric Acid and of Oxaluria," a previously but little appreciated form of disease, which is now called by the name of "Morbus Da Costa." Besides these, his contributions to medical literature numbered many score of articles, published in the various medical journals.

Dr. Da Costa enjoyed throughout his life a large private practice, and as a consultant he held "a supreme position in Philadelphia — he was *par excellence* the physician's physician." He possessed an amiable and charming personality, and as has been said of him by a patient, "his presence in the sick room was a benediction to the sufferer."

In the field of the natural sciences closely related to medicine, Dr. Da Costa was an enthusiastic worker. He joined the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the year of his graduation, working with such masters as Leidy and Cope. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society, as well as of the leading medical societies of the country. He was a fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and at one time its president. The University of Pennsylvania in 1891, and Harvard University in 1897, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. At Yale University, on the occasion of the commencement of 1900, he delivered an address, in which, among other things, he made a powerful appeal for the prevention of the spread of that dread contagious disease, tuberculosis. The address was widely published in newspapers in this country, and evoked much commendatory editorial comment. Dr. Da Costa was a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1867.

J. G. L.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY BURR, a life member of this society since 1863, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 9, 1818. He was the son of Heman Merrick and Nelly (Tucker) Burr. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Rev. Jonathan Burr, who came from England in 1639. He was born in Redgrave, County Suffolk, England, in 1604; graduated at Cambridge, 1627; was a clergyman of the established church, preaching at Rickings-hall. This living was in the jurisdiction of Archbishop Laud of persecuting memory. The young preacher inclined to the views of

the Puritan party in the church, and so fell under the displeasure of the archbishop, and finally determined to emigrate to America with his wife Frances and three children. He was settled as colleague with Rev. Richard Mather in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in February, 1640. Cotton Mather, in the *Magnalia*, speaks of him as "a clergyman of culture, piety and rare eloquence." The line of descent runs from Jonathan¹ through Simon², who settled in Hingham about 1646, John,³ born 1660, and Mary (Warren), John,⁴ born Hingham, 1695, and Silence (Howard), Jonathan⁵, born Bridgewater, 1731, and Martha (Cudworth), Luther,⁶ born Bridgewater, 1764, and Jane (Howard) and Heman Merrick⁷, born Bridgewater, 1785.

Charles Chauncy Burr's childhood was a fitting prelude to his riper years. His mother used to say of him that he never did a wrong thing, or caused her one moment's anxiety. From the age of ten, for seven years he earned his own living, sometimes away from home, sometimes with his father on the farm. He had the privilege of attending school in the winter, and in the later years of this period, had at intervals five "quarters" at Leicester Academy. At the age of seventeen he came to Boston as clerk in a dry goods store, and when he reached the age of twenty-one, began business for himself in the same line. Some years later his brother, Isaac T. Burr, joined him in business, and there were other partners from time to time. Charles C. Burr was for several years foreign buyer for the firm, making his home in Paris. He retired from active business in 1878.

He removed to Auburndale, about the year 1848, and resided there till the end of his life. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church in Auburndale, in 1850, and was its treasurer for nearly fifty years, and one of its deacons from 1854 to the time of his death. He was a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions for the last twenty-four years of his life, and devoted time and thought and care in unstinted measure to the responsible duties of that position. He was vice-president and a director of the American Congregational Association, trustee of the Congregational Education Society, of Euphrates College and of Newton Hospital, a director of the Arlington Mills, and held other positions of trust and responsibility. He served four years in the Newton Board of Aldermen, and represented the city in the General Court in 1883 and 1884. Since 1863 he was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Mr. Burr married first, in 1849, Lucy W. Wilson; second, in 1852, Amelia S. Williams; a son and daughter from this marriage survive their father; third, in 1887, Mrs. Abby (Denham) Young, who survives him. He died in Auburndale, September 23, 1900.

If we should take the words of Scripture, "Woe unto you when

all men shall speak well of you," without their natural qualification, Deacon Burr would seem to be condemned. For he was one whom, as far as is known, "all sorts and conditions of men" held in esteem and approval. He was so unassuming, so sympathetic, so kindly, so cheerful, he so loved to do good and to make others happy, he had such wisdom and tact and thoughtfulness, that those who might wish to criticise him, must have needed large skill and invention.

His charities were frequent and abundant, but no one knows the sum of them. His left hand was supremely ignorant of the deeds of his right hand. If he had a favorite method of benevolence, it was to assist young men struggling for a start in life, by encouragement and financial aid. He loved children, he was companionable, he kept in touch with the life of the closing century, he was scrupulously upright and just. "If the prayers of those he has befriended help the traveller on the way to the better land, we may trust that he was received with welcome to the presence of the King."

By the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

CHARLES JEREMY HOADLY, A.M., LL.D., a corresponding member of this society, elected in 1846, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 1, 1828, and died in that city, October 19, 1900. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Capt. William Hoadley, who was born in England about 1630, and was in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1633. The line of descent is as follows: Capt. William¹, Samuel², Samuel³, James⁴, Hon. Jeremy⁵, William Henry⁶, Charles Jeremy⁷. All the family, after Capt. William down to Charles Jeremy, seem to have borne the name of Hoadley. The subject of this sketch wrote his name without the "e." The wife of William Henry Hoadley and mother of Charles Jeremy was Harriet Louisa Hillyer, a descendant from Elder Brewster of the Plymouth Colony.

Charles Jeremy Hoadly was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School of Hartford, and graduated at Trinity College as valedictorian of his class in 1851. He studied law in the office of Welch and Shipman, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In the same year he was appointed librarian of the State of Connecticut, and held the office as long as he lived. Here the work of his life was done. He made the library almost complete in the departments which, as he believed, it ought to cover. As a result of his method, the Connecticut State library possesses to-day complete sets of the originals of all official American law reports, practically complete sets of reports for England, Scotland and Ireland, and also of Canadian reports, as far as they relate to our law. The same policy was pursued in making collections of statutes. Mr. Hoadly's aim was to procure for the library every publication of session laws and every

official revision of the statutes, not only of the United States and of every State and Territory, but also of England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada. Beyond this he did not wish to extend the scope of the library, except to include publications relating to the general or local history of Connecticut, the documentary histories and State papers of the other States, and the writings of eminent statesmen of the nation, together with a few especially desirable works of reference. But the collections made under these heads are of great and permanent value.

Dr. Hoadly edited the New Haven Colonial Records, 1638 to 1665, two volumes; the Connecticut Colonial Records, 1689 to 1776, volumes 4 to 15; and since 1887 was engaged upon the Connecticut State Records from 1776 onward. Of this series two volumes have been issued and a third is in manuscript, lacking a few notes to make it ready for the printer. Dr. Hoadly also edited, in 1856, "Goodwin's Genealogical Notes."

"He was a member of many learned bodies, especially valuing his membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the New-England Historic Genealogical Society and the Connecticut Historical Society, of which he was president from the year 1894 until his death."

He was unmarried. Three brothers and a sister survive him.

GEN. WILLIAM SCUDDER STRYKER, LL.D., F.R.H.S., corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society from September 6, 1882, died in Trenton, New Jersey, October 29, 1900. General Stryker was born in Trenton, June 6, 1838, being a son of Thomas J. and Hannah (Scudder) Stryker. The Stryker family (so the name was then written) left Holland in 1652, and settled in New Amsterdam, where, in the colonial affairs of early New York, the name became prominent. The progenitor of our associate was one of the leading burghers of that old Dutch town, and a member of the Landtdag, the great assembly of the province.

General Stryker graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1858. He immediately began the study of law. April 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier, and later assisted in organizing the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers. February, 1863, he was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Quincy A. Gilmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner, and the operations in the siege of Charleston. Subsequently he was transferred to the North on account of illness, and placed in charge of the pay department, U. S. A., at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until one year previous to his resignation in 1866, having

been breveted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war.

Upon his resignation, General Stryker was admitted to the bar of Ohio, but soon removed to his native state, where he was placed on the staff of the governor. He became adjutant-general of New Jersey, April 12, 1867, which position he held until his death. In February, 1874, he was breveted Major-General. He was made president of the Trenton Battle Monument Association at its formation, in 1884. It was through his efforts that the magnificent shaft in honor of the victory at Trenton became a reality. The society has placed a bronze bust of General Stryker in the reliquary room of the monument, bearing this inscription: "Done by his associates as a memorial to the unceasing efforts of their President to make this monument a fact." He was president of the Trenton Savings Bank and many other useful institutions. He was president of the Society of the Cincinnati, also of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the Royal Historical Society of London. In June, 1899, Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

General Stryker was married September 14, 1870, to Helen Boudinot Atterbury, of New York City. His wife and three children survive him. In the death of General Stryker his native city and state have lost one of their most distinguished citizens, and the country at large has lost a patriot and soldier.

Some of General Stryker's principal publications are: "Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War," "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," an exhaustive narrative of these engagements, in the light of facts derived from the German records. At the time of his death he was engaged in the preparation of a similar work in regard to the battle of Monmouth. He also wrote a large number of valuable historical monographs, largely relating to military operations and colonial times.

By ALBERT A. FOLSOM.

OSGOOD FIELD, F.S.A., was born in New York City, November 14, 1823. He was the son of Moses and Susan Kittredge (Osgood) Field, and was a descendant in the tenth generation from John¹ Field, who was constable of Sowerby, England, in 1513 and 1514. The line of descent is as follows: Christopher² Field, William³ Feild of Northowram, near Halifax, Yorkshire; Robert⁴ Feild, one of the patentees of Flushing, New York, in 1645; Anthony⁵ Field of Flushing, Benjamin⁶ Field of Flushing, Anthony,⁷ John⁸ of Yorktown, New York; Moses,⁹ Osgood.¹⁰ Osgood Field's father, Moses, born in 1779, was a merchant in New York City. His mother, Susan Kittredge Osgood, was a daughter of Hon. Samuel

Osgood, first Postmaster-General under Washington's administration.

Osgood Field was educated at the French boarding-school of the brothers Pengnet. In 1842 he made the tour of Europe. In 1843 he passed six months in the Southern and Western States and Cuba. In 1849 he established himself in the commission business in London, England, where he remained many years. Subsequently he retired from business, and made his home in Rome, where other members of his family were residing.

"He married, in 1880, Katherine Roxana Parker, daughter of Milton Parker of Utica, New York, and cousin of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Their home for many years was in the Palazzo Colonna, and they spent several months annually between Rome, London, Paris, and the various spas of Europe. Mr. Field had survived most of his contemporaries, and his last visit to New York was about ten years before his death. He always retained a lively interest in American affairs."

He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a member of the New York Historical Society, a corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and since 1868 a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He printed for private circulation "The Fields of Sowerby, with some Notices of the Families of Underhill, Bowne, Burling, Hazard and Osgood," London, 1895. He furnished occasional contributions to the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, to the Gentleman's Magazine, and to Notes and Queries. He died in Paris, November 3, 1900, leaving no issue.

By the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

EDWARD ELLERTON PRATT, A.B., LL.B., was born in Boston, December 24, 1830, the son of George and Abigail H. (Lodge) Pratt. He was fitted for college at the school of William H. Brooks, and entered Harvard in 1848, graduating in 1852. After a few months in the Harvard Law School, he was in Europe from January to July, 1853, and on his return re-entered the Law School. In September, 1854, he entered the law office of Clarke and Shaw, and a year later was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, practising his profession for some years in partnership with S. Lothrop Thorndike, Esq.

In 1857 he was appointed assistant United States treasurer for Boston. Later he was for some years assistant treasurer in Boston of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. In the later years of his life he was interested in lumbering and railroading operations in Texas, with an office in Boston. For some time after

his marriage he resided in Dorchester, but for many years before his death his home was on Chestnut Street, Boston.

Mr. Pratt was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1884. He married in September, 1856, a daughter of Rufus Choate, Miriam Foster Choate, who survives him. Two daughters were born to them, Helen Choate and Alice Ellerton. Helen Choate Pratt married Charles Albert Prince, son of the late Mayor Prince, and is the author of some successful works of fiction.

Mr. Pratt's death occurred in Boston, November 21, 1900.

Rev. JAMES HILL FITTS became a member of this society, March 6, 1867. He was born in Candia, New Hampshire, March 3, 1825. His paternal ancestry is as follows: John,^a Reuben,^a Abraham,^a Daniel,^a Richard^a and Abraham.¹ His mother was Abigail Lane, daughter of John and Hannah [Godfrey] Lane. Mr. Fitts graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1858, and was ordained as an evangelist in Candia, Nov. 2, 1859. He was installed in September, 1862, as pastor in West Boylston, Massachusetts, where he resided a number of years. He became pastor in Topfield, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to South Newmarket, New Hampshire, which name has since been changed to Newfields.

Mr. Fitts was a man of superior gifts and character. In a quiet and unassuming way he rendered faithful service to his churches, and was ever interested in educational and reformatory questions. He was a student of American history, and prepared and published the history of the Fitts family, and two books upon the Lane family, and had in process of preparation yet other historical and genealogical works. He was much interested in the history of his native town, where his paternal and maternal ancestors were settlers. On the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial of the Congregational church in Candia, in 1876, Mr. Fitts gave the historical address. He was for a long time scribe of the Piscataqua Association. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He was much interested in the schools and library of Newfields. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1895.

January 1, 1862, Mr. Fitts married Miss Mary C., daughter of Dea. Coffin Moore and Dolly [Pillsbury] French of Candia. He died suddenly at his home in Newfields, November 22, 1900, leaving a widow, but no children. His memory is precious among his people, and his death lamented by his associates in historical work.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS.

FRANK ALLEN HUTCHINSON was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, June 11, 1862, and was the son of Charles Carroll and Julia

Minard (Allen) Hutchinson. He was descended from Timothy¹ Hutchinson, who, in 1710, was residing in that part of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, which now forms the town of Kensington. His wife, Hannah, died in Kensington in 1752. Timothy's son, Jonathan,² married Theodate Morrill, and died in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in 1801. His son, Jonathan,³ born in Kensington, March 20, 1747-8, married Mehitable Lovejoy. Their son, Solomon,⁴ born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, in 1776, married Lydia Farnum. Their son, Samuel Knox,⁵ born in Pembroke in 1804, married in Dover, New Hampshire, a daughter of Benjamin Warren, and was the father of Charles Carroll,⁶ who was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1832. He removed to Brighton in 1858, to Brooklyn, New York, in 1864, and to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1870.

Frank Allen Hutchinson attended the public schools in Lowell, and graduated from the High School in 1882. He was then for two years a special student in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in the autumn of 1884 entered the mills of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. in Lowell, for the purpose of learning the business. His hearing, however, becoming impaired, he was forced to relinquish his chosen pursuit in 1886, and from that time led a quiet and uneventful life, devoting himself to genealogical studies. He published, in 1896, "A Brief Sketch of the Hutchinson Family of New Hampshire," Lowell, Mass., pp. 24. He printed also for private distribution "Genealogical and Historical Sketches of the Allen Family of Dedham and Medfield, Mass., 1637-1890," Lowell, Mass., 1896. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1895. He was also a corresponding member of the Dedham Historical Society.

He was unmarried. The last three years of his life were spent with his brother, Rev. Charles Samuel Hutchinson, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he died, December 26, 1900.

By the Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

MOSES COIT TYLER. At his home on the campus of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, on the morning of Dec. 28th, 1900, died Professor Moses Coit Tyler, L.H.D., LL.D., the historian of American literature. He was born on Aug. 2d, 1835, at Griswold, Connecticut, where for more than a century his ancestors had found a home. His father, Capt. Elisha¹ Tyler (1794-1857), was the son of Col. Moses² Tyler (1761-1829) and of Olive Coit; and his remoter American ancestors, in direct line, were: Elisha³ Tyler (1734-1809), Moses⁴ Tyler (1707-1787), James⁵ Tyler (1682-1754), who "settled at Preston" (of which the later Griswold was a part), Hopestill⁶ Tyler (1645-1734), who died there, and, lastly, Job⁷ Tyler (1619?-1700?), of Andover, Massachusetts, who is

believed to have migrated to America from Shropshire, England, about 1640. On March 9th, 1830, Capt. Elisha Tyler married Mary Greene, daughter of Dr. Rowland Greene of Plainfield, Connecticut.

When Moses Coit was but six weeks old his parents migrated to the West, finally settling, in the early forties, at Detroit, Michigan, where the remainder of his boyhood was spent. There he was prepared for college, under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Kitchel; and in 1853 he entered the University of Michigan. Remaining in that institution but a single year, he passed, in 1854, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1857. He studied theology, first at Yale, then at Andover, from 1857 to 1859; and in 1859 he became pastor of the Congregational Church in Owego, New York. In the following year he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he remained till 1862. His health then gave way; and, as his ecclesiastical views had begun to undergo a change, he turned from his clerical career to that of a lecturer and writer. The lyceum system was then in its glory; and for so ready a humor and so fluent and picturesque a diction as Mr. Tyler's there was abundant welcome. A stay at Boston as the patient of Dr. Dio Lewis interested him in that teacher's system of physical training, and he undertook to introduce it into England. In 1863 he crossed the Atlantic, and during the next three years was a lecturer and writer on this subject. His letters to American periodicals were widely read and enjoyed; and when he returned, in 1866, it was to a broadened fame.

In 1867 his life was given another trend by the acceptance of the chair of English language and literature at the University of Michigan. In 1873 he left it to take up the literary editorship of the *Christian Union*, but in 1874 he returned. In 1878 appeared his "History of American Literature," which gave him at once high rank among students of American history; and in 1881 he was called to Cornell University to fill a chair in that subject, created expressly for him. From this post not even the call of Yale, in 1896, to a chair of English literature could tempt him away; and as professor of American history at Cornell he died. In 1881 he was ordained a deacon, and in 1883 a priest, of the Episcopal church; but it was only at the wish of his friends, Bishop Harris and Bishop Huntington, and there resulted no interruption of his academic work. He was a member of the American Historical Association, of the American Social Science Association, and of the American Philosophical Society, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1878).

On Oct. 26th, 1859, Mr. Tyler married Jeannette Hull Gilbert, daughter of Jesse Gilbert of New Haven, Connecticut. To them

were born two children : Jessica Gilbert Tyler (1860), now the wife of Willard Austen, and Edward Scott Tyler (1863). All these survive him. His published works are as follows : (1) "Brawnville Papers," Boston, 1868 ; (2) "History of American Literature, 1607-1765," New York, 1878, 2 vols. ; (3) a revision of Henry Morley's "Manual of English Literature," New York, 1879 ; (4) "Patrick Henry" (in the "American Statesmen" series), Boston, 1887 ; (5) "Three Men of Letters," New York, 1895 ; (6) "Literary History of the American Revolution," New York, 1897, 2 vols. ; (7) "Glimpses of England," New York, 1898. To these must be added many pamphlets, magazine articles and reviews. Of his high worth as scholar and as man it is needless here to speak. His name and his work have a lasting place in the history of American letters.

By Prof. GEORGE LINCOLN BURR.

[The following sketch, received at a late day, is inserted here, out of chronological order.]

JEREMIAH CHAPMAN KITTREDGE was born in Boston, December 13, 1847, the son of Jeremiah and Clarissa (Chapman) Kittredge. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Kittredge of Billerica, Massachusetts, who is supposed to have come to this country from England. John¹ married, in 1664, Mary Littlefield, and died in 1676. The line of descent is as follows : James,² born March 21, 1667-8 ; Thomas,³ born Feb. 23, 1707-8 ; Thomas,⁴ born Nov. 9, 1731 ; Jeremiah,⁵ born Oct. 5, 1763 ; Jeremiah,⁶ born Sept. 5, 1796 ; Jeremiah Chapman.⁷ Thomas⁴ Kittredge, the great-grandfather of Jeremiah C., took part in the French and Indian war and in the war of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Boston schools, and at Phillips Academy in Andover. He did not enter into business life, but, besides the management of his property, devoted his time to literary pursuits. He was deeply interested in literature, art, music, and the drama. With his brother, George Albert, who died in 1879, he founded the Public Library of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and he gave much attention to selecting books for its shelves. He was always a liberal donor to its funds, and for the last twenty years of his life was chairman of its Board of Trustees. He wrote several plays, one of which he published. He travelled extensively with his family in Europe and America, and had just returned from a tour in eastern Europe and northern Africa when his sudden death occurred.

Mr. Kittredge was a man of scholarly tastes and high ideals, a lover of truth and character, strongly attached to his home life and to those who made up his home, a sincere friend, a genial, gracious gentleman. He was a member of the American Library Associa-

tion, of the Bostonian Society, and of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1880).

Mr. Kittredge married, in 1874, Martha A. Stevens, daughter of Hon. Hiram A. Stevens of East Boston. He died in Brookline, December 19, 1898. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Memoirs of the following named members of the Society, who died during the year 1900, may be found as indicated:—

EDWARD STRONG MOSELEY, A.M., in the REGISTER of October, 1900; Rev. EDWARD GRIFFIN PORTER, A.M., and ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, in the REGISTER of January, 1901; JOHN ELBRIDGE HUDSON, A.B., LL.B., and OLNEY ARNOLD, in the REGISTER of April, 1901. It is expected that a memoir of Rev. HENRY ALLEN HAZEN, D.D., will appear in the REGISTER of July, 1901.

ERRATA.—In the Proceedings of 1898, page 79, line 2, and line 10, "Dr. Samuel Wellman" should be "Dr. Lemuel Wellman." Proceedings of 1899, page 49, foot, the name of Joseph Henry Allen should have been omitted, as he had resigned his membership. Proceedings of 1900, page ci., in the sketch of Byron Weston, line 2, read: "and was the son of Isalah, Jr., and Caroline (Curtis) Weston, and grandson of Rev. Isalah and Sarah (Dean) Weston"; line 4, read: "Isalah, the grandfather of Byron," etc.; line 7, place a period after "stoves," and then read: "Isalah Weston, Jr., in 1835 went to Illinois," etc.

INDEX OF MEMOIRS.

	Page		Page
Balcom, George Lewis . . .	lxxi	Hutchinson, Frank Allen . .	xcii
Beard, Alanson Wilder . . .	lxxxiv	Jones, Daniel Winfield . . .	xlv
Bicknell, Quincy	lxv	Kelley, William Henry . . .	lxlii
Boardman, Halsey Joseph .	xlx	Kittredge, Jeremiah Chapman	xcv
Bowdlear, William Augustus	li	Lincoln, Beza	lxi
Breck, Charles Henry Bass .	lxxxlii	Lyon, Henry	lxxli
Brown, John Nicholas . . .	lxvi	McClellan, Arthur Daggett .	lxiv
Bugbee, Edwin Holmes . . .	lii	Norman, George H	lviii
Burr, Charles Chauncy . . .	lxxxvi	Noyes, Samuel Bradley . . .	xlviii
Chamberlain, Mellen	lxxx	Paul, Fulton	lxxix
Clark, Jonas Gilman	lxxiv	Pechell, Hervey Charles . . .	xlvii
Cutter, Abram Edmands . . .	lxxlii	Poor, Albert	lxxix
Da Costa, Jacob Mandes . . .	lxxxv	Pratt, Edward Ellerton . . .	xci
Dunbar, Charles Franklin . .	lv	Rollins, Daniel	lii
Durrell, Oliver Heber	lvii	Snow, Samuel	lxix
Farlow, Charles Frederic . .	lix	Spaulding, John Varnum . .	xlv
Field, Osgood	xc	Storrs, Richard Salter . . .	lxxvi
Flitts, James Hill	xcii	Stryker, William Scudder . .	lxxxix
French, John Davis Williams	lxvii	Thacher, Henry Charles . . .	lxv
Greenleaf, James Edward . .	lxi	Tyler, Moses Coit	xciii
Hawkes, Ezra	xlviii	Wheelwright, Edward . . .	lxx
Hoadly, Charles Jeremy . . .	lxxxviii		



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SUPPLEMENT TO APRIL NUMBER, 1902.

PROCEEDINGS
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WITH
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS, 1901.

THE
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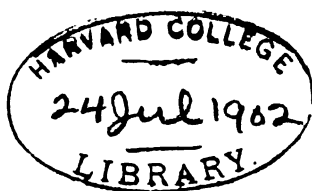
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1902 .	v
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL .	vi
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	ix
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	xvi
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL	xix
Committee on the Library	xx
Committee on Publications	xxi
Committee on Papers and Essays	xxi
Committee to Assist the Historiographer	xxii
Committee on English Research	xxii
Committee on Heraldry	xxiii
Committee on the Cabinet	xxiii
Committee on Rolls of Membership	xxiv
Committee on Memorials	xxiv
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS .	xxv
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	xxvi
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY	xxviii
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	xxxiv
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	xxxvi
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND . . .	xxxix
REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER—NECROLOGY FOR 1901	xl
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS	xlii

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* Mr. Dean died 22 January, 1902.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,

Esteemed Associates :

In rising to address you to-day I think I am more impressed with the rapid flight of time than ever before, for it seems but yesterday that I had the honor of addressing you on the occasion of my first introduction to this chair, and yet I am aware that another year has rounded to completion, a year crowded with remarkable events, as remarkable, as important, perhaps, for mankind as any year which has been treasured in the storehouse of Time, for may we not liken the years to seeds which hold within them the promise of that millennial harvest, which is yet to gladden an expectant world?

It has been observed that superficial thinkers accord to the past more exalted virtues than to the present. They declare that nothing is new, and that the men of former generations were grander intellectually, morally and spiritually, than those of their own time, but I am in accord with a wise thinker, who said, "To-day is the best day which ever dawned," and so the past year I set down as fuller of promise to mankind than any one of its predecessors. I am aware that optimists of fifty years ago predicted that before the close of the century war would be unknown among Christian nations, and that although we have entered upon a new century, war is still waged by the most enlightened and philanthropic nations; yet, while war is still of necessity cruel, and great suffering attends it, all must admit that the motives which once inspired war have changed for the better, that the sufferings resulting from it have been greatly ameliorated, and that the advocacy of international arbitration has immeasurably gained in force. This must be regarded, I think, as one of the most promising signs of the time. Never has philan-

throphy assumed the proportions that it has of late. Millions have been poured out the past year to found libraries, institutions of learning and charity; not the charity which bestows a dole upon beggary and is satisfied, but a new charity, which regards as paramount the permanent well being of its recipient; and yet, it is objected, Anarchy was never more in evidence, than now. Not only has the chief magistrate of the nation, a man foremost as a lover of his kind, been the victim of assassination, but the assassin is commended by his fellows for his murderous act. Certainly this is appalling, but anarchy must be regarded as a contagious disease, and treated as such diseases are, by isolation. While we may well advocate placing anarchists by themselves on some portion of the earth where they can carry out their own social theories unmolested, we should give them land of sufficient quantity and quality, and, at the outset, necessary tools to enable them to maintain themselves. With such an opportunity given them, it would seem that even the abnormally sympathetic need not suffer in their behalf.

In the Industrial World there have never been such vast enterprises put in motion as during the year past. Millions have taken the place of thousands in capitalization, and consolidation and centralized management have extended to almost every branch of industry. This, I think, we may properly regard with apprehension. The concentration of power in the hands of the few has heretofore resulted detrimentally to the welfare of the many. This history teaches, and we have no reason to suppose that the conditions governing production and distribution have sufficiently changed to make the exercise of vast power by individuals beneficial to society. The ethical and economic problems involved in a consideration of this subject are complex indeed, and will for many years to come tax the wisest thinkers for a solution. One step in the right direction can be safely and beneficially taken. Let the people withhold from the trusts that financial support which they would receive from the investment in them of their savings, thereby leaving these monopolies to the support of their promoters. By doing this the people will in the end be likely to favor their own interests.

I am talking to a literary society and yet I have not alluded to the World of Letters. The first year of the century has printed more than any preceding one. Authorship has become so common that it hardly entitles an author, who a few years ago would have

been hailed as a genius, to ordinary notice. A modern Scott would no longer be called a wizard, and a Byron and Shelly, a Wordsworth and Coleridge, would excite but a languid interest in the readers of our best publications; and this because such a mass of good work is being done by modern writers. Not that all the work of the times is good; the bulk of it is poor, and much absolutely bad, but the residuum of highly meritorious work equal to the best of the past is immense, and entitles the present to be called the Literary Age. There has never been a year when so many splendid books have fallen from the press as during the year past, and with these so easily accessible, it seems strange that so many books written with an honest purpose so completely fail, not only in literary arrangement, but in mechanical execution as well. Taking a recently published book from our shelves and opening it, I was assailed by an odor almost too offensive to bear. The paper was of that glossy kind so destructive to eyesight, and sized, to give it an appearance of weight, with some abominably putrid material of the nature of glue. The type was fine and far from being clear, and the margins without the proper balance, the inner ones together being narrower than either of the outer ones. The work was in two volumes, trimmed down smooth and close, and the second volume was nearly double the thickness of the first. How any one, who had seen a volume like one of the Prince Society's, for instance, with its well balanced margins, clear type and rough surfaced, untrimmed paper, could perpetrate such a blunder as this seems remarkable. It purported to be a historical work, and opened with a controversy in the first church, wholly ignoring the history of the town's settlement, and followed with some genealogies, which, if they were to be put into the book at all, should have been confined to an appendix. Think of reading such a book and inhaling the infinitesimal microbes which its pages send forth when exposed to air; and yet, many such books, written, as before said, with an honest purpose, and fondly expected by their authors to be permanent additions to the history of the country, are placed in our libraries in this Literary Age.

Our own Society, of course, possesses for us a unique interest. The year past has been an altogether prosperous one. We have received from the Eddy bequest the sum of fifty-six thousand five hundred (\$56,500) dollars, and from the estate of Jonas G. Clark,

one thousand (\$1,000) dollars; fifty-seven thousand five hundred (\$57,500) dollars in all, which has been carefully invested by your Finance Committee. This sum added to the amount in the Treasury gives the Society an invested fund of one hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents (\$143,487.83). The income from this, with the receipts from other sources, will enable us to considerably enlarge our work during the coming year. Already you have voted to publish the Massachusetts Town Vital Records which have not hitherto been published, which will prove not only a most useful work, but greatly add to the reputation of the Society. In order to facilitate business, a telephone has been installed, and additional electric lights will soon be in place. Besides these, many other improvements have been made which will be found in accompanying reports.

Among the important publications of the Society are the two volumes of "Gleanings" by Mr. Waters. The work has been admirably done and reflects credit upon the Society and upon the able committee who have bestowed upon it such painstaking care. I regret, however, to state that nothing has been done in the line of English research. The work, so ably performed by Mr. Waters in the archives of the Mother country, has come to a pause; let us hope not a final one. A great work in foreign research still remains to be done by this or some kindred society, and in my opinion time should not be lost by procrastination. Could the work of Mr. Waters be carried to completion it would prove a boon to students in history and genealogy. Thousands of dollars are expended annually by Americans in almost fruitless search for English ancestors, and it would seem that the work of continuing the enterprise so well begun by Mr. Waters should receive adequate support. While the important undertakings, which I have named, have been accomplished, there are others which engage our attention. The scheme which has already been initiated to publish the vital records of towns is an important one, and when accomplished will be most useful to students. We must, also, begin to extend our facilities for shelving our accumulating treasures, and storing the ever increasing mass of material which is flowing in upon us. Just how this can be done I am at present unable to suggest, except by an extension in the rear, but the able committee upon whom this duty devolves will, I have no doubt, accomplish it satisfactorily. We have all keenly

felt the deprivation of Mr. Dean's services to the Society the past year. His knowledge of everything pertaining to the library has been invaluable to the Society, and his retirement from active duties which have so long devolved upon him is deeply regretted by us all. Fortunately for the Society, it has tried men in its service who have managed its library and publications, its clerical and financial interests, not only with an eye single to its welfare, but also with praiseworthy ability. One of these I think you will not object to have me particularly mention, and that is the present editor of the REGISTER—Mr. Woods. His services have been so valuable that I cannot refrain from congratulating you for having secured them.

The study of genealogy is rapidly increasing in this country, and people are realizing its importance more and more, as well as its intimate connection with history. We New Englanders never forget our English ancestry, so largely composed of the hardy ycomantry of the ancient realm. It is true that not many of us are entitled to display crests which snuff of aristocracy; we do not aspire to do so, but this does not a whit lessen our desire to know who were our English forebears and what manner of men they were. It has been objected that genealogy has no legitimate place in a democracy. There is no greater fallacy than this. The men of a democracy should deem it of as much importance to preserve the history of their progenitors as those of an aristocracy, perhaps we may say, more so, for they are vitally concerned in progress and public virtue to which a worthy ancestry have contributed, an ancestry whose virtues they have inherited and whose memory it is their privilege to preserve.

Standing here to-day and recalling past annual meetings, I am sadly impressed by the absence of many well known faces and especially of some with whom I have been recently familiar. We have lost by death during the year, twenty-seven members. Some were very widely known and of marked personality, and all were of recognized character and ability. Their names will momentarily bring before you their familiar forms and the memory of something which they achieved. Permit me, then, to occupy a few brief moments in recalling them to you by name.

ROBERT CODMAN, A.M., LL.B., of Boston, Mass.

EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn.

AUGUSTUS PARKER, of Roxbury, Mass.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, LL.D., of New York, N. Y.
HENRY WILLIAMS, A.B., of Boston, Mass.
ALBERT KENDALL TEELE, D.D., of Milton, Mass.
SAMUEL STILLMAN BLANCHARD, of Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, A.M., M.D., of Harrisburg, Pa.
GEORGE COGGSWELL, A.M., M.D., of Bradford, Mass.
JONATHAN FRENCH, A.M., of Boston, Mass.
EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, A.M., D.D., of Newton, Mass.
SANFORD HARRISON DUDLEY, A.M., LL.B., of Cambridge, Mass.
ELEAZER BOYNTON, of Medford, Mass.
JAMES MUNROE BATTLES, of East Boston, Mass.
GEORGE WASHINGTON ARMSTRONG, of Brookline, Mass.
MOSES HARVEY (Rev.), LL.D., of St. Johns, N. F.
DIVIE BETHUNE MCCARTEE, A.M., M.D., of Toyko, Japan.
EDWARD INGERSOLL BROWNE, A.M., LL.B., of Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL HOPKINS EMERY, A.M., D.D., of Taunton, Mass.
LUCIUS BOLLES MARSH, of Boston, Mass.
ALFRED HENRY HERSEY, of Hingham, Mass.
MRS. HENRIETTE ESTELLE HAYES, of Boston, Mass.
JOHN CHESTER INCHES, of Boston, Mass.
ANDREW HENSHAW WARD, of Brookline, Mass.
CHARLES HICKS SAUNDERS, of Cambridge, Mass.
ISAAC STORY, of Somerville, Mass.
HENRY WOODS, of Boston, Mass.

It is not within my province to eulogize these esteemed and beloved associates. We greatly miss their presence here to-day. Especially do I miss from his accustomed place in the front row the familiar face of Dr. Byington, whose kindly spirit and keen intellect I so greatly admired. Such losses are irreparable, and are constant reminders to us of the transitory nature of everything within the sphere of human experience.

In addressing you thus far, I have confined myself to things connected with our material interests, I think properly, for this is a material world in which we live, and while in it we must necessarily occupy ourselves with its affairs; but some here will be dissatisfied if I do not say something of the higher purposes of this Society. It is being constantly objected that this is an intensely material age, and that as a people we have almost ceased attempting to live up to the ideals of the fathers. I much doubt this. I doubt if our fathers themselves lived very near to their ideals, and I doubt if we very clearly understand their ideals as they un-

derstood them. We read into their lives much that they never dreamed of, and exalt them, perhaps unduly. It is not difficult to idealize a mere formula into a prophecy; a commonplace phrase into one pregnant with meaning, and this we continually do. Genealogy it has been said possessed no attractions for our fathers, because their minds were occupied with higher thoughts. It would be truer to say because they had no time to think of it, being compelled to bend all their energies to bread winning. Such critics, confining themselves to their dictionaries, which define Genealogy to be the "Enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession," fail to grasp its higher significance. Genealogy I take to mean much more than the dictionary defines it to be. To me an intimate kinship exists between it and history. It places men in their proper relations to the times in which they live and act, and enables the student to trace the influences of heredity, good or bad, upon the progress of the race. Do you not think that the knowledge of having ancestors who have lived noble and useful lives is helpful to us? Do we not take a worthy pride in them, and are we not more likely to strive to uphold the family reputation by emulating their virtues? We may find faulty twigs in our family trees, but these will not dishearten us; rather will they stimulate our efforts to achieve the more vigorous growth attained by those of greater worth. As our Christian civilization expands, Genealogy must assume a position of increasing influence. One of the dominant purposes of this civilization is building for posterity, and this purpose is a never failing inspiration to the philanthropist. How much, it may be asked, will the man who is so self-centered as to be indifferent to his ancestry care for his posterity? Will not the measure of his indifference to the one, be the measure of his indifference to the other? This is a question which may well be asked. Up to the present time, although much faithful work has been done by this and kindred societies, but an insignificant portion of the genealogical field has been cultivated. Broad fields of research lie before us which require fresh vigor and effort. In that bright future when the world educates its best brains for the accomplishment of man's highest welfare will this work find its accomplishment.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Wilder Hall of the Society's House, No. 18 Somerset street, Boston, on Wednesday, 8th January, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the President, Hon. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., in the chair.

The call for the meeting was read, and the statement of the Recording Secretary that the provision of Article 5, Chapter III., of the By-laws had been observed, was accepted by vote of the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Corporation was then declared open.

The minutes of the stated meeting on 4th December, 1901, were read and confirmed as records.

The annual reports were severally presented, received, read, accepted and ordered on file, namely :

- Report of the Council.
- Report of the Treasurer.
- Report of the Corresponding Secretary.
- Report of the Historiographer.
- Report of the Librarian.
- Report of the Trustees of the Kidder Fund.
- Report of the Committee on Graveyard Inscriptions.

The Committee on Nominations presented a report, which was received, read, accepted and ordered on file; and, on motion, it was

Voted, To proceed to the election of officers for 1902, agreeable to Article 1, Chapter IV., of the By-laws.

That the polls be now opened and stand open till half-past three o'clock, this afternoon.

That three tellers be appointed by the Chair, who shall receive, sort and count the ballots; and report to this meeting, declaring the result of the ballot.

The Chair appointed Messrs. ALBERT A. FOLSOM, of Brookline, CHARLES H. LITTLEFIELD, of Lawrence, and WALDO LINCOLN, of Worcester, who were accepted by the meeting.

The Chairman of the Tellers made report of the result of the ballot for officers for the year, 1902, as follows :

President.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., of Portland, Me.

Vice-Presidents.

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, LL.D., of Portland, Me.

EZRA SCOLLAY STEARNS, A.M., of Rindge, N. H.

RUSSELL SMITH TAFT, LL.D., of Burlington, Vt.

HORATIO ROGERS, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.

JAMES JUNIUS GOODWIN, of Hartford, Conn.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B., of Manchester, Mass.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, of Hanover, Mass.

Librarian.

*JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., of Medford, Mass.

Councillors for the Term of Three Years, 1902, 1903, 1904.

GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D., of Auburndale, Mass.

HELEN FRANCES KIMBALL, of Brookline, Mass.

WILLIAM THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN, A.M., of Longwood, Mass.

The report was accepted, ordered on file, and the Chair proclaimed them elected.

A communication was received from Charles E. Balcomb, of Boston, giving information of a discovery of old papers at the Middlesex (Mass.) County Court House, when, on motion, it was

Voted. That the New-England Historic Genealogical Society learns, by information, of a collection of papers, estimated at five, six or more hundred, stored in the Middlesex Court House at Cambridge, possessing value historically and genealogically. That this Society respectfully petitions the Honorable Board of County Commissioners for Middlesex County, to cause these papers to be examined, to place on record those not already

* Mr. Dean died 22 January, 1902.

recorded, and otherwise dispose of them to their best judgment that the papers be not lost or destroyed, but may be of easy access for consultation and examination.

After remarks from several members, it was, on motion,

Voted. Whereas the New-England Historic Genealogical Society hears with sentiments of regrets that Theophilus Clinton Frye, a member of this Society since 4 April, 1860, now an inmate of the Wood Home for Aged People, at Lawrence, Mass., is in narrow financial circumstances, therefore

Voted. That the dues of this Society, now outstanding and for the future, from Theophilus Clinton Frye, a resident member, be and the same are, by this vote remitted; that Mr. Frye be, henceforth, exempted from dues; that the Treasurer is hereby authorized to close Mr. Frye's account on the books of the treasury.

On motion, it was

Voted. That the New-England Historic Genealogical Society places on record its appreciation of the valued faithful services as members of its Council for the past three years of NATHANIEL JOHNSON RUST, Esq., and WALDO LINCOLN, A.B., with expression of grateful thanks for their conspicuous devotion to the best interests of the Society.

The President then delivered the Annual Address (printed on page ix), which was received with applause.

On motion, it was

Voted. That the Proceedings of this meeting, with the annual reports accepted, the address of the President, and the biographical notices of deceased members, be printed as a supplement to the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register; that a copy of said supplement be sent, by mail, to every member of the Society (including the families of members deceased during the past year), donors and exchanging societies, the number to be determined by the Committee on Publication, including fifty copies for the use of the Council; and that the Council be charged with the execution of this order.

The meeting then dissolved.

Attest :

GEO. A. GORDON,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

PREPARED BY WALDO LINCOLN, A.B., OF WORCESTER.

THE report of the Council of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society is herewith submitted. For detailed information of the work of the several committees, and of the financial condition of the Society, reference is made to the accompanying reports of those committees and of the Treasurer.

The Society is congratulated on its present prosperous condition. Our membership continues to increase healthily, and the use of the library has been continued at the normal amount of the past several years, showing a continued interest in the work to which the Society is devoted.

By the payment of the greater part of the legacy of the late Robert Henry Eddy, the Society's endowment is placed upon a solid foundation, which cannot but help to increase the value of its work. By its aid the Society has already been enabled to begin a work, the publication of the vital records of Massachusetts towns, which will prove a lasting monument to its usefulness, and which must, with the course of time, excite the gratitude of the historian and genealogist in ever increasing ratio, and which, in connection with the work of the Committee on Graveyard Inscriptions, will rescue from rapidly approaching decay and oblivion the early records of our forefathers.

Seven years ago our building was enlarged to give additional shelf room. It was then anticipated that this increase would be sufficient for the Society's needs for no more than ten years. Already we see that that anticipation was well founded, and it is becoming imperative to consider plans for a further enlargement before the ten years have expired. There has been no expression of dissatisfaction with the present site. On the contrary, it seems to be generally approved as convenient to the several record offices in Boston, and it is not believed that any radical change in the location of our building would meet with the approval of our members; but whether we now own or can obtain sufficient land for the erection of such additional building as may meet future requirements is not so certain. The erection of a fireproof stack of the most modern construction and design is of prime necessity and might be sufficient, by the relief it would give to our now overcrowded rooms, to enable the Society to continue as at

present for several years; but in the end the unfitness of the present building, in its inflammable and restricted qualities, will have to be considered, and whatever plans for enlargement may be made now must have in view a future radical change in, and perhaps the complete rebuilding of the present structure.

During the past year, Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England has been published, and the Index to the first fifty volumes of the REGISTER is approaching completion.

The Society has been deprived by illness of the services of its esteemed Librarian, but the publication of the REGISTER has not thereby been interrupted, and has been kept up to its former high standard of excellence.

While congratulating the Society on its present prosperity and prospects, the Council would not leave the impression that further financial assistance is not needed. To continue our work, to improve our facilities and to preserve our library and cabinet, there is no limit to the funds we can profitably use, and we must continue to urge a liberal increase of our endowment both for general and special objects.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, through its Chairman, Charles Knowles Bolton, A.B., reported that it had duly attended to its duties as prescribed by the Standing Rules and Orders of the Council during the year now closing.

In purchasing books it has tried to secure all new publications appropriate to the Library, to increase certain collections, such as parish registers and visitations, and to replace those books which are rapidly wearing out. This policy can be maintained with the money now in hand for the purpose.

Six hundred pamphlets in Massachusetts local history have been bound and added to the shelves this year. This completes an undertaking long in progress, the pamphlets relative to the other New-England states having been bound in former years. More money should be provided for binding than heretofore, on account of the rebinding that must be done.

The reference library and the Marshall P. Wilder Hall have been lighted by electricity, a much needed improvement. Five new book-cases of the same style as those in use have been placed in the main room, and the books have been expanded or adjusted to the space. No more floor space is now available, so the limit in this department has been reached. The space unoccupied on the shelves will probably accommodate the accessions for three or four years. The appearance of the reading room has been much benefited by the removal of desks and old chandeliers, the rearrangement of tables, and by adding a selection of engravings of similar size in uniform frames.

Early in the year, Mr. Peyser, as assistant to the librarian, resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Stickney, whose intelligence and courtesy have been of value to members and to visitors.

The janitor service has been improved. A man is now in the building from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., excepting an hour at noon. Some work that has formerly fallen upon the assistants will now be done by the janitor, thus freeing the time of the assistants for more important work.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, through its Chairman, Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, A.M., reported that it has caused the REGISTER and Proceedings to be issued as usual during the year, and has taken measures to secure paper of better texture and color for future issues, and to continue the printing upon the most practicable and economical basis. The unanimous vote of the Society, instructing it to arrange for the publication of the vital records of the State, previous to 1845, carries with it a responsibility which the committee will undertake in a manner sufficiently conservative to insure accuracy, and at the same time serve the interests of the Society as to rapidity of publication, and a wise and careful expenditure of the funds at its command. Arrangements have been made to copy *verbatim* for the archives of the Society, the births, marriages and deaths of the towns of Montgomery, Pelham, Alford and Walpole. As soon as these copies have been made, the printing of the records of two or three of these towns will be commenced, and carried forward as speedily as it can be done with proper care and supervision. The magnitude and importance of the work, together with the unanimity with which the Society has directed this Committee to execute it, should insure the cordial interest and coöperation of every member of the Society.

THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ESSAYS, through its Secretary, Charles Edwin Hurd, submitted the following report covering the season of 1901:

The opening paper of the year was read on Wednesday, February 6, by Professor Henry Leland Chapman, D.D., of Bowdoin College. The subject was "Anne Hutchinson." Professor Chapman showed that he had made a careful study of this remarkable woman, and his estimate of her character and of the work she accomplished was eminently fair and judicial.

At the stated meeting held Wednesday, March 6, Rev. George Wallace Penniman, A.B., of Southbridge, Mass., read a paper en-

titled "Why Study Local History?," in which the advantages of such study were convincingly set forth.

The paper for the meeting of Wednesday, April 3, was read by Joshua Eddy Crane, A.M., of Taunton, Mass., the subject being "The Duxbury Men of Early Bridgewater." The speaker showed by a presentation of facts the important part taken by Duxbury men in the settlement of ancient Bridgewater, and their influence in its development during the years that followed.

At the stated meeting held Wednesday, May 1, Charles Cowley, LL.D., of Lowell, read a paper on "The Last Sachem of the Merrimac River Indians," which was listened to with attention.

At the stated meeting, Wednesday, June 5, the Rev. William Wallace Everts, of Boston, read a paper on "The Oldest Baptismal Register, and the Cause of Its Existence," a piece of local history well worth preservation in permanent form.

At the meeting Wednesday, October 2, Capt. Albert A. Folsom, of Brookline, read a paper of unusual interest on "General Enoch Poor, of New Hampshire," in which the career of that distinguished soldier was briefly sketched, and some important biographical errors were corrected.

At the meeting on Wednesday, November 6, a most acceptable paper was read by Charles M. Ludden, A.M., LL.B., of Medford, Mass., on "Separation of Church and State in Massachusetts."

At the closing meeting for the year, Wednesday, December 4, Rev. George Robert White Scott, Ph.D., D.D., of Newton, Mass., read a paper on "Professor Park, of Andover," in which he paid a warm tribute to the qualities of his subject as a scholar, a teacher and a man. The reading was supplemented by remarks from members present.

THE COMMITTEE TO ASSIST THE HISTORIOGRAPHER, by the Rev. Silvanus Hayward, A.M., Chairman, reported that an unusually large number of sketches having been furnished by personal friends of deceased members, the Committee have been called on to prepare but few for the past year, which they have done as follows:

Hon. Roger Wolcott, LL.D., by William R. Cutter.

Hon. Charles Hicks Saunders, by the Chairman, who has also secured a sketch of Mrs. Henriette Estelle Hayes, written by her pastor, the Rev. Edward A. Horton, D.D.

THE COMMITTEE ON ENGLISH RESEARCH, by William Sumner Appleton, A.M., Chairman, made report the same as last year:—No money, no work, no meetings.

The Chairman of THE COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY, Henry Ernest Woods, presented the following report from its Secretary, James Henry Lea :

The Committee have to report with regret the recent great increase in fictitious and fraudulent heraldry, and the frequent imposition by unscrupulous purveyors upon ignorant but ambitious persons who are, in many cases, deceived into the belief that they are actually entitled to the arms ascribed to them.

Since the days of the John Coles, senior and junior, there has never been a time when the use of false coat-armor was so prevalent or so shameless as at present, and the Committee feel it their duty to protest energetically against the use of arms, either in genealogical works or displayed in public, by those who have absolutely no right to bear them.

The Committee would refer to their former Report of 1898 (which was subsequently printed in the REGISTER), discouraging the public use of armorial bearings, even by those entitled to them by proven descent from armigerous ancestors, in a Republic having no institution with authority to regulate such use; and this position they reaffirm with an emphatic condemnation of those whose display of false or misappropriated arms tends to bring the whole science of Heraldry into disrepute and contempt.

The Committee would respectfully suggest that steps be taken toward concerted action among the different Genealogical and Historical Societies, refusing to give sanction or countenance to any use of spurious arms among their members or in books published under their auspices.

A list of books containing claims to arms which have been tested personally by the Committee, and which they, of their own knowledge, repudiate as absolutely without foundation in fact, and often grotesque in their absurdity (of which a recent so called American Armory, *published in England*, is a flagrant example), will be furnished by the Committee to librarians and others interested, in order that they may be properly noted as untrustworthy.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CABINET, by its Chairman, Myles Standish, A.M., M.D., reported as follows :

The Council appropriated at the commencement of the year, upon the recommendation of the Committee, \$250.00 for the construction of a cabinet for the preservation of the large number of maps, plans, etc., in the possession of the Society. Unfortunately, when the time came for making the contract, it was found that the tubing which it was intended to use had so advanced in price as to make the cost far exceed the original estimate. As a result, the money has

not as yet been expended. The Committee expects, however, to be able to construct the cabinet during the next year, within the sum appropriated.

During the year, twelve engravings have been selected from the large number in the possession of the Society, and hung in the library, uniformly framed.

After the maps are suitably cared for and catalogued, the Committee hopes to arrange and catalogue the Society's collection of engravings and photographs.

The catalogue of the contents of the safe, which was finished last year after several years of labor, has proved very useful, especially in enabling the librarian to meet the constant demand for the originals of published documents.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROLLS OF MEMBERSHIP, Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B., reported that he had taken the list of members of the Society as left by the Committee of last year and added to it the names of all the new members who have accepted membership during the past year, and that he had marked on the list all the deaths and resignations of members that have come to his knowledge.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS, by the Editor, Rev. Henry Fitch Jenks, D.D., reported that although many persons who have promised biographies for the next volume have neglected to write them, and some have recently declined to fulfil their engagements, it has a number already prepared, and arrangements made for more, but as yet enough material for a book is not at hand.

It has not sent any of the material to the printer, supposing it to be the desire of the Society not to have a volume begun until there is a reasonable chance of having it proceed without delay to completion.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

THE COMMITTEE ON GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS, appointed by the Society, submitted the following report, through its Chairman, John Albree, Jr. :

The work of the Committee during the year has continued along the same line as heretofore ; trying to find some one in each town who has enthusiasm for history and genealogy and also the time and patience to make a list of the inscriptions on the old gravestones. The value of these inscriptions is shown by one instance, unfortunately not unique, where a comparison with a list made in 1886 showed that nearly half the stones have now disappeared. Some cities and towns have taken up the work as a public matter. The Cemetery Commission of Boston has about completed a card catalogue of all stones in the city. In the eastern counties of Massachusetts, *i.e.*, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol and Dukes, there have been printed the inscriptions in forty-three towns, our Library has in addition thirty-five MSS., and thirty-five other MSS. have been made either by towns or individuals. So far as the Committee can ascertain, little has been accomplished in the other forty-eight of these towns in Eastern Massachusetts toward preserving these invaluable records, though in some the work will soon be begun. In the towns in Worcester County, and others to the west, there have been printed but ten, and our Library has twelve MSS., there being five MSS. in other hands.

There are a number of towns in which lists are being made, and copies will eventually be found in the Library. But as this laborious work is gratuitous, progress must be slow. An inspection of the MSS. we have obtained will show the great amount of painstaking effort on the part of those who have responded to the requests of the Committee. Of the fifty MS. lists now in the possession of the Society, those which can be bound will soon be ready for consultation.

Not only are these inscriptions of value to the historian and genealogist but titles to property have rested on such evidence as they furnish. It would seem, therefore, that the State had an interest in them which should be protected ; and should not the Legislature be petitioned to take measures for the preservation of these inscriptions, similar to measures by which the public records of towns are being preserved ? The State of New York has a law requiring the municipalities to care for the graveyards, and it is said to be working well.

The Committee has a card catalogue of both printed and MS. lists that have come to their notice, and will be glad to learn of any others in existence.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE accessions to the Library and the Cabinet of the Society during the year 1901 are shown by the following tabular statement:

Volumes, by gift	335	
" " exchange	47	
" " purchase, Smith Fund	88	
Russell Fund	35	
Sever Fund	40	
Todd Fund	12	
Kidder Fund	20	
	—	195
		<hr/>
Total number of volumes		577
Pamphlets, by gift	1,947	
" " exchange	13	
" " purchase, Smith Fund	35	
Russell Fund	16	
Sever Fund	7	
Todd Fund	10	
	—	68
		<hr/>
Total number of pamphlets	2,028	
Miscellaneous articles	57	
		<hr/>
Whole number of accessions		2,662

The Library now contains about 28,156 volumes and 28,917 pamphlets, a total of 57,073 titles, and shows a gain of about 16,000 titles, or 38 per cent., since the completion of the addition to the Society's House in 1895. The accessions for this period have been wholly within the Society's fixed policy of collection, and, as there are indications of an increase rather than a decrease in the number of publications which are included in this policy, it will readily be seen that the shelf capacity of the Society's House will be exhausted within a few years. Five new book cases, having shelf room for about 3,000 volumes, have been placed in the reference department during the year, filling the last available floor space in this department. While something might be gained by still further restricting the scope of collection, the real need is the consideration of the matter of providing for the growth of the library on broader lines.

In a former report of the Librarian, a recommendation was made that a part of the annual income of the George Plumer Smith Fund be devoted to the purchase of books, and in the early part of 1901 the entire income was set aside for this purpose. This large addition to the book funds nearly doubles the purchasing power, and a systematic and successful plan was at once put into operation for the acquisition of such genealogical publications as were needed in the Library. Owing to the free use of an inferior quality of paper during the last twenty-five years, many of the books published during this period are rapidly wearing out. Provision for replacing these is being made by gathering duplicates of those most used, which, although primarily designed for the purpose mentioned above, form a circulating department very useful to the members. Authors and publishers, interested in the Library, are cordially invited to assist in building up this department by contributing duplicate copies of their genealogical publications.

The work of making accessible the New England local history pamphlets was brought to completion this year by binding and shelving 600 Massachusetts pamphlets. More money needs to be spent for binding. Excessive use, poor paper and the increase in the number of books on hand, as well as a constantly increasing number which are received unbound, make this imperative.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of persons using the Library, and a larger proportion of the use has been by members of the Society. The editorial department has been transferred to the second floor, where an office has been fitted up for the Editor and the Treasurer, and a telephone has been placed in this office. Electric lights have been installed in the rooms open to the public, and many minor improvements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Library.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

Names.
United States:
 Bureau of American Ethnology.
 Commissioner of Education.
 Secretary of the Navy.
 Secretary of State.
 Secretary of War.
 Smithsonian Institution.

Cities:
 Boston.*
 Cambridge.
 Newton.
 Providence, R. I.

Names.
States:
 Connecticut.
 Massachusetts.
 New Hampshire.
Towns:
 Berlin.
 Dedham.
 Milford, N. H.
 Millbury.
 Oxford.
 Walpole.
 Ware.
 Wenham.
 Winchester.

Names.	Addresses.
Abbot Academy	Andover.
American Antiquarian Society	Worcester.
American Congregational Association	Boston.
American Historical Association	Washington, D. C.
American Jewish Historical Society	Washington, D. C.
Amherst College	Amherst.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts	Boston.
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons	Boston.
Andover Theological Seminary	Andover.
Bigelow School	Newton.
Boston and Maine Railroad	Boston.
Boston City Hospital	Boston.
Boston Medical Library	Boston.
Boston Numismatic Society	Boston.
Boston Public Library	Boston.
Boston University	Boston.
Bostonian Society	Boston.
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.
Brookton Public Library	Brookton.
Brown University	Providence, R. I.
Bunker Hill Monument Association	Boston.
Chicago Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Historical Society	Chicago, Ill.
Children's Hospital	Boston.
Colby College	Waterville, Me.
Concord Free Public Library	Concord.
Connecticut Historical Society	Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut State Library	Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.
Dedham Historical Society	Dedham.
Essex Antiquarian	Salem.
Essex Institute	Salem.
Fairmount Park Art Association	Philadelphia, Pa.
Field Columbian Museum	Chicago, Ill.
Forbes Library	Northampton.

* All places are in Massachusetts unless otherwise specified.

Names.	Addresses.
Franklin and Marshall College	Lancaster, Pa.
General Society of Mayflower Descendants.	Boston.
General Theological Library	Boston.
Graves and Steinbarger	Cambridge.
Harvard University	Haverhill.
Haverhill Public Library	Cincinnati, O.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba	Philadelphia, Pa.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	Charleston, S. C.
Huguenot Society of South Carolina	Boston.
Industrial Aid Society	Iowa City, Ia.
Iowa State Historical Society	Ipswich.
Ipswich Historical Society	Groton.
Lawrence Academy	South Bethlehem, Pa.
Lehigh University	Boston.
C. F. Libble and Company	Washington, D. C.
Library of Congress	Lynn.
Lynn Historical Society	Manchester, N. H.
Manchester Historic Association	Baltimore, Md.
Maryland Historical Society	Boston.
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston.
Massachusetts General Hospital	Boston.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution	St. Paul, Minn.
Minnesota Historical Society	Albany, N. Y.
Joel Munsell's Sons	Boston.
Museum of Fine Arts	New York, N. Y.
New England Society of the City of New York	Concord, N. H.
New Hampshire State Library	New York, N. Y.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	New York, N. Y.
New York Historical Society	New York, N. Y.
New York Public Library	Albany, N. Y.
New York State Library	Evanston, Ill.
Northwestern University	Northfield, Vt.
Norwich University	Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia Historical Society	Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotian Institute of Science	Montreal, Canada.
Nunismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal	Oberlin, O.
Oberlin College	Columbus, O.
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Society	Towell.
Old Residents' Historical Association	Toronto, Canada.
Ontario Historical Society	Oxford, Eng.
Oxford Historical Society	Nashville, Tenn.
Peabody Normal College	Boston.
Parkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind	Exeter, N. H.
Phillips Exeter Academy	Princeton, N. J.
Princeton University	Providence, R. I.
Providence Public Library	Southbridge.
Quinsbaug Historical Society	Roxbury.
Roxbury Latin School	Ottawa, Can.
Royal Society of Canada	Canton, N. Y.
Saint Lawrence University	Salem.
Salem Public Library	Oswestry, Eng.
Shropshire Parish Register Society	London, Eng.
Society of Antiquaries	Boston.
Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Los Angeles, Cal.
Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California	
Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.	
South Carolina Historical Society	Charleston, S. C.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.
Suffolk County	
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa.
Topsfield Historical Society	Topsfield.
Tufts College	Medford.
The Tuttle Company	Rutland, Vt.
University Club	New York, N. Y.
University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.
University of Illinois	Champaign, Ill.
University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.
University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
University of the State of New York	Albany, N. Y.
Virginia Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
Washington and Lee University	Lynchburg, Va.
William and Mary College	Williamsburg, Va.
Worcester Society of Antiquity	Worcester.
Wyoming Commemorative Association	Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
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Charles Harrison Littlefield	Lawrence.
John Jacob Loud, A.M.	Weymouth.
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Jacob Warren Manning	Reading.
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Albert Matthews	Boston.
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John Graham Moseley	Boston.
William Augustus Mowry, Ph.D.	Hyde Park.
Joseph James Muskett	Stoke Newington, Eng.

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Sereno Dwight Nickerson, A.M.	Cambridge.
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Benjamin Holt Ticknor, A.M.	Jamaica Plain.
Rev. Anson Titus	Somerville.
William Cleaves Todd, A.B.	Atkinson, N. H.
William Blake Trask, A.M.	Dorchester.
Edward Royall Tyler	Boston.
Joseph Burbeen Walker, A.M.	Concord, N. H.
Walter Kendall Watkins	Malden.
George Winslow Wiggin	Franklin.
Joseph Williamson, Litt.D.	Helfast, Me.
Henry Ernest Woods	Boston.

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Frederick Amory	Boston.
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Francis H. Brown, M.D.	Boston.
Stephen A. Brownell	New Bedford.
James M. Bugbee	Boston.
Carlton C. Case	Peters, Cal.
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Joseph J. Feely	Boston.

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Francis Henry Fuller	Jamaica Plain.
Julius Gay	Farmington, Conn.
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Miss Caroline Hazard, Litt. D.	Wellesley.
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Thomas Hills	Boston.
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Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D.	Blackheath, Kent, Eng.
Albert Harrison Hoyt, A.M.	Boston.
Rev. Ephraim Orcutt Jameson, A.B.	Boston.
Frederick Charles Johnson, M.D.	Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
John French Johnson	Amesbury.
Matt Bushnell Jones	Newton Centre.
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Arthur Greene Loring	Woburn.
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George Washington Morse, A.M.	Newton.
John Graham Moseley	Boston.
William Augustus Mowry, Ph.D.	Hyde Park.
Joseph James Muskett	Stoke Newington, Eng.

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William Nelson, A.M.	Paterson, N. J.
Sereno Dwight Nickerson, A.M.	Cambridge.
John Noble, LL.B.	Boston.
Nathaniel Paine, A.M.	Worcester.
Rev. Charles Henry Pope, A.B.	Cambridge.
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James Swift Rogers, A.B.	Roxbury.
Mrs. Evelyn MacCurdy Salisbury	New Haven, Conn.
Charles Byron Spofford	Claremont, N. H.
Robert Thaxter Swan	Boston.
Francis William Sprague	Brookline.
Newton Talbot	Boston.
Abijah Thompson	Winchester.
Benjamin Holt Ticknor, A.M.	Jamaica Plain.
Rev. Anson Titus	Somerville.
William Cleaves Todd, A.B.	Atkinson, N. H.
William Blake Trask, A.M.	Dorchester.
Edward Royall Tyler	Boston.
Joseph Burbeen Walker, A.M.	Concord, N. H.
Walter Kendall Watkins	Malden.
George Winslow Wiggins	Franklin.
Joseph Williamson, Litt.D.	Helfast, Me.
Henry Ernest Woods	Boston.

Not Members.

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Stephen Berry	Portland, Me.
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J. William Black, Ph.D.	Waterville, Me.
James Knox Bligh	Kewanee, Ill.
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Stephen A. Brownell	New Bedford.
James M. Bugbee	Boston.
Carlton C. Case	Peters, Cal.
Charles Henry Chandler, A.B.	Ripon, Wis.
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Peter Henry Emerson, B.A.	Stourwood, Eng.
Nelson W. Evans	Portsmouth, O.
Rev. Hiram Francis Fairbanks	Milwaukee, Wis.
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Joseph J. Feely	Boston.

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John A. Fowle	Dorchester.
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Thomas Allen Glenn	Philadelphia, Pa.
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Sylvester C. Gould	Manchester, N. H.
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Orlando John Hodge	Cleveland, O.
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Irving W. Metcalf	Elyria, O.
William Stowell Mills, LL.B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sidney R. Miner	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
James W. Moore	Easton, Pa.
David F. More	Bangor, Pa.
Thomas Hamilton Murray	Woonsocket, R. I.
Col. John P. Nicholson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mary Marland Niebuhr	Boston.
Phillip J. O'Connell	Worcester.
William Lincoln Palmer	Boston.
Albert Ross Parsons	Garden City, L. I.
Charles Sumner Parsons	Boston.
George S. Patrick	Lindsay, Ont.
William D. Patterson	Wiscasset, Me.
Edward Joy Paul	Milwaukee, Wis.
John B. Peaslee	Cincinnati, O.
Thomas Bellows Peck	Walpole, N. H.
Mary Frances Peirce	Weston.
Oliver Hazard Perry	Lowell.
Julia Morton Plummer, M.D.	Boston.
Alfred P. Putnam, D.D.	Salem.
Anderson C. Quisenberry	Washington, D. C.
Charles H. Reed	Chelsea.

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Howard Reynolds	Boston.
Raymond A. Robbins	Boston.
Hamline E. Robinson	Maryville, Mo.
Mrs. Washington A. Roebeling	Trenton, N. J.
Franklin P. Rice	Worcester.
Rev. Frank Russell, D.D.	Hartford, Conn.
Julius Frederick Sachse	Philadelphia, Pa.
Leonard A. Saville	Lexington.
John Scales	Dover, N. H.
F. Robert Schell	New York, N. Y.
Miss Mary L. Scranton	Madison, Wis.
Adj. Gen. W. H. Seamans	Sacramento, Cal.
Edwin Jaquett Sellers, LL.B.	Philadelphia, Pa.
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Frederic J. Shephard	Buffalo, N. Y.
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Mrs. Henrietta D. Skinner	Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Emily B. Smith	Amesbury.
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Mrs. Kate Wadsworth	Roxbury.
Williston Walker	Hartford, Conn.
William A. Warden	Worcester.
Horace E. Ware	Boston.
Ethan Allen Weaver	Philadelphia, Pa.
Patrick Henry Woodward	Hartford, Conn.
Elijah B. Woodworth	Boston.
John Tyler Wheelwright	Boston.
Joseph C. Whitney	Boston.
Henry Whittemore	Brooklyn, N. Y.
LaFayette Wilbur	Jericho, Vt.
George Dikeman Wing	Kewaunee, Wis.
Alfred Mortimer Wright	Centrebrook, Conn.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

PRESENTED BY HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.

BOSTON, January 8, 1902.

THE Corresponding Secretary has the honor to report that during the year 1901, fourteen women and thirty men have joined the Society.

The list is as follows :

Resident Members.

James Madison Barker, LL.D.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Ethel Stanwood Bolton, A.B.	Shirley, Mass.
Miss Annie Hamilton Brown	Stoneham, Mass.
Miss Anna Harvey Chace	Central Falls, R. I.
Charles Asa Clough, S.B.	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Edith Garcelon Dennis	Melrose, Mass.
George Francis Dow	Topsfield, Mass.
Miss Mary Lincoln Elliot	Boston, Mass.
Walter Silvanus Fox	Boston, Mass.
George Henry Frost, C.E.	Plainfield, N. J.
Alfred Cook Fuller	Cambridge, Mass.
Ernest Lewis Gay, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Irene Cynthia Gould	Boston, Mass.
George Arthur Gray	Quincy, Mass.
James Jay Greenough, A.B.	Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Lillian Arvilla Hall	Chelsea, Mass.
Mrs. Marietta Francis (Stacy) Hilton	Cambridge, Mass.
George Henry Hood	Watertown, Mass.
William James Howard	Whitman, Mass.
Hiram Augustus Huse, LL.B.	Montpelier, Vt.
Henry Clay Jackson	Boston, Mass.
Matt Bushnell Jones, A.B., LL.B.	Newton, Mass.
James Thomas Joslin	Hudson, Mass.
Marquis Fayette King	Portland, Me.
Francis Henry Lincoln, A.M.	Hingham, Mass.
Harry Vinton Long	Brookline, Mass.
Rev. Orlando Marcellus Lord	Antrim, N. H.
Mrs. Margaret Rowland Clapp Marshall	Winchester, Mass.
Edward Webster McGlenen	Boston, Mass.
Oliver Hazard Perry	Lowell, Mass.
William Leverett Phillips	Marblehead, Mass.
Mrs. Anna Maria Pickford	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Nellie Chamberlain Pray	Boston, Mass.
James Sturgis Pray, A.B.	Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Josephine Elizabeth Rayne	Cambridge, Mass.
Fred Hannibal Seavey	Boston, Mass.

Charles Armstrong Snow, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Edward Dinwoodie Strickland, A.B.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Albert Colburn Tilden	Boston, Mass.
Miss Sarah Cornelia Townsend	Milton, Mass.
Joseph Henry Walker	Worcester, Mass.
George Winslow Wiggin	Franklin, Mass.
Alexander Williams	Cohasset, Mass.
Mrs. Georgette Barton Witter	Worcester, Mass.

Since the closing of the Treasurer's books the following have joined, and they will be enrolled under 1902 :

Mrs. Sarah Jane Everett	Cambridge, Mass.
Ernest Johnson Loring, B.S.	Somerville, Mass.
Wilbur Fisk Warner	Kirkwood, Mo.

The following Resident Members have made themselves Life Members :

Amos Binney	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lucia Eames Blount	Georgetown, D.C.
Benjamin Franklin Dewing	Boston, Mass.
John Whittemore Farwell	Melrose, Mass.

At the beginning of the year 1901 there were upon the rolls of the Society 953 Resident and Life Members. Add to this the forty-four who have joined during the year, and deduct the twenty-seven who have died and of seven who have resigned, and there is a total membership of 963, not including the Honorary and Corresponding Members.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE Treasurer submits herewith his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1901 : —

General Income Account.

Balance of Account, Jan. 1, 1901 . . .	\$1,381 47	
Received Income from Investments . . .	4,398 57	
" Admissions and Assessments . . .	1,915 00	
		\$7,695 04
Paid Salaries	\$2,066 08	
" Care of House (inc. Janitor)	959 64	
" Printing, Stationery and Postage	757 20	
" Fuel, Gas and Water	222 60	
" Express	18 85	
" Miscellaneous Expenses	654 63	
" Binding Books	312 76	
" Transferred to George P. Smith Fund	430 00	
		5,421 76
Balance		\$2,273 28

New-England Historical and Genealogical Register Publication Account.

Received from yearly subscribers	\$1,768 05	
Balance to Registers on hand, bound and unbound	1,668 69	
		\$3,436 74
Paid during the year for Printing, Paper, Plates, etc.	2,261 74	
Salary of Editor and Assistant	1,175 00	
		3,436 74

Registers on Hand.

Balance, January 1, 1901	\$2,572 55	
" from Publication Account	1,668 69	
		4,241 24
Sold in 1901		789 91
Balance		\$3,451 33

Income of Towne Memorial Fund.

Balance Jan. 1, 1901	\$2,160 97	
Received for Memorial Biographies sold in 1901	10 00	
" from Income of Investments	160 00	
		2,330 97
Present amount of this account		

Life Membership Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1901	\$15,567 74	
Received from 4 members, \$30.00 each	120 00	
		15,687 74
Present amount of Fund		

Bond Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1901	\$2,213 97	
Received for sales of "Bond's History of Watertown"	56 00	
Income from Investments	55 48	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		\$2,325 45

Cushman Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1901	\$424 67	
Received for Cushman Genealogy sold in 1901	16 00	
Received from Income of Investments	5 83	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		446 50

Library Additions (Books).

Received Income of Smith Fund	\$400 00	
" " " Sever Fund	200 00	
" " " Russell Fund	120 00	
" " " Todd Fund	40 00	
Miscellaneous Books sold	69 61	
	<hr/>	
		829 61
Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1901	\$ 61 53	
Books purchased in 1901	669 23	730 75
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$98 85

New-England Historical and Genealogical Register Index.

Balance of account, Jan. 1, 1901	\$345 00	
Contributed in 1901	300 00	
	<hr/>	
		645 00
Paid in 1901 for work on Index		479 25
	<hr/>	
Balance of account		\$165 75

Robert Henry Eddy Legacy.

Received from the Trustees of the R. H. Eddy Estate	56,500 00
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Jonas G. Clark Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1901	\$1,000 00	
Received from Executors	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		2,000 00

Waters' Genealogical Gleanings.

Paid for printing 1000 Vols. (I & II)		2,015 75
Received donation from J. J. Goodwin, Esq.	\$250 00	
Sold in 1901	1,145 50	
	<hr/>	
		1,395 50
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$620 25

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Building Fund		\$43,875 34
Real Estate	\$62,443 82	
Marshall Pinckney Wilder Subscription		25,400 00
Building Fund		
General Investments	140,544 03	
Registers, on hand	3,451 33	
Waters' Genealogical Gleanings	620 25	
Treasurer of Vital Records Committee	500 00	
Robert Henry Eddy Legacy		56,500 00
George Plumer Smith Fund		10,000 00
William Cleaves Todd Fund		1,000 00
Ebenezer Alden Fund		1,000 00
John Barstow Fund		1,200 00
Henry Bond Fund		2,325 45
John Merrill Bradbury Fund		2,500 00
Jonas Gilman Clark Fund		2,000 00
Thomas Crane Fund		800 00
Henry Wyles Cushman Fund		446 50
Donors' Free Fund		1,200 00
Pliny Earle Fund		1,000 00
Charles Louis Flint Fund		5,000 00
John Foster Fund		5,000 00
Moses Kimball Fund		5,000 00
Williams Latham Fund		1,000 00
Ira Ballou Peck Fund		1,000 00
Mary Warren Russell Fund		3,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund		4,000 00
Anne Elizabeth Sever Fund		5,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund		1,000 00
William Blanchard Towne Memorial Fund		4,000 00
Cyrus Woodman Fund		1,000 00
Librarian Fund		12,763 13
Life Membership Fund		15,687 74
Income Towne Fund		2,330 97
Cash	2,558 86	
Interest Accrued	140 20	
Books for Library		98 85
Register Index		165 75
Premium Account		523 12
General Income		2,273 28
Profit and Loss	7,831 64	
	<u>\$218,090 13</u>	<u>\$218,090 13</u>

B. B. TORREY, *Treasurer*.

The undersigned, as auditors of the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for the year 1901, beg to say that they have performed their duties carefully and conscientiously, and report as follows:—

The account books of the Society are kept in regular form and are, with minor clerical discrepancies, a proper reflection of the business transactions of the Society for the year.

We have personally examined the securities belonging to the Society in the custody of the Treasurer, and find them exactly as specified in balance sheets submitted, and, in our opinion, unusually good investments.

ARTHUR THOMAS BOND, } *Auditors.*
FRANCIS E. BLAKE, }

BOSTON, January 7, 1902.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND.

Boston, Dec. 31, 1901.

This fund consists of twenty shares of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, left in trust for the benefit of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society by the late Frederic Kidder.

The trustees have to report :

Balance received from 1900	\$109.38
Dividend, Jan. 1, 1901	40.00
“ July 1, 1901	40.00
Interest on deposit	4.89
	<hr/>
	\$194.27
Paid for twenty volumes deposited in the library of the Society	117.30
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$76.97

DELORAINÉ P. COREY, }
JOHN WARD DEAN, } *Trustees.*
WILLIAM B. TRASK, }

REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

PRESENTED BY REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.

NECROLOGY FOR 1901.

[*The dates in the first column indicate the years of election.*]

Honorary Member.

1892. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, LL.D., of New York City, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818, and died in New York City, February 28.

Corresponding Members.

1881. WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, A.M., M.D., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was born in Harrisburg, September 17, 1830, and died in that city, February 19.
1876. DIVIE BETHUNE MCCARTEE, A.M., M.D., of Tokyo, Japan, was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1820, and died in San Francisco, July 17.
1879. MOSES HARVEY (REV.), LL.D., F. R. G. S., F. R. S. C., of St. John's, Newfoundland, was born in Armagh, Ireland, March 21, 1820, and died in St. John's, September 3.

Life Members.

1864. ANDREW HENSHAW WARD, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, January 28, 1824, and died in Brookline, January 5.
1863. ROBERT CODMAN, A.M., LL.B., of Boston, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 8, 1823, and died in Boston, January 20.
1895. SAMUEL STILLMAN BLANCHARD, of Boston, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 23, 1835, and died in Boston, March 16.
1868. JONATHAN FRENCH, A.M., of Boston, was born in Boston, October 1, 1803, and died there May 12.
1873. GEORGE COGSWELL, A.M., M.D., of Bradford, Massachusetts, was born in Atkinson, New Hampshire, February 5, 1808, and died in Bradford, April 21.
1867. JAMES MONROE BATTLES, of East Boston, was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, March 2, 1830, and died in East Boston, June 8.

1891. JOHN CHESTER INCHES, of Boston, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 30, 1851, and died in Waverly, Massachusetts, September 26.

Resident Members.

1891. EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Boston, April 6, 1814, and died in New Haven, February 5.
1869. AUGUSTUS PARKER, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 30, 1827, and died in Chicago, February 27.
1887. HENRY WILLIAMS, A.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, April 24, 1816, and died there March 5.
1878. ALBERT KENDALL TEELE, D.D., of Milton, Massachusetts, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, February 1, 1823, and died in Milton, March 11.
1888. EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, D.D., of Newton, Massachusetts, was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, September 3, 1828, and died in Newton, May 16.
1894. SANFORD HARRISON DUDLEY, A.M., LL.B., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in China, Maine, January 14, 1842, and died in Cambridge, May 28.
1900. ELEAZER BOYNTON, of Medford, Massachusetts, was born in Rockport, Massachusetts, September 29, 1824, and died in Medford, June 5.
1897. GEORGE WASHINGTON ARMSTRONG, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in South Boston, August 11, 1836, and died in Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, June 30.
1887. LUCIUS BOLLES MARSH, of Boston, was born in Peabody, Massachusetts, April 18, 1818, and died in Scituate, Massachusetts, August 14.
1892. EDWARD INGERSOLL BROWNE, A.M., LL.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, February 22, 1833, and died in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, September 15.
1898. MRS. HENRIETTE ESTELLE HAYES, of Boston, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, July 13, 1850, and died in Boston, September 24.
1882. SAMUEL HOPKINS EMERY, D.D., of Taunton, Massachusetts, was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, August 22, 1815, and died in Taunton, October 3.
1879. ALFRED HENRY HERSEY, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, April 18, 1841, and died in Hingham, October 11.
1886. CHARLES HICKS SAUNDERS, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, November 10, 1821, and died there December 5.
1884. ISAAC STORY, of Somerville, Massachusetts, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, November 4, 1818, and died in Somerville, December 19.
1896. HENRY WOODS, of Boston, was born in Barre, Massachusetts, October 4, 1820, and died in Boston, December 31.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Arranged by the REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D., Historiographer.

THE following pages contain obituary notices of the members who died during the year 1901, with the addition of two, deceased in the preceding year. The notices are arranged chronologically, in the order in which the deaths occurred.

1900.

DIVIE BETHUNE MCCARTEE, A.M., M.D., a corresponding member of this society, elected in 1876, died in San Francisco, July 17, 1900. He was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1820, and was the son of Rev. Robert McCartee, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman. His first American ancestor was Angus McEachan, who came to New York in 1757 as a political refugee after the battle of Culloden (1746), and changed his name to McCartee. The paternal line was Angus' McEachan, Finlay' McEachan, Peter' McCartee, a New York merchant, Rev. Robert' McCartee, Divie Bethune' McCartee.

On his mother's side he was descended from the Bethune family of Picardy. Maximilian de Béthune, duc de Sully, was a Huguenot, and his descendants with other protestant Bethunes removed to Scotland. The maternal grandfather of Divie Bethune McCartee was Divie Bethune, of Dingwall in Rosshire, Scotland, who came to New York via Jamaica, and became a leading merchant and an eminent philanthropist. He married Joanna, daughter of Dr. John Graham of the British army, and of Isabella (Marshall) Graham, identified with the beginnings of organized charity in New York city, founder of the first orphan asylum and of other benevolent institutions. Her faith and philanthropy have been exemplified through five generations of her descendants. Her life and letters were published, and also a memoir of her daughter, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch.

Divie Bethune McCartee was educated at Columbia College, New York, and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he gradu-

ated in medicine in 1840. In 1843 he went to China as a pioneer medical missionary, and devoted fifty-six years to China and Japan, virtually twenty-eight years to each, serving in many capacities with distinguished usefulness, as physician, naturalist, writer and translator, consul, secretary of legation, judge of mixed court in Shanghai, professor of law and biology in the University of Tokyo, and always a missionary *de lege* or *de facto*. As a sinologue he had no superior, always ranking with S. Wells Williams, J. E. Edkins and Ernst Faber. In the comprehensive and evenly balanced acquaintance that he possessed of the two countries, China and Japan, he was probably never equalled. He left an interesting volume of personal reminiscences, which is soon to be published.

By HENRY W. RANKIN.

HON. ROGER WOLCOTT, LL.D., of Boston, a resident member of this society, elected October 1, 1890, died in Boston, his native city, December 21, 1900. He was born July 13, 1847. His parents were Joshua Huntington and Cornelia (Frothingham) Wolcott. His father was one of the early members of this society, which he joined during the month in which his son Roger was born. The boy was educated in private schools and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1870. He was the choice of his classmates for class orator. He was a tutor at Harvard during 1871 and 1872, at which time he was taking the law course of that college. He graduated from this school in 1874, and was admitted to the bar immediately. He, however, practised his profession but little, and devoted his time to the care of various estates. In financial matters he was largely independent, and as a natural course in one so young and eminently well fitted, he soon entered, at the request of his fellow citizens, on a public career of high honor.

He was a member of the Boston Common Council three terms, from 1877 to 1879. He was elected in 1882 to the lower house of the Legislature, and by repeated re-elections, served three terms here, from 1882 to 1884, taking from the first a position among the leaders, and winning distinction as a hard worker and reliable man. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket in 1892, and re-elected in 1893, 1894 and 1895. Upon the death of Governor Greenhalge, in 1896, he became acting governor, and, in the following November, he was elected governor, and re-elected in 1897 and 1898.

On retiring from the governor's chair he remained in private life, at his own desire, but received on two occasions distinguished recognition from the President of the United States. He was invited to become one of the members of the Philippine Commission, declining this position for the reason that his first duty was to his family, and to his sons who were in college. He was tendered next the

ambassadorship to Italy, but he was traveling in Europe at the time, and the notice of his appointment failed to reach him promptly. He felt, after careful consideration, impelled to decline, for substantially the same reasons he expressed in the previous case. He was chosen next a presidential elector, but his death occurred before he had time to exercise the duties of this office.

It was my privilege to meet Governor Wolcott, and to hear him speak on several public occasions. He was in the first place a gentleman, with a form of peculiar beauty, with a stature of six feet and three inches; his body as straight as an arrow; his head elegantly poised; his hair silvery gray; his features classical and refined; his eyes dark and keen; his ruddy cheeks glowing with life; and his whole frame, to one who knew him by sight, tingling with what seemed to be perfect health. And yet a feeling must have arisen in the minds of those who had an intimate acquaintance with him, that this man—with the cares of State, with a conscientious regard for duty, with special burdens as governor during the Spanish War of 1898, and with the many demands upon him to speak on public occasions, — worked too hard; that he was too faithful, and that these qualities and these services shortened the life of one who had a measure of physical strength and mental ability largely above the average.

He was content to believe that an honest purpose to administer the office of governor to the equal advantage of all the people of the Commonwealth would be conceded to him in the judgment of posterity; and though it might require greater ability, but not a truer purpose than his own to rise in all respects to the demand which history has placed on the governorship of Massachusetts, he, for one, would do what he could. How well he succeeded is evinced by the universal popularity he enjoyed so long as he held the office. He was not only governor in name, but the man to be the governor. One glance at him was sufficient to insure this fact.

His wife was Edith Prescott, a granddaughter of William Hickling Prescott, the historian. They were married Sept. 2, 1874. Mrs. Wolcott survives her husband, with four sons and a daughter.

The Wolcott family was the subject of an article in the first volume of the REGISTER, in the number for July, 1847, the month in which the Massachusetts governor was born. He was a direct descendant from Henry Wolcott, Esq., who married Elizabeth Saunders, and who lived in Tolland, near Taunton, in Somersetshire, England, till the year 1630, when he came with his family to New England, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and later at Windsor, Connecticut. The line of descent from Henry¹ Wolcott is as follows: Simon²; Roger,³ governor of Connecticut; Oliver,⁴ governor of Connecticut; Frederick⁵; Joshua Huntington⁶; Roger,⁷ governor of Massachusetts.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

1901.

ANDREW HENSHAW WARD, 2d, the son of the first of that name and Sarah Henshaw, of Leicester, Massachusetts, was born January 28, 1824, in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and like his father, was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his membership in which was by virtue of his being the great-grandson of Major-General Artemas Ward of the Revolution, and he also traced descent from other patriots of that era. His ancestry ran in several lines to the Mayflower company, among which he numbered eight progenitors, viz., John Alden, his wife Priscilla Mullens and her parents, and John Howland, his wife Elizabeth Tilley and her parents. His earliest ancestor in this country of the name of Ward was William Ward, mention of whom will be found in the memoir of the father of the subject of this sketch, published in *Memorial Biographies*, Vol. V, of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, and in the history of the Ward family.

Mr. Ward's boyhood was passed mainly in Shrewsbury, but much of his time was spent in Leicester, Massachusetts, at Henshaw Place, where lived his uncle David Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler's administration. While Mr. Ward was still a boy, his father removed to Boston, and later to West Newton, Massachusetts, at the time when the son was entering young manhood. His studies had previously been completed at the Academy at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and he had begun his business education in the office of Henshaw, Ward and Company, a firm composed of his uncles and elder brothers, drug merchants. After several years' business experience he became a member of the firm of Jones, Denny and Ward, and later of Ward and Boot. Like many other young men of Boston's best families, he was a member of the Independent Corps of Cadets, and later in life became a member of the Veteran Corps. In March, 1852, he married Anna H. W. Field, daughter of Isaac Field, of Providence, Rhode Island, and thereafter made his home in Newtonville, Massachusetts, where his six children were born, all of whom, with the exception of Francis who died in infancy, survive him.

During the Civil War, Mr. Ward had large manufacturing interests in several woolen mills, and later was president of the Suffolk Lead Works Company of Boston. In addition to his real estate in Newtonville, he owned farms in Effingham, New Hampshire, and in Nantucket, which he delighted to cultivate, as his love for agriculture and farming seemed to increase with his years. While he lived in Newtonville he was very prominent and active in all town affairs, and was one of the best known and most useful citizens. In

his religious faith he was an Episcopalian. He was a warden in that church, and a member of the parish of Christ Church, Waltham. In June, 1870, Mr. Ward removed with his family to the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, keeping his office in Boston and being engaged in the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers. He also wrote largely on all subjects connected with agriculture. The different farmers' clubs and granges in various parts of New England often heard him as a lecturer on his favorite topics. It is not too much to say that for many years he was one of the best known authorities in the country on all matters connected with agriculture.

In October, 1883, Mr. Ward removed from Bridgewater to Allston, in Boston, and in 1885 was appointed, by President Cleveland, Inspector of Drugs for the Port of Boston. He was one of the most conscientious, courteous and able officials that was ever connected with the U. S. Customs Service in Boston, and he won the heartiest approval and good will of the merchants whose business passed through his hands. After his retirement from official life, he resumed with unabated ardor his labors for the benefit of the farmer, and by voice and pen spread his views through every portion of the United States. He was a generous adversary, a staunch friend, a true man, and was on terms of cordial friendliness with many whose views were most antagonistic to his own. He was a man of varied reading, and possessed of great general information especially in all matters of commercial interest and the industrial arts. He removed in April, 1898, to Brookline, Massachusetts, where he died January 5, 1901. He was survived by a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters.

In character and ability, Mr. Ward was no common man. His temperament was sanguine, his nature open and trustful, his hopefulness nothing could weaken or shatter, his feelings and judgment ever most kindly and charitable to all men; none called on him without receiving encouragement and relief according to their several necessities, so far as it was possible to give it. His heart was dauntless and his courage never quailed under any circumstances. His nature in thought and deed was pure and wholly free from the blemish of small vices. No act of thoughtless rudeness, no discourtesy ever marred the graciousness of his daily life, while in his home he was a most devoted husband, a most loving father, whose memory will ever "smell sweet and blossom in the dust." The distinguishing characteristic of his life was his love of service and the eagerness with which he seized every opportunity to be of use; with him, in the words of Hamlet, "the readiness was all." He was one of nature's noblemen, a true gentleman, and only those who best knew and loved him could adequately mourn his loss, for they alone could measure his worth. *Vale.*

By CLARENCE STUART WARD, S.B., LL.B.

ROBERT CODMAN, A.M., LL.B., a life member of this society, elected in 1863, and one of Boston's well known and most respected citizens, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 8, 1823. He was the fifth of seven children, John, Mary Margaret, Margaret Russell, William Coombs, Robert, Elizabeth and Anna Catherine — the last named dying in childhood, all the others living to reach mature years and positions of honor and influence in the community. His father was the Rev. John Codman, D.D., whose name and eminence in the ministry need no record here, and his mother was Mary Wheelwright, a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Wheelwright, among the most honored men in Puritan annals.

Mr. Codman's early life was spent in the charming home of the family on the "Dorchester Upper Road," so called, until 1836, when he was sent to Dummer Academy in Byfield, Massachusetts, and thence in August, 1840, to Harvard College. As a college classmate the writer first made the acquaintance of Mr. Codman, an acquaintance increasing in intimacy till the death of the latter. The sterling qualities of mind and heart, inherited from both father and mother and matured by early training, began to show themselves in Mr. Codman's college life; and it may be questioned if there was any member of the class of 1844 who really gave better promise of future usefulness as a man, than he. He was in no wise brilliant or peculiarly attractive to the ordinary stranger, but to those who knew him his real worth soon showed itself. Latin, Greek and English Composition were his favorite studies, and, although his performance of all class duties was creditable, in the departments first named he attained unusual excellence.

On graduating from college he most naturally chose the law as his profession, and soon afterwards entered the office of William H. Gardner, one of Boston's then eminent legal practitioners. He completed his legal course at the Dane Law School in Cambridge, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1848. Mr. Codman possessed the qualities of mind which found in the study and practice of law their natural expansion and development. With juries he was not especially effective, but before the Court, on questions of law and the application of legal principles to the affairs of every day life, there were few his superiors. Had circumstances favored, he would undoubtedly in time have found himself on the judicial bench, nor would he have failed of distinguished eminence in that position; but at the outset of his practice, surrounded as he was by family and friends largely interested in real estate and trusts, he almost involuntarily began and continued to devote himself to these and the law relating thereto; so that at the time of his decease there was probably no one of his contemporaries better acquainted with the administration of real estate, trusts and the law and practice relating to them, than he, nor one in whose integrity and fidelity to their inter-

ests clients had greater confidence. Mr. Codman was never especially inclined to holding office. He served as alderman of the city of Boston for one year, but the position was too closely allied with politics to attract him further. He did, however, accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and a directorship in the New England Trust Company, was also for many years a director and one of the most influential advisers in the affairs of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and held many other positions of financial trust and responsibility.

November 16, 1854, Mr. Codman was married to Catherine Codman Hurd, daughter of John R. Hurd, Esq., of New York City. She died August 26, 1892, leaving him with four children, Catherine Amory, Robert, Edmund Dwight and Stephen — their second son, Archibald, a young man of singular purity of life and earnestness of purpose, having died some eighteen months before, on the threshold of his promising career as a clergyman. Subsequently to the death of Archibald, his brother Robert left the law and his father's office for the ministry, and is now Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the State of Maine. The third son, Edmund Dwight, after leaving the presidency of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, on its lease to the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, succeeds his father in business, and the youngest son, Stephen, is a successful architect in Boston.

A woman of culture, true and tender in her home and social relations, Mrs. Codman was of a deeply religious nature and always maintained an active interest in the affairs of the church. Her husband shared in this interest, and was led to take part in the counsels and directorship of the Episcopal Church in Boston and the Commonwealth, and to give to these the benefit of his sound judgment and experience; and thus, at the time of his death, besides holding the official positions already mentioned, he was president of the House of the Good Samaritan of Boston, chairman of the board of Trustees of Donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church, president of the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, one of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Massachusetts, and senior warden of the Church of the Advent of Boston.

Although not possessed of great wealth, Mr. Codman's income was large, enabling him to live generously, never ostentatiously, and to gratify a naturally kind and charitable disposition by wise and munificent benefactions. He died very suddenly, in the midst of his work, on the morning of Sunday, January 20, 1901, having been at his office as usual attending to various engagements the day previous. Thus passed from the presence of his family and friends one of their most valued and trusted associates, and from the community one of its wisest and best members.

H. A. J.

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, A.M., M.D., was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1830, and died in Harrisburg, February 19, 1901. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (von Treupel) Egle. John Egle served in the Pennsylvania troops during the war of 1812. He was the son of Valentine Egle, who enlisted in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, in 1775, in his 19th year, and served until his honorable discharge in 1783.

Dr. Egle was educated in the schools of Harrisburg, especially in the Harrisburg Military Institute. He left school in 1850 to enter a printing office, where he remained for some years. In 1857 he entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1859. He practised his profession in Harrisburg until 1862, when he became assistant surgeon of the 96th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later was surgeon of the 47th Regiment, with the rank of major. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession at Harrisburg. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft one of the two editors of the second series of the "Pennsylvania Archives." He assisted in the preparation of the first twelve volumes of this work, but the remaining forty-six volumes were edited and published entirely under his own superintendence. In 1876 he published his *History of Pennsylvania*, the fruit of many years' study. A second edition appeared in 1883. Among his other publications are, "History of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania," "History of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania," "Pennsylvania Genealogies," and "Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical," ten volumes. He wrote more than two hundred sketches of prominent Pennsylvanians for Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*. His printed pamphlets and magazine articles were very numerous. In 1887 he was appointed State Librarian of Pennsylvania, and was reappointed in 1891 and 1894.

Dr. Egle was a member of the Huguenot Society of London, of La Société de Legislation Comparée of Paris, of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, of the American Historical Association, and of the Pennsylvania Medical Society. He was elected corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1881. He was also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and vice president of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. He was an original member of the Harrisburg Young Men's Christian Association, once its president and for twenty years a director.

Those who knew him well record that, "After a remarkably active life, devoted largely to the interests of his fellow citizens

and his State in its early history, he has passed away, leaving behind him a record unimpeached for integrity, a life filled with kindness, and with consistent work of a true Christian gentleman. The many friends who deplore his loss realize that with a life so well spent it can be justly said of him in every particular, 'The world is better because he lived in it.'

The material for the preceding sketch is drawn from a memoir in the "Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, for the Year 1900."

AUGUSTUS PARKER, a member of this society since 1869, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 30, 1827. He died in Chicago, Illinois, on his return from California, where he had gone with his wife and daughter for the benefit of his health.

He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Deacon Thomas¹ Parker, who came to this country from London in 1635. The line of descent is through Nathaniel², born 1651; Timothy³, born in Reading, Massachusetts, 1696; Nathaniel⁴, born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, 1732; Major Nathaniel⁵, born 1760, who fought in the American Revolution as a private in Colonel Brooks's Regiment, from November 1777 to February 1778; Thomas⁶, born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, 1791; Augustus⁷. Mr. Parker was also, through his grandmother, Rebecca (Dudley) Parker, a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Dudley, the immigrant of 1630, and Governor of Massachusetts.

The mother of Mr. Parker was Sarah (Seaver) Parker, and through her he was descended, in the seventh generation, from the immigrant Robert Seaver. The father of Sarah (Seaver) Parker was Hon. Ebenezer Seaver (Harvard Coll., 1784) a member of Congress from 1803 to 1813, and when Mr. Parker was about three years old he came to live with this grandfather on the old Seaver farm in Roxbury, which has been in the family since 1672. This farm, which was situated at Grove Hall, comprised a part of Franklin Park and a portion of what is now known as Elm Hill. The boy grew up under his grandfather's watchful care, and learned the occupation of a farmer, and all through his life he prided himself not only on being a farmer but also being a good one, who understood everything pertaining to farm life. The farm became famous, and years ago it produced a great crop of strawberries, people coming for them from Boston and its suburbs.

Mr. Parker represented Roxbury in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and after the annexation of Roxbury to Boston was a member of the City Council of Boston. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1849, and was its vice president from 1893 to 1896. He was an incorporator of the Franklin Savings Bank, and succeeded Hon. Frederick W. Lincoln

as its president, in 1898. He was a member of the Roxbury Charitable Society, which one of his ancestors was instrumental in founding.

No person in Roxbury at the time of his death was more familiar with its history and its topography. His mind was very receptive and his memory most excellent. He often spoke of the long rides he used to have with his grandfather, who would tell the boy of interesting and historical facts which had come down to him. He was a man of strong opinions on all matters, and held them firmly, and was not unwilling to express them, but his friends had the most unbounded confidence in his integrity and honor. With all these traits were combined many of the old Puritan characteristics. He was as tender-hearted as a child, yet firm in every post of honor or of duty, and inflexible against all encroachments prejudicial to the public weal by whomsoever made.

Mr. Parker leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Capt. Jeremiah Baker, of Westwood, Massachusetts; a married daughter, the wife of Mr. Albert Fearing Hayden; an unmarried daughter, Miss Mary Scollay Parker; and a son, Wm. Prentiss Parker.

By WILLIAM PRENTISS PARKER.

HENRY WILLIAMS, of Boston, died at his home, 18 Concord Square, March 5, 1901. He was the eldest son of Henry and Harriet (Dickinson) Williams, and a descendant, in the seventh generation, from Robert¹ Williams, the emigrant ancestor, who was made a freeman at Roxbury in 1638. Robert Williams's second son, Capt. Isaac², lived in Newton, and represented the town several years in the General Court. Isaac's youngest son, Col. Ephraim,³ was one of the first settlers of Stockbridge; being one of four persons selected by the General Court to go thither with their families, to assist the Rev. Mr. Sergeant, the missionary, in christianizing and civilizing the Housatonic Indians, who had just received a grant of the township. He was the father of Dr. Thomas⁴ Williams, of Deerfield, an eminent physician, who served as surgeon in Sir Wm. Johnson's campaign at Lake George, in 1755, in which his brother, the famous Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, was killed.

Dr. Williams's wife, Esther, was a daughter of the Rev. William Williams (Harvard College, 1705), of Weston, in whose veins ran the blood of John Cotton, Simon Bradstreet, and Thomas Dudley, and whose father, the Rev. William Williams (Harvard College, 1683), of Hatfield, was pronounced by Jonathan Edwards, in a funeral sermon, to have been a person "of unnatural common ability, distinguished learning, a great divine."

Dr. Thomas Williams's son Solomon⁵ was the father of Henry⁶ Williams, who, for twenty-five years, was a merchant on Central

Wharf in Boston, and who was very active in advocating the introduction of water-works and railroads. He wrote the petition to the Legislature for a charter for the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, and was one of the first board of directors. His wife, Harriet, was the daughter of Obadiah Dickinson (Yale College, 1778), a prominent man in the town of Northfield, and descended from Nathaniel Dickinson, one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Henry Williams,⁷ the younger, the subject of this sketch, was born in Boston, April 24, 1816. He received his early education at the Mayhew Grammar School, and was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, winning a Franklin medal at each; and was graduated from Harvard College in 1837, in the same class with Richard H. Dana, Henry D. Thoreau, and Judge Nathaniel Holmes. He was secretary of the class, and one of its last surviving members. In December, 1837, he was appointed master of the Winthrop Grammar School in Boston, and continued his labors as a public-school teacher, with great success, for eighteen years; being made master of two, and afterwards of four, schools united in the Winthrop school building on Tremont Street. For the first two years he also studied medicine, but finally abandoned his purpose of entering the profession. In 1856, he opened a private school for girls in the old home of Thomas Handasyd Perkins, on Temple Place, removing fifteen years later to Union Park, where he continued to teach till 1881. During this period of twenty-five years, he had between six and seven hundred pupils under his care.

Mr. Williams became a member of this society in 1887, and took an active interest in its affairs. He was a member of the Council, from 1890 to 1892, and of the Committee on Finance, from 1894 to 1899 inclusive, during a portion of which time that committee performed the important duty of superintending the enlargement of the society's house. He was married, November 26, 1840, to Miss Julia West Williams, daughter of Ralph Williams of Deerfield, who died Oct. 7, 1874, by whom he had two children, a son Dwight, who died in infancy, and a daughter Jane Isabel, who is the wife of George W. Thacher of Boston.

Mr. Williams's robust frame and strong character were worthy of the sturdy Puritans from whom he was descended. He was a man of decided views, firm, sincere, and inflexibly honest; of deep feelings, but reserved in their expression; warm and faithful in his friendships, conservative in his instincts, simple in taste, modest and unassuming in manner; scholarly and fastidious in literary matters. In religious belief an old-fashioned Unitarian, he was, for many years, a warm personal friend of James Freeman Clarke and a faithful and prominent member of his church.

By DAVID G. HASKINS, A.M., LL.B.

ALBERT KENDALL TEELE, D.D., was born February 10, 1821, in what is now Medford, Massachusetts, then part of Charlestown. His father's name was Benjamin, and his grandfather's the same. The maiden name of Albert Teele's mother was Miriam Savels. She was the granddaughter of Col. Isaac Royal of Charlestown, who during the American Revolution espoused the Tory cause, and in consequence suffered the confiscation of his large property.

Benjamin Teele died at the age of about 28, leaving four children, of whom Albert was the youngest. The boy was an efficient helper of his mother. He was employed for a time by a neighbor to drive a milk-cart into Boston. Sometimes he drove loads of hay from Medford into Boston, and sold them in Haymarket Square. He aspired to fit for college, and through his own efforts, joined with those of his mother, sister and two brothers, he was enabled to attend Phillips Academy, Andover.

In 1838 he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1842. Among his classmates were A. Huntington Clapp, long secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, Judge John A. Peters, the Nestor of the Maine Bar, Prof. James Hadley, and James Hammond Trumbull. In college, young Teele acted as steward of a boarding-club of students, and by this and other efforts nearly earned his way. In later days, he gave to Yale a fund of one thousand dollars, the income to be used in aid of struggling students. He took his theological course of three years in Yale Seminary, graduating in 1845.

In June of that year he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Naugatuck, Connecticut. He was married August 21, 1845, to Cornelia, daughter of Lucius and Harriet Curtis, of Stratford, Connecticut, who survives him. After a service of five years at Naugatuck, he was, in December, 1850, installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Milton, Massachusetts. At the end of twenty-five years, December 18, 1875, he preached the closing sermon of this pastorate, and thereafter did not pursue the direct work of the ministry. He possessed unusual talents as a financier, and, while a pastor, often took charge, without compensation, of the funds of widows and others who needed counsel. This business grew upon his hands, and he gave the last twenty-five years of his life to it. Very large estates were entrusted to his skilful management. And it may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that the community held him in the same high honor as a business man which they had given him as a minister. In both capacities he was a faithful servant of God and his fellow men.

For more than twenty-five years he was a member of the School Committee of Milton. He was for a long time a trustee of the Public Library, of the Cemetery, of the Liversage Institute of In-

dustry, and of Milton Academy. He possessed much of the historic spirit, and wrote numerous papers which illustrated it. In 1887, he published a History of Milton, which he prepared by request of the town, and which stands high among local histories. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1878, of the Historical Society of Dedham, Massachusetts, and of the Royal Historical Society of London.

Mr. Teele, like Simeon of old, "was just and devout." His integrity no man could question. His good will, manifested in gifts of money to the needy, in gracious, kindly personal service of all around him was unceasing. His indignation could burn hot at things mean and selfish, but his habitual temper was singularly winning. Children loved him. He was a fine singer, and took great delight in christian hymns. His later life was a perpetual contradiction of the assertion that ministers make poor parishioners. He was devoted to the Church. His reverent attendance at all her services, his counsels, prayers, and generous gifts, showed that his heart was with her. But he never sought to make himself prominent, nor to dictate to his pastor.

In one of his delightful prayers, at a social meeting a few months before his death, he offered the petition:—"When the end of this life comes, may it be the opening of the door into glorious and eternal day." On the 10th of March, 1901, his desire was fulfilled, and he passed from this earthly life into "the life which is life indeed."

By the Rev. HENRY S. HUNTINGTON.

SAMUEL STILLMAN BLANCHARD, a life member of this Society, elected in 1895, was descended from Thomas' Blanchard, who was of French Huguenot ancestry, and who came to this country from England in 1639, in the ship "Jonathan." His wife's name was Mary. His son Samuel^a was born in England in 1629, and came to America with his father. He married Mary Sweetzer, in 1655. Then followed Jonathan,^b who married Ann Lovejoy; Thomas^c; and Samuel,^d who married Susan Tenney, in 1774. Samuel^e had a farm in Oxford, Massachusetts, near the Huguenot settlement of two hundred years ago.*

Simon Tenney^f was born February 17, 1782, and married, as his second wife, Roxana Armsby.

Their son, Samuel Stillman,^g was born in Cambridge, Massa-

* Oxford * * was settled originally by about 30 families of French Huguenots, mostly from Rochelle, who had been driven from France in consequence of the repeal of the edict of Nantes in 1684. In 1696 the natives attacked the plantation, * * *. On the breaking up of the plantation the French retired to Boston; and among their names are found those of men—as Elie Dupeau, André Ségourne, Jean Beaudoin, Mons. Boudinot, and Benjamin Faneuil—whose descendants have rendered valuable services to this country.—*Nason's Gazetteer of Mass.* (1874.)

chusetts, June 23, 1835, and died in Boston, March 16, 1901. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, notably the Mayhew and Phillips schools. His training for business life was as a merchant's clerk; and he early became a partner in the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Chase, Merritt and Blanchard. During the year 1882 he opened a wheat farm at Blanchard, North Dakota, a town named for him by the Great Northern Railroad, situated on the Red River valley, the great wheat belt of the Northwest. Among his other interests was the Mercantile Loan and Trust Company of Boston, of which he was a director. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature; a member of the House in 1891 and 1892, and a senator in 1894. For these three terms he was a member of the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, House chairman of the committee in 1892, for which he was exceptionally fitted by experience in the administration of charities, having been for some years a director of the Boston Industrial Home and auditor of the Children's Friend Society. In 1894, in the Senate, he was chairman of the famous and important Joint Special Committee on Transit, and chairman of the Committee on the State House, and in the beginning he had much to do with the new State Medfield Asylum for Chronic Insane, and received the thanks of Governor Russell for his useful work in connection therewith. He also had charge of the bill to prevent "baby farming," conferring upon the State Board of Lunacy and Charity the sole authority to grant licenses to board infants, and was instrumental in securing the passage of this important measure.

He was a life member of the Veteran Association of the First Corps of Cadets, and as an active member of the corps served under Governor Andrew during the busy days of the civil war, in the so-called "Governor's Body Guard." Other organizations to which he belonged are the Bostonian Society, a life member; the Mercantile Library Association, a trustee and ex-president; the Old Boston School Boys' Association, the Columbian Lodge, the Massachusetts Republican Club, the Massachusetts Club and the Middlesex Club. Mr. Blanchard was appointed by Governor Greenhalge State director of the Collateral Loan Company of Boston; he was one of the board of managers and a life member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. In 1899 he was appointed United States appraiser in Boston, and held the office to the time of his death.

Mr. Blanchard was married New Year's eve, 1863, to Miss Susie F. Crockett, daughter of the late Colonel Seldon Crockett, of the old Bromfield House, Boston. They had three children, one son, Judson, who died in 1873; one daughter, Grace, who died in 1868; and a second daughter, Mrs. J. S. Emery, now of Des Moines, Iowa.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Club, called to do honor to the memory of Mr. Blanchard its late secretary, Senator Hoar said :—" Mr. Blanchard was my steadfast and trusted friend of many years, and I have had a thousand reasons to be grateful to him for his wise counsel, for his hearty sympathy, for his generous consideration. It is of such men as Mr. Blanchard that our best Massachusetts citizens are made. It is because such men abound, and because such men have the affection and the honor of the people, that republican government is possible; and the fact that throughout Massachusetts, New England and the whole country, the men who are found in places of honor are of this quality is the reason why we feel sure that the republic is to abide and prosper. Mr. Blanchard had everything, so far as I know, of the essentials of character which made him an ideal public citizen. In the first place, he was a man of an overmastering sense of duty. Nothing which it was his duty to do was to him insignificant. He performed life's little duties as carefully as he performed those the discharge of which brought to him honor or fame, or pecuniary profit. He was a man to whom, if we were to utter it in one word, the word 'fidelity' would be applicable. With great constancy, doing exactly what he did from the law of his nature, doing what it was his duty to do as the needle turns to the pole by the law of its nature, or as the tide comes in and out at its appointed time."

W. T. E.

GEORGE COGSWELL, A.M., M.D., was born in Atkinson, New Hampshire, February 5, 1808. He was the son of Dr. William Cogswell, who, one of eight brothers who served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, enlisted at the age of fifteen, and at the close of the war was its surgeon-general. George Cogswell was the sixth in descent from John Cogswell, who was born in 1592, in Westbury Leigh, England, and came to America with his family in 1635, in the "Angel Gabriel." This vessel went to pieces in the gale of August 15, 1635, and John Cogswell and his family were washed ashore at Pemaquid, Maine, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Then followed William,² born in Westbury Leigh, in 1619, came to America with his parents in 1635; Lieutenant John,³ born 1665; Nathaniel,⁴ born 1707; Dr. William,⁵ born 1760; Dr. George⁶. Dr. Cogswell's mother was Judith Badger, a daughter of Gen. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, New Hampshire.

The subject of this sketch acquired his earlier education at the academy in his native town, and in 1830 obtained the degree of M.D. from Dartmouth College, which also conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts in 1865. After further practical instruction in the House of Industry in South Boston, he entered upon private practice in Bradford, Massachusetts. In 1841 he visited

Europe for further professional study, especially in surgery. Private instruction in medicine was then in vogue, and he, being especially expert in anatomy, maintained for years a private dissecting room, and taught a number of students. He was an enthusiast in medicine, a swift and skilful surgeon, and took the highest rank as a practitioner in northern Essex. Largely by his efforts was started a society in the northern part of the county, now merged in a branch of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1844 he declined a professorship in the medical department of one of the leading New England colleges.

Retiring from the practice of medicine for want of health, he held a variety of positions in commercial and civic life. President of a National bank of Haverhill, vice-president of a savings bank, president of the Boston and Newburyport Railroad, trustee of Bradford and Atkinson academies and of the Peabody Academy of Science, he brought to the fulfilment of the multifarious and contrasting duties of these positions of responsible trust a sound judgment and untiring devotion. He was an active member of the Chapman Hall meeting in Boston, at which was organized the Republican party in Massachusetts, with which he was thereafter in full accord. He was a member of the electoral college of Massachusetts in 1852 and 1868. He was a member of Gov. Banks's council in 1858 and 1859. He was a delegate from the Sixth Massachusetts district to the National Republican Convention in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. From 1862 to 1875, with the exception of the time when President Johnson was in office, he was the collector of internal revenue for the sixth Massachusetts district. He was by inheritance and belief a Trinitarian Congregationalist, an outspoken advocate of temperance, and, in general, in hearty sympathy with all wise movements for the advancement of mankind. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1873. He died in Bradford, April 21, 1901.

Dr. Cogswell may fairly be said to typify the best product of New England country life, such moral frame and fiber as we are wont to associate with the plain living and sound thinking of hill farms and district schools. He bore himself through the routine of daily life, as he met its exigencies, with unswerving honesty, with unshrinking determination, with wise judgment. A man of caution, he never let his impulses get away with him. He preferred, having well determined the end in view, to wait to gain it rather than imperil success by haste. Of intense convictions, reared in an atmosphere of short speech and quick decision, he yet exhibited a ready tolerance and spontaneous charity in his dealings with others. Of a dignified personal appearance, abounding in hospitality, with a remarkable memory and fond of intercourse with mankind, he made his home a social center and his life redolent of good deeds.

By MAURICE D. CLARKE, M.D.

SANFORD HARRISON DUDLEY, A.M., LL.B., was born in China, Maine, January 14, 1842, the son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley. He was descended from Governor Thomas Dudley, from Valentine Prentiss of Roxbury, and included in his ancestry other sturdy Puritans, many of whose characteristics he inherited. His education, preparatory to college, was acquired in the district schools of Maine, at the Fairhaven High School in Massachusetts, and by studying with a tutor in New Bedford, where his parents then resided. He graduated from Harvard University in 1867, and from its law school in 1871. Prior to entering the law school, he taught the classics and mathematics in the New Bedford High School, for three years, studying meanwhile for his future profession. After his admission to the bar of Suffolk County, he had law offices both in Cambridge and Boston, but as soon as he had acquired a sufficient clientage he gave up the suburban office. He became a member of the bar of the United States Court in this State, of that of the Supreme Court of the United States, and practised outside of Massachusetts as well as within its limits.

Mr. Dudley was naturally studious and industrious, devoted to his profession, and possessed of abilities which made him a thorough scholar in many branches of the law. He argued numerous cases with success, and some of them, notably those in behalf of the owners of land bordering on Fresh Pond vs. the City of Cambridge, attracted much attention. During all his busy professional life he was a tireless reader of the best periodical literature, and of books covering wide fields of knowledge. He never ceased to enjoy the classics, and his mind was stored with the most varied information. He felt the keenest interest in public affairs, but was not disposed to strive for political prominence, although he was in 1880 a member of the Common Council of Cambridge, and for some years prior to 1884 a member of the Republican City Committee.

Mr. Dudley was at one time president of the Universalist Club, also the first president of the Governor Thomas Dudley Association, to which he gave much time, and of which he was practically the founder; and he was an original member of the Sons and Daughters of Maine. Of the various organizations to which he belonged were the Cambridge Club, the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association, and the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, to which latter he was elected June 6, 1894, and whose meetings he occasionally attended.

For more than thirty years he lived in Cambridge, the last twenty-five years in one or the other of his houses on Avon Hill Street. He was prominent in the Third Universalist Society of that city, was for some years a member of its standing committee, and also president of the Sunday School Union. Mr. Dudley was domestic in his tastes, found his greatest pleasure in his home and in his

library, and was remarkably devoted to his family. He died suddenly at his residence, May 28, 1901, and his remains were placed in the Cambridge Cemetery. He left a wife, a son and two daughters.

By GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, LL.B.

ELEAZER BOYNTON was born in Rockport, Massachusetts, September 29, 1824, and died, at the age of seventy-six, in Medford, Massachusetts, June 5, 1901. He was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from John¹ Boynton, born about 1614, who came from England to Rowley, Massachusetts, where he is mentioned in the survey of 1643. The line of descent is as follows: Capt. Joseph,² born 1644; Deacon Joseph,³ born 1670; Benjamin,⁴ born 1700; William,⁵ born 1737; Eleazer,⁶ born 1770; Eleazer,⁷ born 1797; Eleazer,⁸ born 1824.

Mr. Boynton received his early education in the village school, supplemented by a few terms at Phillips Academy, Andover. When twenty-one years of age he came to Boston and entered the store of his uncle, Hon. Nehemiah Boynton, wholesale grocer and ship chandler, with whom he became associated as partner in 1849, and whom, upon the death of the uncle, in 1868, he followed as senior partner of a firm which during his life grew to large proportions, and by the natural evolution of business, changed gradually from groceries and ship chandlery to the manufacture of cotton fabrics. In 1852, October 9, he married Mary Eliza Plummer Chadbourne, who survives him, as do also the four children who blessed the union: Mary, wife of Lewis A. Dodge; Edward Porter; Nehemiah; and Elizabeth.

His commercial history was one of modest success for his firm and of increasing honor and respect for himself, as a merchant whose judgment was cool and clear, whose courage was adequate, and whose conscience was supreme. A favorite remark of his later life was that, in his more than half-century as a Boston business man, his firm had neither sued nor been sued for judgment. As director for thirty years of the Blackstone National Bank, and for three years its President; as President, at the same time, both of the United States Cotton Duck Association, and also of the United States Cotton Duck Dealers Association; as Vice-president of the Medford Savings Bank, and in other positions of commercial honor and trust, he received in gratifying measure the testimony of the appreciative confidence of the world of affairs, and returned a fidelity to imposed trusts which was complete and entire. He was a thorough business man.

The great interests of Mr. Boynton's life centered in religion. Himself a comprehensive Christian, he watched and participated in, with keen sympathy, the widening movements of the religious

world. He was in early life a member of the Mt. Vernon Church, of which Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D., was minister; was a charter member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and made in the "Congregationalist" the suggestion of a Boston Congregational club, the first of the kind in the country, of which he was also a charter member. In the various Congregational organizations, national and state, he was known as an enterprising, resourceful, influential and generous layman. It was in 1856 that Mr. Boynton took up his residence in Medford, where he identified himself with the public interests of the growing town. Having served upon the School Committee of the city of Boston, he was soon elected to a like position in Medford; later he became chairman of the Board of Selectmen, a position which, in the years 1861 and 1862, he used with great influence in rousing the patriotic spirit, the result of which was that Medford contributed "the first quota of men to join the Union army, while the last company mustered out of active service was largely composed of her brave sons."

In 1865, Mr. Boynton was the representative of the town in the Legislature, and in 1885 and 1886 he was Senator from the first Middlesex District. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1900; was a member of the Medford Historical Society, and was profoundly interested in the community in the midst of which for nearly a half century he made his home, and which had proffered him every municipal honor. The tolling bells, the flags at half mast, the closed stores, the company present at his obsequies, were competent witnesses of the esteem and love in which the "genial senator," as he was familiarly called, was held by his friends and fellow citizens. He was buried at Lyman, Maine, in the historical family "God's Acre" called "Chadbourne Cemetery."

By the Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.

JAMES MONROE BATTLES was born at New Market, New Hampshire, March 2, 1830, and died at his residence in East Boston, Massachusetts, June 8, 1901. He married, November 19, 1866, Mary Caroline Eaton, a daughter of Richard and Lydia (Wheeler) Eaton, of West Cambridge, now Arlington, Massachusetts. An only child, Benjamin Porter Battles, born 1872, died in infancy. Mrs. Battles survives.

After receiving education in his native town and at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, Mr. Battles entered the employ of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Massachusetts, as an accountant. In process of time he was advanced to the superintendency, remaining with that and associated companies for thirty years. After a brief connection with the Roxbury (Massachusetts) Carpet Company and the Dedham (Massachusetts) Merchants'

Woollen Mills, Mr. Battles became clerk to the Lowell Water Board, which position he held for eight years.

In 1888, becoming interested and enthusiastic in philanthropic work, he entered actively into the Church Missionary field in Boston, and was appointed to manage the special mission which resulted, through the untiring devotion of himself and Mrs. Battles, in St. Mary's House for Sailors, on Marginal Street, East Boston. As superintendent of this important enterprise in Boston charities, Mr. Battles passed the remaining years of his life. At first he volunteered his services without remuneration, but consented to receive a moderate stipend when convinced that a more business-like relation to the mission could be thus secured. In 1891, these labors resulted in the erection and consecration of St. Mary's Free Church for Sailors, and in 1891 the new St. Mary's House was inaugurated, and enlarged religious and moral work for seamen, immigrants and residents in that neighborhood commenced. The splendid results of these labors need no description here. Far more significant than these outward evidences of useful success was the profound influence of Mr. Battles's personality. His interviews with men of the sea, with longshoremen, with immigrants and particularly with English boys, were marked by earnest, practical exhibition of Christian feeling and conduct, leading to the beginning of a higher life for many a wanderer. The religious services and the temperance meetings of the mission became the constant resort of seamen.

Mr. Battles was seventh in descent from Thomas' Battles, who came to Dedham in the Bay Colony, in 1642, where he became an honored and valued citizen. He served the town as schoolmaster, being engaged "to teach the male children that shall be Sent to him to Read and wright and cast Accounts according to the best skill he Hath and what so ever else is proper to scholars that he is capable to teach them." He was selectman five years, and town clerk two years. Mr. Battles's intermediate pedigree passed by John,² John,³ John,⁴ Jonathan⁵ and Benjamin.⁶ The last, a twin with Joseph, was raised on the Dedham farm, became a teacher of the district school, and entered upon the manufacture of cotton goods, at Canton, Massachusetts. The embargo of 1812-14 terminated this enterprise; and, after an experience with the Dorchester (Massachusetts) Cotton and Iron Company, in 1827, he entered the employ of the Newmarket (New Hampshire) Manufacturing Company, and so continued through the remaining active years of his life. He retired to a small farm in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and died there in 1858.

Mr. James M. Battles became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1867, and a life member in 1877. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Republican political party, though never inclined to personal political activity.

By GEORGE A. GORDON, A.M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ARMSTRONG, of Brookline, Massachusetts, one of the prominent business men of Boston, and a member of this society, elected in 1897, died at his summer home, Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, June 30, 1901. He was the sixth in descent from Robert Armstrong, who was one of the original proprietors of Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1722, and who belonged to one of those fine old Scotch families who settled several towns in New Hampshire.

The original name of this family is said to have been Fairbairn, and the tradition is that it was changed under the following conditions:—One of the early kings of Scotland, having his horse killed under him in battle, was immediately re-mounted by Fairbairn, his armor-bearer. The king, grateful for this timely service, amply rewarded his gallant subject with lands on the borders, "and to perpetuate the memory of so important a service, as well as the manner in which it was rendered (for Fairbairn took the king by the thigh and set him on his saddle), his royal master gave him the name of *Armstrong*, and assigned him for crest an armed hand and arm, in the hand a leg and foot in armor couped at the thigh all proper." The family line descends from the above named Robert¹ Armstrong through John,² David,³ Robert,⁴ and David,⁵ to the subject of this memoir, who was the third child of David and Mahalia (Lovering) Armstrong, and was born in South Boston, August 11, 1836.

He received his education at the Old Hawes School, where he was a school-fellow of the writer. His father's death, in 1851, prevented his obtaining a higher education, and he was thrown upon his own resources. In 1852 he began his business life as a news boy on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, working his way up, for nine years, through the positions of brakeman, baggage-master and conductor. He then left the employ of the company and became manager of the news business on that road. Three years later he became half owner of the restaurant and news-room at the Boston and Albany station in Boston, becoming sole proprietor in 1871, and retaining this business until his death.

In 1865, Mr. Armstrong purchased King's baggage express, and immediately organized the Armstrong Transfer Company, which has attained such magnitude and importance. He added passenger carriages, and perfected a system for the accommodation of railroad passengers which is unsurpassed. It was his pride that no just claim against the Transfer Company for delay or loss of property was ever the subject of litigation. With a courtesy to all parties, rarely exceeded, he won the friendship and kindness of the traveling public, which is often slow to recognize these qualities. In 1882 he became the president of the company. In 1869 he purchased the news business on the Fitchburg Railroad, and in 1877 extended it over the entire Hoosac Tunnel line. In 1875 he extended his restaurant and news

business over the Eastern Railroad, and became owner of all station dining-rooms at Boston, Lynn, Salem, Portsmouth, Wolfboro' Junction and Portland, and assumed control of the restaurant at Springfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad. His news boys were on every train, and all trashy or impure literature was rigorously excluded from their sales.

Mr. Armstrong was one of the most genial and kindly of men. His love for the old grammar school that educated him was most sincere and devoted, and his affection for his old schoolmates unsurpassed in depth and truthfulness. No old Hawes schoolboy ever sought his assistance in vain. Although his life was full of business activities, he always found time to meet his old schoolfellows at their annual gatherings. Even though enfeebled by disease, he was present at the last one, in April, 1901, and made a speech. He was president of the Association of Old Hawes School Boys, in 1897. Nor was he less mindful of the home of his ancestors, and held in high esteem the people of Windham, New Hampshire, the early home of his father. He left a large estate, since fortune had smiled upon him, as was fitting, for no worthier man ever claimed her favor. He was, in the truest and best sense of the word, a self-made man.

"What merit to be dropped on Fortune's hill,
The honor is to mount it."

Mr. Armstrong married, Dec. 10, 1868, Louise, daughter of John B. Marston, of Bridgewater, New Hampshire. She died February 17, 1880. Their children were Mabella and Louise, the latter born in 1871, and died in 1876. December 12, 1882, Mr. Armstrong married Flora E., daughter of Dr. Reuben Greene, a leading physician and surgeon of Boston. The children of this marriage were a son, George, and a daughter.

Jovial, free-hearted, loyal, generous, earnest and devoted to every position in which he was placed, the public has lost in George Armstrong an eminent citizen, his family a loving husband and father, this society a valuable member, and the writer a true friend.

By OLIVER B. STEBBINS.

COL. LUCIUS BOLLES MARSH, who died at his summer house at North Scituate Beach, August 14, 1901, was born in Danvers, April 18, 1818. He was the son of Capt. Thomas Hartshorne and Sarah Curtis (Bronsdon) Marsh. When he was six months old, his parents moved to Waterville, Maine. At the age of twelve he came to Boston to be educated, but, after a very short time, his father having been stricken with paralysis, he was obliged to give up his desire for a collegiate education and go to work.

He worked in a book store on Cornhill for about a year and a

half, and then entered the employ of Cushing, White and Company, importers and dealers in woollens and tailors' trimmings. Here he commenced the line of business which he followed continuously until he retired from active business, in 1870. During the first year of his employment by this firm, he, with the other boy, did all the work in the store, including the duties of porter, receiving and shipping clerk, delivering all goods sold to Boston customers, and besides, sold seventy-five thousand dollars worth of merchandise. For this work he was to be paid fifty dollars, but in consideration of his valuable services, the firm paid him seventy-five dollars. This is a fair sample of the conscientiousness, the energy, and the untiring work which Col. Marsh always exhibited in whatever he undertook. At twenty-one years of age he became a member of the firm, but withdrew in 1840. For a short time he was with Dean, Bradstreet and Company, and in February, 1843, he entered the employ of A. and G. A. Kendall, as salesman. In 1846 he became a partner in this firm, and from time to time the firm name changed, becoming Whitwell, Marsh and Talbot, and Marsh, Talbot and Wilmarth.

At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Independent Boston Fusileers. In 1841 he became first lieutenant of the Washington Phalanx; and in 1842 he resigned, but was immediately elected major, which position he declined. From this time until 1861, although always retaining his interest in military affairs, he took no active part in them. At the breaking out of the civil war, he organized and commanded the First Battalion of Home Guards, and, at the same time, commanded another battalion. To the instruction and drilling of these, he devoted four or five evenings a week. At the call for nine months troops, after the terrible defeats of July, 1862, Col. Marsh felt that the time for him to enter active service had come, and he recruited the Massachusetts 47th Regiment. October 30, 1862, he was elected colonel, and November 30, the regiment left for the front. Although enlisted for only nine months, the regiment served eleven, most of which time was spent in the defences of New Orleans.

From May 19, 1863, until his regiment left for home, Col. Marsh was in command of the Parapet, the chief defence of New Orleans, having under his command portions of twelve regiments. The line of defence was thirty miles in length, and Col. Marsh was particularly mentioned in the reports of Gen. Banks and Gen. Sherman for his ability in defending the city against a superior force. In April, 1861, his knowledge of military arms and equipments, together with his business ability, proved of great benefit to the State. He purchased for the State, arms and equipments in large amounts, on most advantageous terms. His ingenuity, at a time when it was impossible to obtain a sufficient quantity of arms to

equip the troops, rendered available thousands of guns which would otherwise have been worthless. When the Governor and Council wished to pay him for these services, he replied that his idea of his duty to his country, in its time of need, would not allow him to accept any pecuniary reward. In his earlier life he took an active part in politics, but his business prevented him accepting any office, except that of city assessor for one year, and that of presidential elector in 1856.

Col. Marsh was naturally a religious man. He was brought up under religious home influences, and, at the age of thirteen, united with the Charles Street Baptist Church, under Dr. Sharp, and from the time he was fifteen until he was fifty he was either a teacher or superintendent in its Sunday School. For many years he was a member of the managing board of the Boston Baptist Evangelical and Missionary Association.

July 5, 1842, he married Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of John and Katie (Harrington) Mann, both of whom came from old and honorable New England stock. At the age of seventy, he published a genealogy of John Marsh of Salem and his descendants. At the time of his death, the genealogy of Robert Bronsdon and his descendants, to which he contributed largely, was about ready for publication. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1887. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three years and four months, leaving a widow and five children, two sons and three daughters. He was honorable in every dealing and conscientious in every act; his was a life well worth living.

His immigrant ancestors, on his father's side, were: John Marsh, of Salem, and Susanna (Skelton) Marsh, the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Skelton, the first minister of the first church of Salem; Henry and Dorothea Silsbee, of Salem and Lynn; Adam and Rebecca (Cooper) Goold, of Salem and Groton; Benjamin and Elizabeth Cooper, of Salem; Thomas and Susanna Hartshorne, of Reading. Col. Marsh's father was captain of a company of minute men in the war of 1812; his grandfather, Lieutenant Ezekiel Marsh, fought at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill; his great-grandfather was ensign in the French war, and, although sixty-five years old, fought at Bunker Hill.

On his mother's side, his immigrant ancestors were: Robert and Rebecca Bronsdon, of Boston; Capt. Gilbert and Merty (Whitwell) Bant, of Boston; Elisha and Sarah (Cooper) Story, of Boston; Major John and Lydia (Story) Box, of Boston; Richard and Faith (Withington) Baker, of Dorchester; Thomas and Sarah (Proctor) Trott, of Dorchester; George Puffer of Boston and Braintree; Elder Henry and Elizabeth Withington, of Dorchester; Joseph and Elizabeth Farnsworth, of Dorchester; Deacon Edward

Clapp, of Dorchester; Richard and Elizabeth Withington, of Dorchester; Robert Pond, of Dorchester; and Robert Vose, of Milton.

* * *

Rev. MOSES HARVEY, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., a corresponding member of this society, died in St. John's, Newfoundland, September 3, 1901.

Dr. Harvey was born March 21, 1820, at Armagh, Ireland, where his father, the Rev. James Harvey, was minister of Redrock. He was of Scotch descent, and came from a family well known in the Province of Ulster. He was educated at the Royal College, Belfast, from which he graduated with high honors in Greek, Logic, and Moral Philosophy. Destined for the Presbyterian ministry, he was ordained in 1844, and began his clerical life at Maryport, Cumberland, England. Here he remained eight years, and then accepting a call to the pastorate of the Free Presbyterian Church in St. John's, he arrived in Newfoundland in 1852.

From that time to the date of his death, his life and labors were devoted to the interests of his adopted country. He identified himself with every movement looking to its elevation and well-being. For over a quarter of a century he ministered with faithful diligence and untiring energy, until impaired health and loss of voice compelled him to retire from active duty. To mark their appreciation of their pastor, his congregation provided him with a liberal annuity, which enabled him to pass his declining years in comparative ease and comfort. Dr. Harvey's sermons were always marked by perspicacity, force, and metaphysical reasoning. He possessed wonderful powers of illustration and simile.

In addition to his direct pastoral work, Dr. Harvey devoted his ability to researches into literature and science, and his prolific pen threw off elegant and learned specimens of his investigations. Many of them were delivered as lectures before the Athenæum Club in St. John's, and subsequently published under the title of "Lectures Literary and Scientific." His scientific inquiries into the habitat and habits of fish have been made known to the world by successive annual Reports of the Bureau of Fishery of Newfoundland, of which he was secretary from its inauguration; and his name will ever be associated with the discovery of the "Devil Fish" (*Archetenthis Harveii*).

Dr. Harvey's admiration for his adopted country was unbounded. He explored its interior, and its fiords, and from the knowledge he thereby gained of it he became a fearless and indefatigable advocate of its great natural wealth and vast possibilities. His pen never tired of prophesying of its potentialities. Lectures, newspapers,

and magazine articles, culminating in an elegant and erudite history of the country, all told the same story. He was the best known man in Newfoundland, and outside of it he became its greatest authority. He lived to see many of his predictions materialize, especially in the development of large iron and copper bearing areas. Dr. Harvey possessed a strong personality, and this, coupled with his urbanity and consideration for others, gained him a large circle of friends who will ever hold his name in grateful remembrance.

His writings were, "The Characteristics of the Present Age" (1851); "Thoughts on the Poetry and Literature of the Bible" (1852); "The Testimony of Nineveh to the Veracity of the Bible" (1854); "Lectures on the Harmony of Science and Revelation" (1856); "Lecture on Egypt and Its Monuments as Illustrative of Scripture" (1857); "Lectures Literary and Biographical" (1864); "Cormack's Journey Across Newfoundland" (edited 1873); "Across Newfoundland with the Governor" (1879); "Newfoundland the Oldest British Colony" (1883); "Text Book of Newfoundland History" (2d ed. 1890); "Where Are We, and Whither Tending" (1886); "Newfoundland as it is in 1894"; "A Handbook and Tourist's Guide" (1894); "Newfoundland in the Jubilee Year" (1897). He also contributed descriptive and statistical articles on Newfoundland and Labrador, to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and to Johnson's *Universal Cyclopedia*.

By the Rev. WILLIAM PILOT, D.D.

Mrs. HENRIETTE ESTELLE HAYES, a resident member of this society since 1898, was the daughter of Timothy and Laura Cecilia (White) Varney of Center Sandwich, New Hampshire, where she was born July 13, 1850. Her mother was the daughter of Charles White, M.D., for many years a noted physician in the same town, and whose only son, Charles H. White, entered the United States Navy in 1861, where he served as Medical Director till 1900, when he was retired with rank of Rear Admiral. Henriette Estelle married first, August 4, 1877, William B. Robinson of Boston. She married second, February 19, 1885, Clarence Henry, son of Henry Young and Elizabeth Young (French) Hayes of Great Falls, New Hampshire, where he was born November 23, 1850. Mrs. Hayes died in Boston, September 24, 1901, leaving her husband, and a son of her first marriage, Carlyle Robinson Hayes.

The death of Mrs. Hayes brought not only a heavy bereavement to her own household, but a dark shadow upon a large circle of friends. She was a woman of strong character. With a vigorous mind she united an executive capacity, frequently admired by those who knew her well. Through vicissitudes of changing years, she pursued a steady course of loyalty to her convictions. It was this self-

reliance, properly and attractively revealed, which often imparted courage and cheer to others.

A vivacity of temperament added much to her winning personality. Whatsoever really pleased her, found hearty response in manner and speech. With her friends this meant sunshine. In society it meant enlivenment and good will. The windows of her mind always looked out on the hopeful side. The motives of her life sprung from a joyous activity.

This cheerful relation to life was not simply the result of good nature. Frankness and sincerity were characteristics of Mrs. Hayes's life. Those who were once her friends were always held true and fast. Intervening silence and absence never altered the abiding affection. The recognitions after such intervals were just as hearty as though no separation had existed. This directness and genuineness were a great charm to many, who naturally tire of the artificial conditions too widely prevailing in society and between individuals.

But the crowning trait worthy of mention in Mrs. Hayes was her kind-heartedness. Instances of suffering wrought upon her feelings. The narration of woe awoke her desire to give relief. There are many who can testify, and do it with gladness, to the thoughtful habit she had of remembering the needy. I mean by "thoughtful," a continuous attention and a permanent sympathy. Her good deeds were not casual and uncalculated. Sentiment was strong in her nature, but it was made to serve serious plans. One of the happiest things to be said, serving to brighten this loss, is the tribute fitly paid to Mrs. Hayes's generous disposition. She wanted to see others happy. That wish embodied itself in constant speech and action.

There was a union of spirit and life in this little family of three. The number itself was often expressed by her in domestic plans and experiences. She loved that home, and ever did we find proof of it in her frequent, spontaneous allusions to husband and son. Such a life as that we have described, is worthy of praise and tender remembrance. From such a source proceed those uplifting influences which tend to make the world of humankind better.

By the Rev. EDWARD A. HORTON, D.D.

SAMUEL HOPKINS EMERY, D.D., was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, August 22, 1815. His father, Joshua,* was a carpenter in Newburyport, and in later years the steward of Andover Seminary. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Joseph Welch of Plaistow, New Hampshire. The Emery family lived for six generations in the Merrimac valley. John¹ settled in "Auld Newberrie," in 1635. He was fined for entertaining Quakers. Jonathan¹ was a soldier in King Philip's War. John² and Joshua¹ were farmers near Haverhill. Joshua¹ marched with his company in the alarm of April 19, 1775.

Samuel Hopkins Emery was dedicated to the ministry in his youth, by his mother, a very earnest Christian. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, and then went to Amherst College, in the class with Henry Ward Beecher, with whom he had a life-long friendship. He took second honors in the class of 1834. He studied three years at Andover Seminary, and immediately after graduation, in September, 1837, received a call to the new Spring Street Church in Taunton, Massachusetts. He left that parish in January, 1841, for Bedford, Massachusetts. While in Taunton, he married Julia, daughter of Deacon William Reed. She was five years his senior, and lived to the age of ninety.

Mr. Emery preached in Bedford five years, when he returned to Taunton, where he remained from 1846 to 1855. He then accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Quincy, Illinois, where he preached until 1869. During the war, he performed valuable service as hospital chaplain. His commission was signed by Abraham Lincoln, his personal friend. Mr. Emery was a vice-president of the American Peace Society. After leaving Quincy, he supplied the pulpit of the New England Church of Chicago a short time, and then returned east and served as acting pastor of the Richmond St. Church in Providence, Rhode Island, until April, 1872. He then went to the Olivet Church in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he remained until May, 1874, when he received a call to North Middleborough, Massachusetts. In 1876 he returned to Taunton, to act as minister-at-large for all the churches, which service he performed until his death, October 3, 1901.

He was president of the Old Colony Historical Society for many years ; chaplain of the Bristol County Association of the Grand Army of the Republic ; member of many benevolent organizations ; Pastor Emeritus of the Winslow Church, Taunton. In 1891 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College. He was a corresponding and resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and a prominent member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Twice he was appointed on the Old Colony Commission. In 1890 and 1891, Taunton sent him to the State Legislature.

His historical publications include, *Ministry of Taunton* (1853), *History of the Church of North Middleborough* (1874), and *History of Taunton* (1893).

His children were : William Reed, died 1852 ; Francis Wolcott Reed, died 1899 ; Samuel Hopkins, Jr. ; and Joseph Welch, still living in Quincy, Illinois. (See *American Biographical Dictionary*).

By RALPH DAVOL.

ALFRED HENRY HERSEY, only son of Alfred Cushing and Mary Ann (Barrett) Hersey, was born in Pearl Place, Boston, April 18, 1841. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Charles Barrett of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and before her marriage to Mr. Hersey had been the wife of Silas Bullard.

Mr. Hersey was a descendant in the eighth generation from William¹ Hersey who came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, from England, and probably from old Hingham in that country. The line of descent is as follows: William¹, came from England with his father; Joshua,² born Hingham, Massachusetts, 1678; Jonathan,³ born Hingham 1707; Thomas,⁴ born Hingham 1734; Laban,⁵ born Hingham 1764; Alfred Cushing,⁶ born Hingham 1804; Alfred Henry⁷. Alfred Cushing Hersey was a very active and successful merchant, being in the East India and China trade, and also a builder and owner of many vessels. He was the first president of the South Shore Railroad.

On the maternal side, Mr. Hersey was eighth in descent from Humphrey Barrett, who came from England and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1639. Mr. Hersey's maternal grandfather, Hon. Charles Barrett, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was prominent in cotton manufacture in New Hampshire. He represented New Ipswich in the Legislature, and was one of a committee to meet and escort General Lafayette into the state.

The subject of this sketch received his education mainly at Chauncy Hall School and Dummer Academy, finishing under the tutorship of Rev. Mr. Wilson of Salem. He began business life in the office of his father. He married March 1, 1862, Mary Henrietta Gibson, who survives him. She was the daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah Maria (Robinson) Gibson of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. Two children were born to them, but died in infancy.

Mr. Hersey's early prospects were very bright, and he would probably have made a high mark for himself, but unfortunately soon after his marriage he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and his business life was closed. He was told that his life would be very short, and was sent to the South where he passed three winters. By taking great care of himself he lived to be sixty years of age, although he was several times supposed to be at the point of death. Notwithstanding his hold on life was so slender, he always presented a happy and sunny side to his friends, and it was a pleasure to be with him. He interested himself in books, and gave special attention to the history of Hingham and of Plymouth County. He had collected quite a library of books and documents relating to their early history, some of the documents being of great value. His treasures were open to students and were often consulted.

He was very much interested in the finances of the country, which he was compelled to study in order to manage successfully the large

property which had come to him and which was considerably increased by his efforts. His mind was well stored with historical facts, and he was frequently consulted about town affairs. He was a fine conversationalist, an appreciative listener, and although strong and firm in his opinions, yet never anxious to force them upon anyone. His country seat at Hingham was well known, the elegantly kept lawn being quite remarkable and the flower garden in the rear containing many rare plants.

He was specially interested in genealogical research, and gave much time to looking up the ancestry of the several families with which he was connected. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1879), of the Bostonian Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Hingham Agricultural Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, of which he was one of the trustees. He died in Hingham, October 11, 1901.

By GEORGE BARRETT BULLARD.

CHARLES HICKS SAUNDERS, a resident member since 1886, came of good old English parentage, his direct line of ancestry being as follows: Martin¹ Saunders, came from England to Boston in 1635, and settled at Mount Wollaston, now Quincy, Massachusetts. John,² died 1688. John,³ of Dorchester, married Mary Penniman, 1692. John,⁴ married Mary Spear, 1735. William,⁵ born 1747, married Sarah Flagg, 1815. Charles Hicks⁶ Saunders was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 10, 1821. His second name came from his great-grandfather John Hicks (grandfather of Sarah Flagg), who was one of the patriots killed by the British in their retreat from Lexington, in 1775.

Having attended the public schools of Cambridge, Mr. Saunders began to fit for college in the Hopkins Classical School, but his strong preference for business, rather than professional life, led him to accept a position in the Suffolk Bank, Boston. From this he soon went into the hardware business, in which his remarkable capacity brought him such success that he retired at the early age of forty-two. His shrewd foresight had led him to make large investments in real estate, so that by opening streets and building houses he rapidly developed extensive areas of his native city. Not selfishly absorbed in mere money-getting, he was emphatically a public-spirited man, interested in actively helping all beneficial enterprises.

His fellow citizens soon showed their appreciation of his sterling integrity and rare business ability, by choosing him to serve in the highest offices within their control. As alderman in the exciting times of 1861, he took a deep interest and active part in enlisting men to fill the quota of Cambridge. He also had principal charge of disbursing funds in aid of soldiers' families. Soon after the war,

he was nominated and elected mayor on four distinct tickets, without opposition. His administration was remarkable for its efficiency in every direction, and especially for the many important improvements accomplished without incurring any new debts. For many years his fellow citizens kept him in offices requiring business tact, and through his careful management many vexatious law-suits were prevented, and other important financial advantages were secured to the city.

He took deep interest in historical research, and his early school-mate, Colonel Higginson, said that he was better informed on matters of local history than any other man he knew. He gave the principal address at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to the soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion; and the many other stones now marking spots of historic interest in Cambridge were mostly erected through his influence.

Mr. Saunders was trustee of the Cambridge Savings Bank; president, for many years, of the Cambridge Lyceum; first president of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution; member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of the Shepard Historical Society, and of the Cambridge Club. The following estimate of his character is largely taken from Mayor Hall's memorial, for the Cambridge Club. "Fidelity, ability and courtesy were the characteristics of Mr. Saunders's work in all the offices he held. Broad and evangelical in religious thought, he had settled convictions of his own, while respecting those of other men. A regular attendant at church service he recognized obedience to the law of God as essential to good citizenship. Patriotism in every form was a marked feature of his life, and he never forgot the duty to cast his vote at every election. In all relations of life he deserved and received the respect of all men. He was a model citizen, a kind neighbor, an incorruptible public official, as head of his household a true man. We are thankful that such a man has lived among us so long, that his example is our possession, and that amid all his various activities, he had a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men."

Mr. Saunders married, September 18, 1849, Mary Brooks Ball, born in Concord, Massachusetts, July 24, 1822, daughter of Nehemiah and Mary (Merriam) Ball, and had four children, the three youngest of whom, with their mother, survive: 1. Annie Boylston, born June 7, 1853, died February 24, 1879. 2. Carrie Huntington, born October 14, 1856. 3. Mary Lizzie, born July 9, 1860, married Robert P. Clapp, of Concord, Massachusetts. 4. Charles Robertson, born November 22, 1862, has been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and is now Chairman of the Board of Commissioners on Elections for Boston. Mr. Saunders died at his home in Cambridge, December 5, 1901.

By the Rev. SILVANUS HAYWARD, A. M.

ISAAC STORY was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, October 4, 1818, and died at Somerville, Massachusetts, December 19, 1901. He was a son of Isaac and Sarah Martin (Bowen) Story. Isaac, the father, a half brother of Hon. Joseph Story, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was a son of Dr. Elisha Story, of Marblehead, a surgeon in the Continental army in 1771, whose father, William Story, a native of Boston, was a Registrar in the Admiralty, under the Crown. Notwithstanding his official position, he was one of the Indians in the Tea Party, and also one of the party which captured and carried away from the British, on Boston Common, the two brass field pieces now at the Bunker Hill Monument, and known as "The Hancock" and "The Adams."

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Lynn (Massachusetts) and the Pierce (Middleboro', Massachusetts) academies, and prepared for matriculation in the sophomore class of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Instead of entering college, the young man accepted a position as bank teller, which he soon exchanged for that of master of a district school. Here his success was good and led to advancement. In 1839, he became principal of the Kutztown Academy, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. There he commenced the study of the law, under Thomas B. Newhall, of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was principal of the Bertie (North Carolina) Union Academy and of the Ferry Neck (Maryland) Trustee School, still attending to his law study. Returning north, he became a student at law in the offices of Hon. Charles Theodore Russell and of Fuller and Andrew, both of Boston. In September, 1844, he was admitted to the Boston bar, and in 1845 to practice in the United States courts. He occupied an office at No. 4 Court street. In 1872, he was appointed, by Governor William B. Washburn, justice of the police court, then recently established at Somerville, Massachusetts, where he had become a resident in 1853, and where he continued to reside, until his decease. In 1856, he represented Somerville in the General Court, and was for several years a member of the school committee.

As a citizen, Judge Story was held in high esteem and universal respect. In deportment, he was amiable and kind-hearted; never giving way to anger and ever peacefully inclined. He was a good neighbor and a friend to all. He lived a long, honored and pure life, against which no suspicion or taint ever rested. Of firm and well established health, his advanced age, never a burden, was unaccompanied by disease or infirmity. He was enabled to perform his official duties to the end, and sat on the bench on the day of his death up to one o'clock P.M., at the hearing of a case. He was justly entitled to the general respect awarded him for his many years of public service, and his punctilious and faithful performance of the duties of private life. As a lawyer, Judge Story was well

informed and ever a student. He was a fair, upright and conscientious judge, of undeniable merit as an administrator of statute law. In his interpretation of the statutes, he exhibited an unusual amount of common sense, and administered liberal doses of advice, the fruit of wide and protracted experience, whenever he considered the community or the culprit deserved it. In this he was both stern and sympathetic. His long career as judge brought him in contact with many of the best lawyers in this section, and he sat, in preliminary examination, on many important criminal cases. His record as a police magistrate, for a period of nearly thirty years, is unparalleled in Massachusetts, and we are told that no ruling of his was ever set aside by the Superior Court.

As a public man, Judge Story was influential and intensely patriotic, as became a Marbleheader. On his return to Massachusetts, he was prominent in the formation of the Know Nothing party, of 1854, devising most of its ritual and filling the station of Chancellor for Massachusetts, was elected as its champion to the legislature, was its candidate for Congress, and served on the State Central Committee of the Fillmore party, in 1856. He was the author of the statute requiring ability in a voter to read and write the English language, and of that requiring the compulsory attendance of children in some school. On his elevation to the bench, Judge Story held himself independent of party politics, and bestowed his suffrage, as a good citizen, solely in accordance with his personal will and knowledge.

Judge Story was familiar with standard English literature, was of scholarly attainments, and had his favorites among classical authors; but his especial literary interest centred in Egyptology. He became learned in the history of the different dynasties, the hieroglyphics, the monuments, the pyramids and the rolls of papyrus of ancient Egypt. Whatever has escaped the tooth of time concerning the personages, the cities and the customs of that land was known to him, and he followed the discoveries of modern days with a keen intelligence. He took neither side in the controversies regarding interpretation, holding that the discrepancies were immaterial as information was inaccurate, and the chronologies irreconcilable. On this theme, to a patient listener, soon to be interested, the judge was eloquent, and poured out his learning with a lavish hand, astounding his auditor with the affluence and minuteness of his knowledge. Few cotemporaries of those Egyptian monarchs knew them so well or had so clear a conception of the events of their reigns.

Judge Story was twice married. First, at Beverly, Massachusetts, November, 19, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Bowen Woodbury, born December 1, 1817, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bowen) Woodbury of Beverly. Mrs. Story was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from John Woodbury, the old planter,

through his son Humphrey. She died at Somerville, October 23, 1888. Judge Story married, second, at Somerville, February 13, 1890, Miss Mary Ann Chase, born 1817, a daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah (Hoyt) Chase, of Lynn, who survives him, as do three sons: William Edward, Harvard 1871, a professor in Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, and head of the mathematical department; Frederick Washington, Harvard 1873, an attorney-at-law at Baltimore, Maryland; and Isaac Marion, a representative from Somerville in the General Court of Massachusetts.

Judge Story became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1884. He was a good genealogist, and had a thorough knowledge of his own pedigree, which he had compiled, with care, from published sources, public records and family papers.

By GEORGE A. GORDON, A.M.

HENRY WOODS, a member of this society elected in 1896, was born in Barre, Massachusetts, October 4, 1820, and died in Boston, December 31, 1901.

He was a descendant, in the seventh generation, from John¹ Woods, who came to this country and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1630. His wife was Mary Parmenter. The line of descent includes James,² born 1645, married Hopestil Ward, and resided in Marlborough, Massachusetts; James,³ born 1687, married Dorothy Barnes, lived in Marlborough and Milford, Massachusetts; Deacon James,⁴ born 1722, married Anne Stevens, removed from Milford to New Braintree, in 1749; Major James,⁵ born 1765, married Catherine Bowman, lived in New Braintree; Harding Penniman,⁶ born 1792, married Sally Caldwell, daughter of Seth and Mary (Jones) Caldwell, lived in Barre; Henry,⁷ born October 4, 1820. Through his grandmother, Catherine Bowman, Mr. Woods was eighth in descent from Nathaniel Bowman, who settled in Watertown in 1630. Through his mother, Sally Caldwell, he was fifth in descent from William Caldwell, who came to this country from Dunboe, Ireland, in 1718.

"Upon leaving school Mr. Woods was for a year or two in the store of Messrs. Delano and Mixter in Hardwick, coming to Boston in 1836 to enter the employ of Messrs. J. C. Howe and Co., then one of the principal importing houses of the city. A few years later he was admitted to the firm and continued as a partner until about the year 1843, when the firm giving up the importation of foreign goods, he became a partner for a single year in the importing house of Messrs. Stone and Co., New York. Returning to Boston he, in 1846, entered the service of Messrs. Hovey, Williams and Co., then organizing the business which has since continued under the style of C. F. Hovey and Co. Mr. Woods, the late Samuel John-

son, and William Endicott, Jr., became partners in the firm, August 1, 1850, a relation which continued without a jar for half a century, to be severed only by death." For nearly thirty years, commencing in 1849, Mr. Woods resided in Paris as the representative of his firm, and his long and thorough acquaintance there gave him opportunity to render useful service to great numbers of his countrymen who needed advice and often assistance, by reason of misfortune or death. In these cases he was tireless in devoting time and energy to all who might seek him, never considering whether such applicants had any personal claim upon his attention or not.

The large success which attended his business enterprises was a success that strengthened and blessed all interests that came within the radius of its influence. His philanthropy was pervasive but without ostentation. His private charities were numberless, and he often made large contributions for educational purposes, requiring his name to be withheld. He gave munificently to such institutions as Tuskegee and Hampton; and his native town, Barre, has reason to regard him as its chief benefactor. To him it owes its library and high school and numerous other gifts. The affectionate esteem and grateful regard of the citizens of Barre towards Mr. Woods, found expression in a united memorial service in one of the churches on a Sunday morning soon after his decease. "His church relations were with the Mount Vernon in Boston. Though he never joined the church, he always attended the communion service, and the depth and reality of his Christian life were recognized most by his friends and associates in the fellowship of that church. He has contributed generously to its maintenance for many years, and gave largely for the erection of the present house of worship."

He was married in 1850 to Miss Annie L. Dickinson, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda (Adams) Dickinson of Holliston, Massachusetts, who with a son, Henry D. Woods, and two daughters survives him.

Mr. Woods was a gentleman of varied and cultivated tastes, appreciative of the best music, with an active mind always interested in the important questions of the day. "Alert as he was to commercial opportunities, he did not sacrifice to business the finer side of his life. He was a wide reader. He kept abreast of the progress of science and theology. He attended with marked regularity courses of lectures at the Lowell Institute, and in other ways he was continually enriching his mind as he grew older."

"He was of the best type of the Christian gentleman of New England, bringing into his life and service, broadened and enlightened by experience, those inherited traits which have distinguished the highest New England development from the earliest colonial times until the present day. He was a leader among men, not by reason of self assertion, but by the force of his character, the genuineness

of his manhood, the dignity of his life and the unselfishness of his purposes. Deeply as his loss will be felt in many circles both private and public, there remains the lasting satisfaction of knowing that he had done his work and done it wisely and well, and that the service rendered and the influence exerted for this and other communities will live after him and be ennobled with abundant fruitage."

Memoirs of the following named members of the Society, recently deceased, may be found as indicated:—

HENRY ALLEN HAZEN, D.D., and JAMES BARRETT, LL.D., in the REGISTER of July, 1901; EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY, LL.D., and Hon. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, in the REGISTER of October, 1901; EDWARDS AMASA PARK, D.D., and WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE, A.M., in the REGISTER of January, 1902; EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, D.D., and HENRY BARNARD, LL.D., in the REGISTER of April, 1902. It is expected that memoirs of EDWARD INGERSOLL BROWNE, A.M., and JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., will appear in the REGISTER of July, 1902.

ERRATA.—In the Proceedings of 1900, page lviii, line 16 from the foot, "Ph.D." should be omitted; line 12 from the foot should read "educated at the University of Pennsylvania and admitted." Page lix, line 23, "uncle" should be substituted for "father." Proceedings of 1901, page lxxiii, line 9, "Edward J. Fisher" should be "Edward J. Forster," and in the next line "1832" should be "1835."

INDEX OF MEMOIRS.

	Page		Page
Armstrong, George Washington	lxii	Hersey, Alfred Henry	lxx
Battles, James Monroe . . .	lx	Marsh, Lucius Bolles . . .	lxiii
Blanchard, Samuel Stillman .	liv	McCartee, Divie Bethune . .	xlii
Boynton, Eleazer	lix	Parker, Augustus	lj
Codman, Robert	xlvi	Saunders, Charles Hicks . .	lxxi
Cogswell, George	lvi	Story, Isaac	lxxiii
Dudley, Sanford Harrison .	lviii	Teele, Albert Kendall . . .	liii
Egle, William Henry	xlix	Ward, Andrew Henshaw . .	xlv
Emery, Samuel Hopkins . .	lxviii	Williams, Henry	li
Harvey, Moses	lxvi	Wolcott, Roger	xlili
Hayes, Henriette Estelle . .	lxvii	Woods, Henry	lxxv



THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO APRIL NUMBER, 1903.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
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AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, 14 JANUARY, 1903,
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CONTENTS.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1903 .	PAGE v
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL .	vi
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	ix
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	xvii
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL	xix
Committee on the Library	xx
Committee on Publications	xxi
Committee on Papers and Essays	xxii
Committee to Assist the Historian	xxii
Committee on English Research	xxii
Committee on Heraldry	xxiii
Committee on the Cabinet	xxiii
Committee on Rolls of Membership	xxiv
Committee on Memorials	xxiv
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EPITAPHS	xxv
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	xxvi
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY	xxix
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	xxxv
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	xxxvii
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND	xl
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN—NECROLOGY FOR 1902	xli
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS	xliii

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY :

I greet you again upon the threshold of another year to review with you what has been accomplished in the year past, and to look forward with you to the year which is to come, which, if we are faithful to the duties entrusted to us, we may reasonably expect will yield even better results than the year past, however notable they may have been.

The reports of the various committees were never more encouraging, may I say never so encouraging as now?

The increase in our financial resources in the past few years has enabled us to undertake works of much larger magnitude than ever before. Our invested fund now amounts to \$129,951.90, which affords an income sufficient to carry on the important work which we now have in hand, but not sufficient to accomplish all that we would be glad to undertake. The low rate of interest to be derived from investments renders it necessary that we should add largely to our invested fund, and it is to be hoped that friends of the Society will continue to remember its requirements. An examination of the report of the Finance Committee will show that the affairs of the Society are managed with economy, and that no money has been expended unnecessarily. The Committee in their operations have never forgotten that in the management of the financial interests of a society like this, economy and enterprise should go hand in hand. The library, which is our first care, has taken a very marked step forward. The excellent policy has been adopted, and is in active operation, to make it the centre of genealogical knowledge not only for New England but for the whole country. In furtherance of this there have already been added to the library the past year by

purchase over six hundred genealogies, and it is intended to make this department complete by securing every American genealogy which has been published. When this is accomplished, the library in this respect will be unique. The great importance of English family histories, parish registers and local histories has not been neglected. Such works are indispensable in a library like ours, and every effort should be made to make our collection of them as complete as possible. Much excellent work has been accomplished by the Committee having the collection of epitaphs in charge. Forty manuscript volumes of this valuable genealogical matter have been secured, and it is to be hoped that this work will continue to go on until this department is complete. These details and others equally interesting are, of course, to be found in the Librarian's report, but are so important that it seems proper for me to emphasize them. I also wish to endorse the opinion of Mr. Greenlaw with reference to the necessity of securing, as soon as practicable, better and more secure quarters for the storage and protection of the Society's literary treasures.

For some years past this necessity has been more and more apparent, and the time will soon come when decided action will have to be taken towards the erection of a fire proof structure either in connection with the present building or elsewhere. We now have a library, the loss of which by fire would be irreparable, and we owe it to the public, as well as to the memory of those who have made generous bequests to us, to use our best efforts towards its preservation.

The work accomplished by the Publication Committee calls for your approval. The great work of publishing the vital records of towns of the Commonwealth has been carried on vigorously, and will, when completed, be of immense service to the genealogist; in fact, it is impossible at this time to fully realize the importance to the Society of this undertaking. It is a work which, like the splendid Index to the first fifty volumes of the REGISTER, will increase in value as time goes on, and will always be an object of pride to the Society.

I am happy to call your attention to the renewal of work by the English Research Committee. The researches in England by Mr. Waters, which have proved so valuable to the genealogist and historian, were unfortunately discontinued some years since. This has

been regretted by all who are interested in the progress of such researches, which open mines of information inaccessible to the ordinary student who has not the means to expend for independent research. Until now no man of suitable endowments has appeared to take up the work laid down by Mr. Waters, rendering it necessary for the Committee to appear before you year by year without a report; but now the Committee can announce that a volume is in preparation and will soon be in print, of abstracts of wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. This volume is to be edited by Mr. J. Henry Lea, who is an expert in such work, and I believe that when it is completed it will be found of so much value that the publication of other volumes will be deemed advisable.

It has been suggested that this Society petition Congress to print the identifying papers of the Revolutionary pensioners, from the files of the department at Washington. These papers embrace a large quantity of personal and genealogical matter which would be of great value to the family and local historian. I recommend that a committee be selected to enquire into the subject, and report at an early meeting of the Society.

A beginning will soon be made towards restoring some of the dilapidated portraits. This is a work which requires great care and judicious treatment. None but an expert with artistic training should attempt it, as it is quite possible to destroy a likeness by attempting too much. The main object should be to mend and strengthen to prevent deterioration. Very little beyond this should be attempted.

The REGISTER, which has become such an important work of reference, has certainly not deteriorated during the past year. I think you will all agree with me that, under the able editorship of Mr. Woods, it has grown better than ever; and this suggests a word in behalf of the other officials of the Society. I have been connected with many literary and other associations, and I can say with perfect sincerity, that never have I known a body of officials so wisely selected to administer the affairs of a society as you have selected during the time that I have occupied this chair. Your executive officers and your council are, in their efforts to promote the interests of this Society, zealous to a degree which I have never before witnessed. Were it proper, I would be glad to say much more on this subject.

With respect to the REGISTER, permit me to make the suggestion, that additional interest might be given it by publishing in each number at least one of the valuable papers read here monthly, to which but a comparative few members listen, and which are lost to the large majority of members who are unable to hear them. Even we, who have the benefit of listening to them, would often like to read them in print. I think I but echo a widely prevalent opinion.

I have spoken of the achievements of the past year as gratifying. Can we accomplish more the coming year? If we try we shall. You remember the old motto we had in school, "*Per laborem ad astra.*" We took it literally, and perhaps were as nearly right as we ever are. Greeting you as I do on this pleasant anniversary, I can but notice the absence of friends who set out with us a year ago, but who dropped out by the way. Twenty-four members of this Society have passed into the shadowy valley, where we can only follow them in thought.

Of those very near to me were Dr. Scott, who but a few months ago stood here in the vigor of maturity, and overflowing with vital energy and good will bade us good bye, promising on his return from England to share with us his experiences; Mr. Drummond, broad minded, generous and helpful; and Mr. Williamson, an old friend and fellow worker in the historic field. These to me were in an especial sense personal losses. All who have left us, however, are personal losses to some of us, and deserve our tears and our best efforts to preserve their memories.

This is a Society of memories. One of its chief functions is the preservation of memorials, a work of public importance. Some one has said that no nation can be great which does not possess great memories as the common heritage of its people, and this is true. To preserve such memories poets have wrought them into rhythmic forms, and historians have recorded them in imperishable characters, inspiring men to higher ideals and nobler ambitions. The preservation of memorials is not a modern accomplishment. The nations of the past who achieved greatness were careful to keep alive the memories of those who had lived nobly. Such memories they recognized as a cohesive force, which strengthened the spirit of nationality and quickened the pulse of patriotism. The life story of such a man as the late Roger Wolcott is of universal benefit to mankind; indeed, the memory of any man who has fought a good

fight for the welfare of his fellows is worth keeping bright, and a Society which contributes to this work is worthy of the best efforts of its members. Only in a cultured community, a community which thinks rationally and lives as it thinks, can a Society like this find a proper field for activity; in the island of Mindanao it would be an absurdity; but in New England, with its memories of a brave and self sacrificing ancestry, it should not fail to grow more and more in usefulness as time advances. We should not, however, slack our hand in our endeavor to make it the most important Society of its kind on this continent; the one to which people everywhere can turn when other agencies fail them. To accomplish this we must make it a storehouse of memories, especially, one in which may be preserved the memories of New England men, who, imparting to it energy, sagacity, audacity and thrift, have contributed so much to the growth of this nation, so grand and yet so young, for it is but a short step back to its infancy; to the dark forest stretching across the continent; the painted savage prowling amid its gloomy depths; the hardy settler; the log cabin; the toil, the poverty, and all the hardships of pioneer life; but a short step indeed! Yet when we come back to all the wealth and splendor, and luxury of to-day, are we not conscious of this, that our predecessors here enjoyed some things which we miss? Have the men of to-day the liberty for which they wrought? Do they enjoy equal rights? What would Roger Williams or Samuel Adams say to-day of our Money and Labor Trusts which fasten burdens upon their fellow men all too grievous to be borne? Of a Money Trust which, not content with more than thirty-two per centum in annual dividends, advances the price of its product fifty per centum in a few months? Of a Labor Trust which under penalty of pain and death prohibits a man from working at his calling to keep his family from starvation, or visits vengeance upon you or me if we choose to ride in a street car belonging to a company which has incurred its displeasure? I think these men would say in no feeble tones, we will not submit to such tyranny! It is a strange and discouraging problem which confronts us to-day; strange, because it is wholly contrary to that which we have been taught is indispensable to man's welfare, to that of which we have boasted as our particular achievement as a people; the inalienable right of all men, rich and poor alike, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; discouraging, because after all the faith

we have had in the progress of this nation toward a government of the people, by the people and for the people, we suddenly find ourselves under the government of the Trust by the Trust and for the Trust, whether a Trust of capital or labor it matters not.

While the Labor Trust is the legitimate concomitant of the Money Trust, it is more dangerous than the latter, which can be reached and regulated by legislation in a way which the former cannot be, for the vast property interests of the Money Trust are always exposed to the action of law, which makes those interested in it, and who are men endowed with sufficient sagacity to understand their legal limitations, timid about too far transgressing law. Not so the Labor Trust, whose members intimidate and persecute without subjecting the organization to which they belong to penalty. How is this terrible obstacle to the peace and prosperity of the nation to be overcome? Is some leader to arise in the organization itself, who will cry out against the violence done to liberty and equality, the two guiding lights of the republic? Such a leader would win the applause and support of all who wish well to mankind, and perform a universal service to organized labor, which, guided by just principles, would attain as full a measure of success as its most theoretical partisans have pictured for it. Here is a field worthy of the superior judgment of a Washington and the splendid eloquence of a Webster, for all rational men must admit that certain ideas which now prevail in the Trust are wholly un-American; that they are the product of Absolutism, and should never be allowed to establish themselves in American soil. I know that a writer, in order to bolster his cause, has trifled with the question of the paternity of the boycott and other kindred practices to force men to obey the dictum of an organization, by declaring that the foreigner is not answerable for them, but a glance at the census where such practices prevail would have saved an error. We have been reminded by a recent statistician that among native Americans the deaths are considerably more numerous than the births, and that henceforth the increase in population must wholly depend upon people of foreign parentage. Here in New England we are told the descendants of the Puritan and Pilgrim are being superseded by strangers who know nothing and care nothing for New England traditions. I am not ready to believe, as I look over this audience, that the New England type of civilization is to give way here in Massachusetts to

that of the Old World races who have been reared in subjection, ignorance and poverty. The situation, however, calls for our best efforts to arrest such a calamity, and we may well study the census for a moment. Here in Boston, the citadel of New England ideas, 72 per cent. of the population is composed of persons foreign born and their children, while the entire State embrace over 61 per cent. of such citizens; Fall River has 86 per cent., and the State of Rhode Island nearly 64 per cent. Of course, in the coal regions the population is almost wholly foreign. It is in communities where this class of the population predominates that the practices complained of most prevail. This we might reasonably expect, for the immigrants to this country are for the most part alien to our civilization. A large portion of them come here from Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy, Poland and other countries, which have long been subjected to despotic rule, and have learned to distrust all government. They confound liberty with license, and when they reach the centres of labor, ignorant of our language and laws, are easily made the dupes of designing leaders. How to assimilate this heterogeneous mass of incongruous elements is the great problem, which we must solve if we would maintain popular government in its integrity. Evidently education in principles of popular government, as well as in a higher standard of living, is a necessity. A late writer has said that "The ultimate danger to society does not lie in the unequal distribution of wealth, but in that of culture. All social reform must begin here, and must regard it as its first duty to raise the standard of life among the lower classes." No objection can be made to this, but something more must be added, education in the American Idea, which is essentially the New England Idea, and which is sometimes denominated Americanism, as it was by Mr. Hoar a few days ago at the dinner of the New England Society. I am sure, however, that the senator would accept my terminology. To define the term is not so easy, but perhaps I may be permitted to call it ambition linked to liberty and equity. Certainly this seems to have been the idea of the Founders of New England; the men who were ready to brave all dangers for the public welfare; to whom the finest music in all the world was the clang of the church bell; the object which most delighted their hearts, the school house; and whose faith that these, the church and school, would secure to men universal liberty and equal rights, never wavered. These men were

nation makers, and in keeping alive the memory of them and of the remarkable events which resulted from their labors, you are doing a work which cannot fail to favorably affect the people of this country. It is to you, men of cool judgments and quick perceptions, the posterity of the Fathers of New England, that this work is entrusted, and I believe it is entrusted to faithful hands. Thank God, even here in Boston, in spite of such a preponderance of opposing influences, you have kept alive, as nowhere else, the old New England spirit. Church and school still maintain their ascendancy, and institutions like this, which minister to the intellectual and moral life of the people, are firmly established. May these instrumentalities which we believe conduce to true National prosperity, a prosperity formed according to the loftiest ideals of humanitarians, be fostered and expanded by you, until they are acknowledged by all our people to be indispensable to the national welfare. For my part, I have no doubt of the future of this country. While there are many things which seem to give the lie to hope,

"My hope is the sun will pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched."

I believe that the flame of patriotism will be kept ever burning upon the altar of nationality, and fed by faithful hands will from generation to generation shine ever purer and brighter. That Science and Art will transmute the dormant elements of Nature into beneficent forces, which will lift labor out of the mirk of drudgery and make life better worth the living.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in Marshall P. Wilder Hall of the Society's House, No. 18 Somerset Street, Boston, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 14th January, 1903, at 2.30 o'clock, the Hon. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., the President, in the chair.

The call for the meeting was read and the meeting declared open for business, agreeable to Article 1, Chapter III., of the By-laws.

The annual reports, as hereinafter printed, were presented, read, accepted, and ordered on file.

The report of the Committee on Nominations being made, it was, on motion,

Voted, To proceed to the election of officers for 1903, agreeable to Article 1, Chapter IV., of the By-laws, and to resolve the meeting into Committee of the Whole, for that purpose.

The President vacated the chair, and called WILLIAM THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN, A.M., to preside. Mr. Marvin accepted and conducted the election.

Messrs. WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW, D.D., GEORGE CANNING BURGESS, A.B., and CHARLES FRENCH READ acted as tellers, received, sorted and counted the ballots, and reported the result.

The Committee rose, the President resumed the chair, when the report was made, accepted, and ordered on file.

The Chair then proclaimed the election of the following officers for 1903:

President.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., of Portland, Me.

Vice-Presidents.

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

MARQUIS FAYETTE KING, of Portland, Me.

EZRA SCOLLAY STEARNS, A.M., of Rindge, N. H.

HOYT HENRY WHEELER, LL.D., of Brattleboro', Vt.

HORATIO ROGERS, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.

JAMES JUNIUS GOODWIN, of Hartford, Conn.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B., of Manchester, Mass.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, of Hanover, Mass.

Librarian.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW, of Sudbury, Mass.

Councillors for the Term of Three Years, 1903, 1904, 1905.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON RUST, of Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM TRACY EUSTIS, of Brookline, Mass.

ALBERT MATTHEWS, A.B., of Boston, Mass.

The President then delivered the Annual Address.

On several motions, the Society

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be tendered the retiring members of the Council, CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON, A.B., ANDREW FISKE, Ph.D., and CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B., for their valued labors in the interests of the Society.

WHEREAS the Society, at the annual meeting, 14 February, 1900, voted that memoirs of resident members, published in the Towne Memorial Biographies, should not exceed, as a rule, five pages in length, and that memoirs of honorary and corresponding members should be still briefer, therefore

Voted, That the Historian in preparing such biographies for publication be authorized to condense such of the memoirs, heretofore prepared, as exceed the limit fixed by the vote of the Society, care being taken, in assigning the memoirs to their original authors, to indicate the fact of condensation.

Voted, That the Proceedings of this meeting, with the annual reports accepted, the address of the President, the Acts of Incorporation, the By-laws, and an alphabetical list of members, be printed in pamphlet form; that a copy be mailed to every member of the Society, including the families of members deceased during the past year, donors and exchanging societies; the number to be fixed by the Committee on Publication, including fifty copies for the use of the Council; and that the Council be charged with the execution of this order.

The meeting then dissolved.

Attest :

GEO. A. GORDON,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

PREPARED BY CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B., OF NEWTON.

IN submitting its annual report to the Society, the Council asks for its careful consideration, believing that the Society's work has been more actively pushed with evident fruitful results than for some years in the past. The Society's financial condition, coupled with the increasing interest and demand of the age in the objects of its work, together with the hearty coöperation of its members, has enabled it to prosecute vigorously new lines of work that are and will be of inestimable and permanent value. The publishing of the vital records of the small towns,—mother towns,—of our Commonwealth, prior to 1850, generously aided by the Commonwealth; the compilation of Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England; the preparation of a complete and accurate index to the Society's REGISTER; the undertaking to have complete copies of all cemetery inscriptions throughout Massachusetts and New England; and the publishing of a volume of abstracts of wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, from 1620,—great undertakings,—have attracted more than the approving voice of all kindred societies. It is hoped than when our methods of accuracy, cheapness in cost and economy in time are fully known, it will result at an early date in the towns and counties of the Commonwealth committing to our charge or supervision the copying and preservation of all their sadly neglected early records.

Our Council meetings have been fully attended with marked interest, and well digested plans put into operation, clearly showing that its members are as fully enthusiastic in the Society's development as were the early Fathers who have passed from the stage of action. It is to be regretted that we have lost and are annually losing by death so many persons who have performed such splendid work, that has left an imperishable record upon our annals,—the more noticeable of whom was our late librarian, John Ward Dean. Their works are their best eulogies,—silent but lasting.

The city of Boston, at its receptions and banquets in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia on March sixth last, and to the Delegates from the French Republic on May thirty-first, honored the Society by inviting its executive to grace these occasions, with the other kindred organizations of the municipality.

For some years it has been considered advisable that the Society's By-laws should be revised and condensed, but no suitable opportunity presented itself until this year.

After great labor and much care these have been reduced to a code that will be of value to the Society, as it places responsibility where the Society intends; and in harmony therewith, the Council has enacted new Standing Rules for its government. The Council feels sure that after a fair trial this code will meet with the unanimous approval of the Society, as it in no way infringes upon its rights. One result will be that the long delayed work intended by the donor of the Towne Memorial Fund will come to its fruition at an early day. Another is, that the Council will see that the mission committed by the Society to its officers and committees shall be faithfully and expeditiously performed.

Some of our members feel that the time is near when the Society should consider the undertaking of the erection of a new building for the Society's house, where its valuable library and material may be safe from destruction.

The present is not the time to rightly decide whether or no our present location shall be changed. When the final decision shall be made, it should only be done after a careful consideration of the matter, looking to our and Boston's future growth and the most desirable location for our purposes. But it is felt that this Society should have a commodious house, fitly appointed, large enough to contain within its walls other kindred organizations; where it can broaden its sphere of usefulness beyond mere library work, and receive and entertain from time to time distinguished historical scholars of this and other lands who may visit our city; and, as an inception, the Society should inaugurate the custom of an annual reception and banquet, as conducted by other organizations and which to them is of great profit socially and intellectually. In fine, the Council believes that, as a trust has been committed to it by its foundation men, whatever has been done, whatever is being done, and whatever is to be done, is *in memoriam majorum*, who "builded better than they knew."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, through its Chairman, Charles Knowles Bolton, A.B., reported that it had attended to its various duties in such a manner as to increase largely the genealogical portion of the library, and to make the genealogies more easily accessible to members and visitors.

Over six hundred genealogies have been added to the library during the current year, probably a larger number than in any similar period of the Society's existence. Systematic efforts are being made to secure all American genealogies not now in the library, and such

of the English family histories as are not in any of the large libraries in this vicinity. Forty volumes of manuscript epitaphs from Massachusetts cemeteries, several sets of reference books, and about the usual number of local histories, parish registers and miscellaneous books have been secured. Details of these accessions, and their cost, may be seen in the reports of the Librarian and the Treasurer.

Some progress has been made in cataloguing. Miss Stickney has completed an alphabetical list of the genealogies, for the use of the library staff, and has written cards for the books relating to Rhode Island not previously catalogued. The genealogies from Abeel to Dyer, and about one hundred and fifty diaries, have been catalogued by Mr. George R. Marvin, a library school student, who was engaged for twenty weeks as a special assistant. The card catalogue of the genealogical and historical works in the library ought to be brought to completion at an early date.

The permanent library staff has been increased by the engagement of Miss Josephine E. Rayne, who has a wide knowledge of genealogical literature, and is familiar with the routine work of this library, having formerly served as a temporary assistant in an emergency.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, through its Chairman, Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, A.M., reported that it has caused the REGISTER and Proceedings to be published as usual, and upon an improved quality of paper.

In furtherance of the action of the Society in setting aside \$20,000 from the bequest of Robert Henry Eddy for the purpose of publishing the vital records of the State previous to 1850, the Committee has made good progress. Upon the initiative of members of the Society, the Legislature passed a law agreeing to purchase five hundred copies of each record published, for distribution to the public libraries and historical societies. The Committee has already published and delivered the vital records of the towns of Montgomery, Pelham, Walpole, Peru, Alford and Hinsdale, and it has well in hand for early issue, Medfield, Lee, Becket, Sudbury and Bedford, while a beginning has been made upon several other towns. If the work is continued as it has been begun, it will not involve any serious impairment of our funds. The sum of two thousand dollars has been drawn from the fund, of which a little over one-half has been expended, and from this amount and the receipts from sales, material of nearly equal value is in different stages of preparation.

The sum of fifteen hundred dollars has been placed in the hands of the Committee for the publication of an abstract of all the wills of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, England, for the year 1620, and the preparation of this volume is well advanced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ESSAYS, through Albert Alonzo Folsom and David Henry Brown, A.B., of the Committee, submitted the following report, covering the season of 1902:

Feb. 5, a paper on "John Bridge, the Puritan," read by Frank Rockwood Hall, A.B., of Boston.

March 5, a meeting *In Memoriam* of John Ward Dean, A.M., late Librarian of the Society.

April 2, a paper on "New England in Old England," read by Edwin Doak Mead, of Boston.

May 7, a paper on "The Wentworths and Atkinsons of New Hampshire," read by Frank Burnham Sanborn, A.B., of Concord.

June 4, a paper on "Roger Williams," read by Henry Clinton Graves, D.D., of Somerville.

Oct. 1, a paper on "Recollections of Boston Merchants in the Eighteen-Forties," read by Aaron Sargent, of Somerville.

Nov. 5, a paper on "New England," read by the President, James Phinney Baxter, A.M., of Portland, Me.

Dec. 3, a paper on "Daniel Webster," read by Harvey N. Shepard, A.B., of Boston.

Jan. 7, 1903, a paper on "An Old Boston Institution, The Marine Society; Organized in 1742; Chartered in 1754," read by Capt. R. G. F. Candage, of Brookline.

All of these papers were interesting and attracted large audiences to hear them.

The surviving members of the Committee with extreme sorrow announce the death of two of their distinguished associates, Rev. George Robert White Scott, Ph.D., of Newton, who died September 13, 1902, and John Emery Hoar, A.M., of Brookline, who died March 29, 1902, whose lives and careers will be duly noticed by the Historian. They also sorrowfully report that a long and serious illness of their much esteemed and zealous Secretary, Charles E. Hurd, has prevented the Society being benefited by his painstaking and able services.

THE COMMITTEE TO ASSIST THE HISTORIAN, by the Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, A.M., Chairman, reported that sketches have been already prepared by William R. Cutter, of Woburn, of William Barnes and Gen. E. W. Pierce. Six others are in the hands of different members of the Committee, which it is hoped will be prepared in season for the April REGISTER.

THE COMMITTEE ON ENGLISH RESEARCH, by James Phinney Baxter, A.M., Chairman, and John Tyler Hassam, A.M., of the Committee, reported that during the past year it has undertaken to have published a volume of abstracts of the wills that are registered

in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, England. The volume beginning in 1620 is now in preparation by Mr. J. Henry Lea, and will probably be published during the coming year, in accordance with the vote of the Society. It is hoped by the Committee that this volume will be found so valuable that the Society will think best to continue the work.

THE COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY, through its Chairman, Henry Ernest Woods, had nothing of special importance to report for the year past.

It would call attention to the report of the previous year, and again emphasize the necessity for suppressing fictitious and fraudulent heraldry.

A usual amount of queries were received, and duly answered.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CABINET, by its Chairman, Myles Standish, A.M., M.D., reported that it had not expended any money during the past year.

The construction of a rack in which to place the maps in the possession of the Society, and the making of an index to facilitate their use, was postponed, as the space needed for this purpose has been necessarily occupied by the Committee charged with the preparation of the new and consolidated index to the first fifty volumes of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

The Committee has also considered the question of restoring the Rawson portraits, the president of the Society having given the Committee a sum of money for that purpose. It was thought not prudent to allow the paintings to leave the building for fear of possible accident, and it was believed that the work could be as well done on the premises; but the use of the lower room in the Society's building for the work on the index has deprived the Committee of the only room available for this purpose.

There are several other portraits in the possession of the Society which need some expenditure of money for their restoration and preservation, and the Committee recommends that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

The principal gift to the Cabinet during the year has been the old English wainscot chest which is mentioned in the inventory of the estate of William Trask of Salem, in 1694, and is believed to have been in the possession of his father, Capt. William Trask, who came to Salem as early as 1628, and died in 1666. It is the most interesting and valuable gift the Committee has received for a number of years, and its members wish to express to the generous donor their appreciation of that fact.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROLLE OF MEMBERSHIP, Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B., reported that the Society now has: 10 Honorary Members, 102 Corresponding Members, 262 Life Members, and 689 Resident Members, — a total of 1,063.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS, through its Editor, Charles Sidney Ensign, LL.B., reported that it has made some progress in the preparation of a new volume of Memorial Biographies, although somewhat hindered in gathering up the lines occasioned by the resignation of the former Editor, who had mentally framed plans for the prosecution of the work. It fully realizes that the Society desires the speedy completion of this work, and the issuance of a new volume at an early date. Several lengthy sketches prepared in former years have been carefully condensed, in accordance with the Society's vote on February 14, 1900, without impairing their value.

Unforeseen private business has prevented the Editor from accomplishing that which he expected when he accepted the position. The Society, by the adoption of its new By-Laws, has wisely placed this work with its Historian, who the past year has faithfully performed the duties of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EPITAPHS.

THE COMMITTEE ON EPITAPHS, appointed by the Society, submitted the following report, through its Chairman, John Albree, Jr. :

The Committee has to report that during the year there have been bound and made available for use forty-two MS. lists of inscriptions. The work of copying the epitaphs, which the Committee asks to be done, is gratuitous, and the many MSS. the Library has received are proofs of the ready responses. It is work that requires interest and time. The latter is difficult to find, and for lack of it, the copying of the inscriptions of several important graveyards has had to be deferred this year by those who are desirous of preserving the valuable records. There are but few graveyards in the vicinity of Boston that have not been transcribed, and the Committee is assured that these will soon be copied.

The question is frequently asked as to a method of making copies of epitaphs. The following form, adopted in "Lancaster (Mass.) Records," is suggested as satisfactory, for it affords less opportunity for error than the complicated forms, and yet from it a substantial reproduction of an inscription can be readily made :

Here lie the remains of | ELOISE RICHARDS PAYNE |
Who departed this life | July 3 1819, | Æt 31. | She will be
talked of | but a little while, | and | forgotten by society, | will
survive only in a few hearts, | where the memory of such a
Being | is immortal.

HERE LIES BURIED | Y^e BODY OF | JOHN HOUGH-
TON | ESQUIR. AS YOU | ARE SO WARE WE | AS
WE ARE SO | YOU WILL BE | WHO DIED FEBRUARY |
YE 3^d ANNO DOMINY | 1736-7 AND | IN Y^e 87th
YEAR | OF HIS AGE

The importance of the preservation of inscriptions is shown by the fact that out of 700 inscriptions in the two older graveyards in one town, Concord, Mass., 164 (23 per cent.) are of deaths which are not noted in the Town Records. The Committee again submits that the preservation of the inscriptions is a matter of public interest, and should therefore, to the extent of that interest, be under the care of the State, as are other records of a public nature.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

PRESENTED BY WILLIAM PRESCOOTT GREENLAW.

THE Librarian is charged with the care of the Society's House, and of all books, maps, manuscripts, coins, works of art, antiquities, and other articles appropriate to the Society's collections; and he is required to present at the Annual Meeting a statement of the condition and wants of the Library and the Cabinet, together with a list of all donors to the same for the year. It is also his duty to keep detailed lists of all accessions, acknowledge all gifts, make and maintain proper catalogues of all literary property and relics in his keeping, and to have the Library open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except on Sundays and holidays. These routine duties and such special work as has been required by the Council have been faithfully performed. Somewhat of the condition and needs of the Library and the Cabinet is outlined in what follows. At the end is appended the list of donors.

The Society's collections as a whole are still far from being in an ideal condition. To the task of bringing the Library up to modern standards, a labor that has been gradually and constantly in progress since the completion of the addition to the Society's House early in 1895, the Librarian and his assistants have devoted all of their time, not consumed in routine duties, throughout the year. This work of rearrangement and classification, so long in progress, has been conducted from its beginning in the order of immediate importance. The classes most in demand received attention first, and the entire available labor has been concentrated upon one class at a time until all of the works belonging to it were brought into good order. Order once secured has been carefully maintained. The proper arrangement of the more important divisions of the Library has rendered it possible to fill existing gaps and to secure desirable additions without fear of needless duplication. As a result of systematic and persistent efforts to increase the Library, some of the classes show marked growth, while one, the genealogies, has more than doubled within eight years. Classification has thus far proceeded through the printed volumes and the manuscripts, which in any way, no

matter how remotely, relate to New England genealogy, biography and local history. There yet remain to be classified and arranged all of the maps, plans, broadsides, engravings and photographs. These ought to be arranged as soon as possible.

The year covered by this report has been one of remarkable growth along genealogical lines. Including manuscripts, there have been added to the Library six hundred and twenty-five genealogies, many of which are rare, some exceedingly so, and several are unique copies. Whitmore, in the third edition of his *American Genealogist*, published in 1875, did not list an equal number for the entire country up to that date. Of those that he then listed, the Library now lacks thirty, only five of which were published prior to the incorporation of the Society.

The accessions for the year have been 727 volumes, 1421 pamphlets and 171 miscellaneous articles. Of these, 289 volumes, 1149 pamphlets and 171 miscellaneous articles were given, 388 volumes and 234 pamphlets were purchased, and 50 volumes and 38 pamphlets were acquired by exchange. These additions, although less in number than last year, are far more valuable, because they embrace a larger proportion of genealogical publications and books of reference, and less of those of doubtful utility which fall just within the fixed scope of collection. If the Library is to maintain the foremost position among American libraries in its own special field, a broad policy for the acquisition of genealogical books and manuscripts must be pursued with vigor.

About the usual amount of binding has been done, but there still remain a considerable number of volumes and pamphlets and many manuscripts which need binding. On account of the increased size of the Library, the excessive use of the books, and the wretched quality of a large proportion of the book paper used in recent years, the number of volumes that need to be rebound is rapidly increasing. The Library needs a larger annual expenditure for binding and re-binding.

Nearly ten years ago a new card catalogue was begun, and from time to time small additions have been made to it until it now contains about twenty thousand cards, three thousand of which have been written this year. There is also a very good catalogue, recently completed, of the manuscripts and the curios in the fireproof vault. One of the Librarian's duties is to cause to be made proper catalogues of the matter in his keeping appropriate to the Library and Cabinet. The present library staff, besides attending to the ordinary routine work, may be able to catalogue the greater part of the current accessions. With sixty thousand volumes and pamphlets in the Library and only twenty thousand cards written, it is evident that additional help will be needed to bring this division of the work up to where it should be maintained. While some classes could long

remain uncatalogued without serious inconvenience, if kept alphabetically arranged, it is desirable that ultimately all matter appropriate to the Library and the Cabinet be catalogued. To accomplish this, fully one hundred thousand cards will need to be written. During the year, one hundred and fifty diaries have been gathered into alphabetical order and catalogued. This new class has been frequently consulted. A printed bibliography of American diaries may be the result of a suggestion which the Librarian made to Mr. George R. Marvin while he was engaged here in cataloguing.

A more commodious building with better facilities for the administration of the routine work and for the consultation of the Society's collections, and with more adequate protection against the danger of serious loss by fire, is one of the wants that is felt more keenly as interest in family history increases and the work of the Society broadens out.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

Names.	Names.
<i>United States :</i>	<i>States :</i>
Bureau of American Ethnology.	Massachusetts.
Census Department.	New York.
Commissioner of Education.	<i>Towns :</i>
Secretary of the Navy.	Berlin.
Secretary of State.	Brookline.
Secretary of War.	Frammingham.
Smithsonian Institution.	Lexington.
<i>Cities :</i>	Manchester.
Belfast, Me.	Medfield.
Boston.*	Millbury.
Cambridge.	Oxford.
Fitchburg.	Provincetown.
Hartford, Conn.	Rutland.
Names.	Walpole.
Abbott Academy	Ware.
American Antiquarian Society	Andover.
American-Irish Historical Society	Worcester.
Amherst College	Boston.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts	Amherst.
Andover Theological Seminary	Boston.
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution	Andover.
Boston and Maine Railroad Company	Worcester.
Boston Public Library	Boston.
Boston University	Boston.
Bostonian Society	Boston.
Bowdoin College Library	Brunswick, Me.
Brockton Public Library	Brockton.
Brown University	Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Historical Society	Buffalo, N. Y.
Bunker Hill Monument Association	Boston.
California Historic Genealogical Society	San Francisco, Cal.
Cambridge Public Library	Cambridge.
Cemetery Department of the City of Boston	Boston.
Chickering and Sons	Boston.
Children's Hospital	Boston.
The Robert Clarke Company	Cincinnati, O.
The Club of Odd Volumes	Boston.
Colonial Dames of the State of New York	New York, N. Y.
Concord Antiquarian Society	Concord.
Concord Free Public Library	Concord.
Connecticut Historical Society	Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut State Library	Hartford, Conn.
Copley Society of Boston	Boston.
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.
Dedham Historical Society	Dedham.
Essex Antiquarian	Salem.
Essex Institute	Salem.
Estate of Edward Ingersoll Browne	Boston.
Estate of Jonas Gilman Clark	Worcester.
Ferris and Leach	Philadelphia, Pa.
Forbes Library	Northampton.
Franklin and Marshall College	Lancaster, Pa.
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
General Society of Colonial Wars	New York, N. Y.
General Theological Library	Boston.
Georgia Historical Society	Savannah, Ga.
Groton School	Groton.
Joseph Habersham Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution	Atlanta, Ga.
Harvard University	Cambridge.
Haverhill Public Library	Haverhill.
Hills Family Genealogical and Historical Association	Boston.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire	Liverpool, Eng.

* All places are in Massachusetts unless otherwise specified.

Names.	Addresses.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Cincinnati, O.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Huguenot Society of South Carolina	Charleston, S. C.
Humane Society of Massachusetts	Boston.
Indiana Historical Society	Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa State Historical Society	Iowa City, Ia.
Ipswich Historical Society	Ipswich.
Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky State Historical Society	Louisville, Ky.
C. F. Libbie and Company	Boston.
Library of Congress	Washington, D. C.
J. B. Lippincott Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lowell Board of Trade	Lowell.
Maine Genealogical Society	Portland, Me.
Manchester Historic Association	Manchester, N. H.
Maryland Historical Society	Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts General Hospital	Boston.
Massachusetts Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.	Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants	Boston.
Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution	Boston.
Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society	Lansing, Mich.
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.
Minnesota Valley Historical Society	Morton, Minn.
C. C. Morse & Son	Haverhill.
Museum of Fine Arts	Boston.
Nebraska State Historical Society	Lincoln, Neb.
New England Society of the City of New York	New York, N. Y.
New Hampshire Historical Society	Concord, N. H.
New Haven Colony Historical Society	New Haven, Conn.
New London County Historical Society	New London, Conn.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	New York, N. Y.
New York Historical Society	New York, N. Y.
New York Public Library	New York, N. Y.
New York State Historical Association	New York, N. Y.
Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.
Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.
Oberlin College	Oberlin, O.
The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society	Columbus, O.
The Old Planter's Society	Salem.
Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania State Library	Harrisburg, Pa.
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind	Boston.
Phillips Exeter Academy	Exeter, N. H.
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.
Providence Public Library	Providence, R. I.
G. P. Putnam's Sons	New York, N. Y.
Quincy Historical Society	Southbridge.
The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association	New York, N. Y.
Royal Historical Society	London, Eng.
Royal Society of Canada	Ottawa, Can.
Salem Public Library	Salem.
Charles Scribner's Sons	New York, N. Y.
Society of Antiquaries	London, Eng.
Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Colorado	Denver, Colo.
The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society	Taunton, Eng.
South Carolina Historical Society	Charleston, S. C.
Southern Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.
State Library of Massachusetts	Boston.
Suffolk County, Massachusetts	
Surrey Archaeological Society	Guildford, Eng.
Syracuse Public Library	Syracuse, N. Y.
Tennessee Historical Society	Nashville, Tenn.
Topsfield Historical Society	Topsfield.
Trustees of Forest Hills Cemetery	Boston.
Tufts College	Medford.
University Club	New York, N. Y.
University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.
University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.
University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Vermont Bible Society	Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
Wentworth Historical Society	Hamilton, Can.
Woburn Public Library	Woburn.
William and Mary College	Williamsburg, Va.
Worcester Society of Antiquity	Worcester.
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	Wilkes Barré, Pa.
Yale University	New Haven, Conn.

Members.

Names.	Addresses.
Francis Olcott Allen	Philadelphia, Pa.
Orrin Peer Allen	Palmer.
William Sumner Appleton, A.M.	Boston.
Kendall Banning, A.B.	Walpole, N. H.
Edmund Dana Barbour	Sharon.
Col. Edward Tobey Barker	Cambridge.
Abbott Bassett	Newton.
Rev. Charles Edward Beals	Greenfield.
Rev. Samuel Collins Beane, D.D.	Newburyport.
George Eugene Belknap, LL.D., Rear Admiral U. S. N.	Brookline.
Allen Herbert Bent	Boston.
Francis Everett Blake	Boston.
Mrs. Ethel Stanwood Bolton, A.B.	Shirley.
Sumner Eli Bowman	West Somerville.
William Briggs, B.A.	Harpندن, Eng.
Lloyd Vernon Briggs, M.D.	Hanover.
Rev. Charles Carroll Carpenter, A.M.	Andover.
George Walter Chamberlain, M.S.	Weymouth.
Henry Lincoln Clapp	Boston.
George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B.	Needham.
Gilbert Cope	West Chester, Pa.
Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B.	Manchester.
Hon. Horace Davis, LL.D.	San Francisco, Cal.
Miss Martha Ann Dodge	Billerica.
Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond, LL.D.	Portland, Me.
Rev. Myron Samuel Dudley, A.M.	Nantucket.
Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, A.B.	New York, N. Y.
Charles Darwin Elliot	Somerville.
Ella Florence Elliot	Somerville.
Charles Sidney Ensign, LL.B.	Newton.
William Tracy Eustis	Boston.
Mrs. Edward Franklin Everett	Cambridge.
Miss Mittie Belcher Fairbanks	Farmington, Me.
David Floyd, 2d	Winthrop.
Frank Augustine Gardner, M.D.	Salem.
Frederick Lewis Gay	Brookline.
Watson Gill	Syracuse, N. Y.
Benjamin Nourse Goodale	Saco, Me.
George Augustus Gordon, A.M.	Somerville.
Hon. Samuel Abbott Green, LL.D.	Boston.
Richard Henry Greene, A.M.	New York, N. Y.
Lucy Hall Greenlaw	Sudbury.
William Prescott Greenlaw	Sudbury.
Hon. Frank Warren Hackett, A.M.	Washington, D. C.
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.	Roxbury.
Virginia Hall	Cambridge.
John Tyler Hassam, A.M.	Boston.
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, A.M.	Wilkes Barré, Pa.
Rev. Charles Wells Hayes, D.D.	Geneva, N. Y.
William Sanford Hills	Boston.
Archibald Murray Howe, A.M.	Cambridge.
Rev. Ephraim Orcutt Jameson, A.B.	Boston.
Rev. Henry Fitch Jenks, A.M.	Canton.
James Thomas Joslin	Hudson.
Hon. Marquis Fayette King	Portland, Me.
George Brown Knapp, A.B.	Boston.
Theodore Studley Lasell, A.B.	Boston.
James Henry Lea	So. Freeport, Me.
Josiah Granville Leach, LL.B.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Emily Wilder Leavitt	Boston.
Miss Sarah Fiske Lee	New Ipswich, N. H.
Francis Henry Lincoln, A.M.	Hingham.
Waldo Lincoln, A.B.	Worcester.
Wilford Jacob Litchfield, M.S.	Southbridge.
Charles Harrison Littlefield	Lawrence.
George Emery Littlefield, A.B.	Somerville.
Arthur Greene Loring	Woburn.
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A.M.	Brookline.
Alverdo Hayward Mason	East Braintree.
Albert Matthews, A.B.	Boston.
John Joseph May	Dorchester.
John Bach McMaster, Ph.D., Litt.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tyler Seymour Morris	Chicago, Ill.
Charles William Moseley	Newburyport.
John Graham Moseley	Boston.
Joseph James Muskett, F.R.C.S.	Stoke Newington, Eng.
Sereno Dwight Nickerson, LL.B.	Boston.
Nathaniel Paine, A.M.	Worcester.
William Phillimore Watts Phillimore, B.C.L., M.A.	London, Eng.

Names.	Addresses.
Mrs. Anna Maria Pickford	Lynn.
Rev. Charles Henry Pope, A.B.	Boston.
Eben Putnam	Boston.
Rev. John James Raven, D.D., F.S.A.	Fressingfield, Eng.
Mrs. Anna Margaret Riley	Claremont, N. H.
James Swift Rogers, A.B.	Boston.
Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, A.B.	Concord.
Timothy Thompson Sawyer	Charlestown.
Rev. George Robert White Scott, D.D.	Brookline.
Stephen Paschall Sharples, S.B.	Cambridge.
Frank Farnsworth Starr	Middletown, Conn.
Hon. Ezra Scollay Stearns, A.M.	Rindge, N. H.
Charles Wellington Stone, A.M.	Boston.
Robert Thaxter Swan	Boston.
Hon. Russell Smith Taft, A.M.	Burlington, Vt.
Abijah Thompson	Winchester.
Walter Elliot Thwing	Roxbury.
William Blake Trask, A.M.	Dorchester.
John Harvey Treat, A.M.	Lawrence.
Hon. Joseph Henry Walker	Worcester.
Henry Dexter Warren	Boston.
Samuel Edward Warren, C.E.	Newton.
Walter Kendall Watkins	Malden.
William Lewis Welch	Salem.
Hon. Joseph Williamson, A.M., Litt.D.	Belfast, Me.
Henry Ernest Woods	Boston.
Theron Royal Woodward	Chicago, Ill.

Not Members.

Mrs. Mary Langdon Alden	Dorchester.
Frank W. Allen	Skowhegan, Me.
Michael Anagnos, A.M.	Boston.
Leon Brooks Bacon, LL.B.	New York, N. Y.
William Plumb Bacon, A.M.	New Britain, Conn.
Edward W. Baker, A.B.	Brookline.
Edwin Swift Balch, A.B.	Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Bancher	Newtonville.
John M. Bancroft	Bloomfield, N. J.
Theodore Melvin Banta	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Naamah Barnard	Boston.
Frank Amasa Bates	South Braintree.
Rev. Newton Whitmarsh Bates	West Bloomfield, N. J.
Albert Clayton Beckwith	Elkhorn, Wis.
Stephen Berry	Portland, Me.
F. Clarence Bissell	Hartford, Conn.
Henry Rush Boss	Chicago, Ill.
Henry Anthon Bostwick, A.B.	New York, N. Y.
Homer W. Brainard	Hartford, Conn.
Francis Henry Brown, M.D.	Boston.
Howard Mendenhall Buck, M.D.	Boston.
Joseph Gaston Bailey Bullock, M.D.	Cherokee, N. C.
Clarence Monroe Burton	Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Harriet Blackston Butler	Boston.
Mrs. Ezra Hoyt Byington	Newton.
Richard McCall Cadwalader, A.M.	Lancaster, Pa.
Albert Havelock Calne	Cincinnati, O.
Henry Grosvenor Cary	Winthrop.
Hon. George W. Cate	Amesbury.
Newton L. Collamer	Washington, D. C.
Rev. Edgar M. Cousins	Thomaston, Me.
Rev. John Hosmer Cox	Lexington.
Charles Amos Cummings	Boston.
Charles C. Cushing	Cambridge.
Mrs. Caroline Healy Dall	Newburyport.
Charles H. Daniels	Boston.
Andrew McFarland Davis, A.M.	Cambridge.
Walter A. Davis	Fitchburg.
Mrs. John Ward Dean	Medford.
William Tarbox Dewey	Montpelier, Vt.
Samuel T. Dole	South Windham, Me.
Albert A. Dorrance	Coldwater, Mich.
Miss Anne Dorrance	Dorranceton, Pa.
Henry S. Dotterer, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dean Dudley	Wakefield.
Rev. Melatiah Everett Dwight, M.D.	New York, N. Y.
Rev. William A. Eardeley	Brooklyn, N. Y.
George E. Elliot	Clinton, Conn.
Rev. Lester H. Elliot	Waterbury, Vt.
Levi Henry Elwell	Amherst.
William Roscoe Green Estes	Skowhegan, Me.

Names.	Addresses.
Edward Field	Providence, R. I.
Charles H. Fisher	Hyde Park.
Hon. Edward F. Fletcher	Worcester.
Worthington Chauncey Ford	Boston.
Newton Fuller	New London, Conn.
Louis Henrie Richardson Gass	Brookfield.
Rev. Samuel Lankton Gerould, A.B.	Hollis, N. H.
Ferdinand Henry Gifford	Fall River.
Charles Elliot Goodspeed	Boston.
Henry S. Gorham	New York, N. Y.
Sylvester C. Gould	Manchester, N. H.
Rev. Arthur Hastings Grant, Ph.B.	Montclair, N. J.
Rev. Allen James Hall	Sudbury.
Louis M. Hanff	Rutland.
George D. Harrington	Lexington.
George Edwin Harrington	Sudbury.
Hugh Hastings	Albany, N. Y.
John Cummings Haynes	Boston.
Ira C. Hersey, A.B.	Hingham.
William Herbert Hobbs	Madison, Wis.
Mrs. John M. Holcombe	Hartford, Conn.
Eliza Winslow Eaton Holland	Boston.
David Webster Hoyt, A.M.	Providence, R. I.
Edmund Abdy Hurry	New York, N. Y.
James H. Hyde	New York, N. Y.
Alfred S. Jewett	Manchester.
Mrs. Lucy Cutler Kellogg	Greenfield.
Horace Kephart	St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Idelle Keyes	Louisville, Ky.
Lucius Page Lane, A.M.	Boston.
Thomas W. Lane	Manchester, N. H.
William Coolidge Lane, A.B.	Cambridge.
John K. Lawton	Chelsea.
John Francis LeBaron	Cleveland, O.
Miss Elizabeth Frances Leonard	New Bedford.
Calvin W. Lewis	Boston.
Hon. John Davis Long, LL.D.	Hingham.
Mrs. Helen Whaley Mack	Ithaca, N. Y.
William Henry Manning	Ayer.
Ernest A. Markham, M.D.	Durham, Conn.
George H. Marston	Lowell.
Henry A. May	Rosindale.
Henry Benjamin Meigs	Baltimore, Md.
Hon. William Rush Merriam	Washington, D. C.
William Merrill, Jr.	West Newbury.
Thomas Middlemore	Orkney, Eng.
Miss Ella Mills	Manchester, N. H.
Mrs. C. W. Moore	Pepperell.
Mrs. Eva Carleton Moore	Boston.
David F. More	Bangor, Pa.
Albert Cooke Myers, M.L.	Swarthmore, Pa.
Elizabeth Todd Nash	Madison, Conn.
Mrs. H. S. Nichols	Somerville.
Col. John P. Nicholson	Philadelphia, Pa.
William Lincoln Palmer	Boston.
L. H. Parker	Newtonville.
Thomas Bellows Peck, A.B.	Walpole, N. H.
Rev. Calbraith Bourn Perry, D.D.	Cambridge, N. Y.
Mrs. William Hayne Perry	Sans Souci, S. C.
David Everett Phillips	Columbus, O.
Albert Enoch Pillsbury, A.M.	Boston.
Fred S. Piper	Lexington.
Julia Morton Plummer, M.D.	Boston.
Stephen Pollard	Belmont, N. Y.
Agnes Blake Poor	Brookline.
Edward P. Preble	Boston.
Edward M. Preston	Nevada City, Cal.
Theodore Philander Prudden	West Newton.
John Jay Putnam	Worcester.
John Ludovicus Reed	Baltimore, Md.
Howard Reynolds	Boston.
Franklin Pierce Rice	Worcester.
Almer F. Richardson	Ware.
Hamline Elijah Robinson	Maryville, Mo.
Louis Joseph Sands	Boston.
William Carvoso Sharpe	Seymour, Conn.
James Shepard	New Britain, Conn.
George W. Sherman	Morristown, N. J.
James P. Sherman	Waterloo, Ia.
Arma A. Smith	West Camden, N. J.
Elizabeth Hale Smith	Cambridge.

Names.	Addresses.
Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith	Chicago, Ill.
Henry F. Smith	Hartford, Conn.
Seth Smith	Provincetown.
G. Hutchinson Smyth, D.D.	New York, N. Y.
Hon. J. Adger Smyth	Charleston, S. C.
Horatio N. Spencer, M.D.	St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Minnie E. Stanton	St. Paul, Minn.
Carl Stoeckel	Norfolk, Conn.
Hattie Russell Stratton	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Benjamin Franklin Swasey	Exeter, N. H.
Charles E. Swett	Boston.
F. M. Thompson	Greenfield.
Lucien Thompson	Durham, N. H.
John C. Thorne	Concord, N. H.
James Brown Thornton, M.D.	Boston.
William S. Tilden	Medfield.
Miss Emma Toedtsberg	Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Hayden Tufts	Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Alexander Stevenson Twombly, D.D.	Newton.
William Phineas Upham, A.B.	Boston.
Ellis Baker Usher	La Crosse, Wis.
Stuart Charles Wade	New York, N. Y.
Rev. Robert W. Wallace	Somerville.
V. Hussey Walsh	London, Eng.
Ethan Allen Weaver	Philadelphia, Pa.
Almira Larkin White	Haverhill.
Dorvil M. Wilcox, M.D.	Lee.
John Lemuel Murray Willis, M.D.	Elliot, Me.
James A. Wood	Portsmouth, N. H.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

PRESENTED BY HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.

BOSTON, January 14, 1903.

THE Corresponding Secretary has the honor to report that during the year 1902 the following persons have been added to the Rolls of Membership of the Society :

Corresponding Member.

William Brigg, A.B. Harpenden, Herts, England.

Resident Members.

Nelson Adams	Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Ann (Mitchell) Albertson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Kate Lucy (Pierce) Allen	Cambridge, Mass.
Kendall Banning, A.B.	Walpole, N. H.
John Bliss Brainerd, M.D.	Brookline, Mass.
Sumner Francis Brown	Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Shorey Butler, A.B., M.D.	Boston, Mass.
Henry Lincoln Clapp, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Frank Powell Cox, B.S.	Lynn, Mass.
William Franklin Dana, A.B., LL.B.	Newton, Mass.
John Dyke	Melrose, Mass.
Miss Ella Florence Elliot	Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Hattie Sturtevant Everett	Framingham, Mass.
Henry Torsey Fernald, M.S., Ph.D.	Amherst, Mass.
Charles Allcott Flagg, M.A.	Grafton, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah Brown Fowler	Guilford, Conn.
William Fobes Gavet	Salem, Mass.
Thomas Gurney	Quincy, Mass.
Benjamin Franklin Hamilton, A.B., D.D.	Boston, Mass.
Nathaniel Hill	Lowell, Mass.
David Blakely Hoar, A.B.	Brookline, Mass.
Fisher Howe, A.M., LL.B.	Newton, Mass.
Carl Tilden Keller, A.B.	Brookline, Mass.
Miss Anna Chandler Kingsbury	Needham, Mass.
Ernest Johnson Loring, B.S.	Somerville, Mass.
Willard Samuel Morse	Denver, Colorado.
Francis Philip Nash, A.M., L.H.D., LL.D.	Geneva, N. Y.
Charles Nutt, A.B.	Worcester, Mass.
Lawrence Park	Groton, Mass.
John Lord Parker	Lynn, Mass.
George Homer Partridge, B.S.	New York, N. Y.
Hiram Sterling Pomeroy, M.D.	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Deane Ramsay	Weymouth, Mass.
Lewis Frederick Rice, C.E.	Brookline, Mass.
William Stearns Simmons	Boston, Mass.

Miss Susan Augusta Smith	North Pembroke, Mass.
Charles Henderson Stebbins, LL.B.	Everett, Mass.
Warren Lovell Symonds	Lynn, Mass.
Charles Paine Thayer, A.M., M.D.	Boston, Mass.
Wilbur Fisk Warner	Kirkwood, Mo.
William Oliver Webber	Brookline, Mass.
Robert Dickson Weston-Smith, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Louis Pindle White	Whatcom, Wash.
George Henry Williams, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
Rodney Prescott Wright	Cambridge, Mass.

Life Members.

(Elected Resident Members during 1902.)

Frank Jerome Dutcher	Hopedale, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah Jane Everett	Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Henry Taylor, A.M.	Boston, Mass.
Augustus Thorndike, A.B., M.D.	Boston, Mass.
Charles Thorndike, A.M., LL.B.	Boston, Mass.

(Elected Resident Members before 1902.)

Miss Mary Elizabeth Barrett	Portland, Me.
Walter Frederic Brooks	Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Kate Morris Cone, Ph.D.	Hartford, Vt.
Miss Marjory Standish Devlin	Boston, Mass.
Henry Clay Jackson	Boston, Mass.
Albert Matthews, A.B.	Boston, Mass.
George Wilson Wiggin	Franklin, Mass.
Henry Ernest Woods	Boston, Mass.

The Society now has upon its Rolls:

Honorary	Members	. . . .	10
Corresponding	"	. . . .	102
Life	"	. . . .	262
Resident	"	. . . .	689
Total			<hr/> 1,063

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE Treasurer submits herewith his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1902 :—

General Income.

Balance of Account, Jan. 1, 1902 . . .	\$2,273 28	
Received, Admissions and Assessments . .	2,113 00	
“ Income of Investments . . .	4,661 98	
		\$9,048 26
Paid Cataloguing	\$300 00	
“ Maintenance of House	825 39	
“ Insurance	750 00	
“ Fuel, Gas and Water	653 68	
“ Binding	329 32	
“ Express	17 13	
“ Salaries	3,019 84	
“ Printing, Stationery and Postage . . .	769 37	
“ Miscellaneous Expenses	542 18	
		7,206 91
Balance, Jan. 1, 1903		\$1,841 35

New-England Historical and Genealogical Register Publication Account.

Paid during year for Printing, Paper, Plates, etc.	\$1,817 90	
Paid Salary of Editor	800 00	
		\$2,617 90
Received from yearly subscribers	\$1,593 35	
Balance carried to Registers on hand . . .	1,024 55	
		2,617 90

Registers on Hand.

Balance Jan. 1, 1902	\$3,451 33	
Bought in 1902	187 50	
Balance Publication Account	1,024 55	
		4,663 38
Registers sold in 1902		675 46
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1903, Bound and in Numbers		\$3,987 92

Income of Towne Memorial Fund.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1902	\$2,830 97	
Memorial Biographies sold in 1902	10 50	
Income from Investments	160 00	
		\$2,501 47

Life Membership Fund.

Amount of Fund Jan. 1, 1902	\$15,687 74	
14 Life Members, \$30.00	420 00	
3 “ “ \$20.00 each for “Register” . . .	60 00	
		\$16,167 74

Publication Committee, for Printing "Vital Records."

Charged to Committee, Jan. 1, 1902	\$500 00	
" " " during 1902	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,000 00
Cash returned by Committee in 1902		1,000 00
Present amount in hands of Committee		<hr/> \$1,000 00

Bond Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1902	\$2,325 45	
Received for sales of Bond's History of Water- town	118 50	
Received Savings Bank interest	56 40	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		2,500 35

Cushman Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1902	\$446 50	
Received for 1 Cushman Genealogy sold in 1902	6 00	
Savings Bank interest	6 04	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		458 54

Thomas Crane Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1902	\$800 00	
Albert Crane, Esq., added to Fund in 1902	200 00	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		1,000 00

General Index of New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Labor and Fixtures, in 1902	\$2,752 79	
Less balance to credit of this account, Jan. 1, 1902	165 75	
	<hr/>	
Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1903		\$2,587 04

Waters's Genealogical Gleanings.

Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1902	\$620 25	
Sales in 1902	462 50	
	<hr/>	
Debit balance, Jan. 1, 1903		157 75

Donors' Free Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1902	\$1,200 00	
Donations in 1902	100 00	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of Fund		1,300 00
Executors of the will of Edward Ingersoll Browne on account of a legacy of \$1,000.00		710 00

Personal Estate.

Books and Fixtures on hand, Jan. 1, 1902, as per valuation of the "Library Committee" as per its report, Jan. 7, 1903	\$90,000 00	
Books purchased with funds given for the pur- chase of books	929 85	
Books purchased in excess of funds given for purchase of books	1,275 25	
	<hr/>	
		\$92,205 10

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

xxxix

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1902.

Building Fund		\$43,875 34
Real Estate	\$62,443 82	
Personal Estate	92,205 10	
Marshall Pinckney Wilder Subscription		
Building Fund		25,400 00
Library		90,929 85
General Investments	129,363 13	
Registers, on hand	3,987 92	
Waters' Genealogical Gleanings	157 75	
Treasurer of Vital Records Committee	1,000 00	
Robert Henry Eddy Legacy		56,500 00
George Plumer Smith Fund		10,000 00
William Cleaves Todd Fund		1,000 00
Ebenezer Alden Fund		1,000 00
John Barstow Fund		1,200 00
Henry Bond Fund		2,500 35
John Merrill Bradbury Fund		2,500 00
Jonas Gilman Clark Fund		2,000 00
Thomas Crane Fund		1,000 00
Henry Wyles Cushman Fund		458 54
Donors' Free Fund		1,300 00
Pliny Earle Fund		1,000 00
Charles Louis Flint Fund		5,000 00
John Foster Fund		5,000 00
Moses Kimball Fund		5,000 00
Williams Latham Fund		1,000 00
Ira Ballou Peck Fund		1,000 00
Mary Warren Russell Fund		3,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund		4,000 00
Anne Elizabeth Sever Fund		5,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund		1,000 00
William Blanchard Towne Memorial Fund		4,000 00
Cyrus Woodman Fund		1,000 00
E. I. Browne		710 00
Librarian Fund		12,763 13
Life Membership Fund		16,167 74
Income Towne Fund		2,501 47
Cash	10,071 37	
Register Index	2,587 04	
General Income		1,841 35
Profit and Loss	7,831 64	
	<u>\$309,647 77</u>	<u>\$309,647 77</u>

B. B. TORREY, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned hereby certify that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for the year 1902, and find his books properly kept. The securities were examined and found to be in accordance with the books and statements as rendered.

GEO. C. BURGESS, }
HOSEA STARR BALLOU, } *Auditors.*

BOSTON, January 10, 1903.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND.

BOSTON, December 31, 1902.

THIS fund consists of twenty shares of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, left in trust for the benefit of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society by the late Frederic Kidder.

By the death of John Ward Dean, who was one of the trustees appointed by the will, a vacancy occurred in the board of trustees. At a meeting of the Society, held October 1, 1902, Elbridge H. Goss was elected to fill the vacancy under the terms of the will; but as there appeared some uncertainty as to the proper form of procedure, he has not yet qualified for the position. The uncertainty will, however, soon be removed, and Mr. Goss will assume a place in the board.

The trustees have to report:—

Balance received from 1901	\$76.97
Dividend, January 1, 1902	40.00
“ July 1, 1902	40.00
Interest on deposit	4.09

Balance on hand, December 31, 1902	\$161.06
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DELORAINÉ P. COREY, } WILLIAM B. TRASK, }	} <i>Surviving Trustees.</i>
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REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

PRESENTED BY REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.

NECROLOGY FOR 1902.

[*The dates in the first column indicate the years of election.*]

Corresponding Members.

1855. JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A., of Blackheath, Kent, England, was born in Woodside, Cheshire, England, April 12, 1827, and died at Fairlight, Hampton Hill, England, April 18.
1846. HORACE DAY, A.M., of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 5, 1816, and died in New Haven, July 22.

Life Members.

1850. JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., of Medford, Massachusetts, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, March 13, 1815, and died in Medford, January 22.
1868. EDWARD PAYSON BURNHAM, of Somersworth, New Hampshire, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, December 3, 1827, and died in Somersworth, May 12.
1870. HORATIO HOLLIS HUNNEWELL, A.M., of Wellesley, Massachusetts, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, July 27, 1810, and died in Wellesley, May 20.
1870. JOHN DANIEL RUNKLE, LL.D., of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Root, New York, October 11, 1822, and died in Southwest Harbor, Maine, July 8.
1882. EDMUND JANES CLEVELAND, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 25, 1842, and died in Hartford, July 9.

Resident Members.

1886. WARREN HAPGOOD, of Boston, was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, October 14, 1816, and died in Boston, January 30.
1898. EDWARD BISSELL HILL, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in West Troy, New York, October 26, 1840, and died in Brookline, February 7.
1894. JONATHAN TYLER STEVENS, of Lowell, Massachusetts, was born in Ware, Massachusetts, December 20, 1844, and died in Lowell, March 12.

- 1894. RUSSELL SMITH TAFT, LL.D., of Burlington, Vermont, was born in Williston, Vermont, January 28, 1835, and died in Burlington, March 22.
- 1866. JOHN EMORY HOAR, A.M., of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Poultney, Vermont, November 22, 1828, and died in Brookline, March 29.
- 1889. WILLIAM BARNES, of Marlborough, Massachusetts, was born in Marlborough, January 14, 1823, and died there, April 16.
- 1891. JOHN HOMANS, 2D, M.D., of Boston, was born in Boston, March 15, 1857, and died there, May 4.
- 1860. EBENEZER WEAVER PEIRCE, of Freetown, Massachusetts, was born in Freetown, April 5, 1822, and died there, August 14.
- 1889. CHARLES HENRY NORRIS, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in Salem, April 26, 1826, and died there, August 31.
- 1893. GEORGE ROBERT WHITE SCOTT, Ph.D., D.D., of Newton, Massachusetts, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1842, and died in Berlin, Germany, September 13.
- 1901. HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE, LL.B., of Montpelier, Vermont, was born in Randolph, Vermont, January 17, 1843, and died in Williamstown, Vermont, September 23.
- 1898. FREDERICK WILLIAM TODD, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, July 9, 1842, and died in Roxbury, October 22.
- 1894. JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, LL.D., of Portland, Maine, was born in Winslow, Maine, August 30, 1827, and died in Portland, October 25.
- 1895. GEORGE NOWELL, of Boston, was born in York, Maine, January 15, 1815, and died in Boston, October 25.
- 1876. OLIVER BLISS STEBBINS, of Boston, was born in Boston, December 22, 1833, and died there, November 2.
- 1879. EPHRAIM ORCUTT JAMESON (Rev.), A.B., of Boston, was born in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, January 23, 1832, and died in Boston, November 9.
- 1874. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, A.M., Litt.D., of Belfast, Maine, was born in Belfast, October 5, 1828, and died there, December 4.

[Deaths that occurred in previous years, not reported until now.]

- 1899. EDWARD STEPHENS CLARK, M.D., of San Francisco, California, a Resident Member, was born in Paris, Kentucky, September 28, 1856, and died in Napa, California, May 29, 1900.
- 1889. JAMES SEYMOUR GRINNELL, A.M., of Greenfield, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, was born in Greenfield, July 24, 1821, and died there, September 4, 1900.
- 1891. FRANK PALMER GOULDING, A.B., of Worcester, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, July 2, 1837, and died in Worcester, September 16, 1901.
- 1896. BRAYTON ALVARO REMINGTON BRIGHAM, M.D., of Chicago, a Resident Member, was born in Winona, New York, January 1, 1863, and died in Lake Forest, Illinois, October, 1901.

MEMOIRS

OF THE

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Arranged by Rev. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D., Historian.

THE following pages contain obituary notices of members who died during the year 1902, with the addition of five, deceased in preceding years. The notices are arranged in the order in which the deaths occurred.

1900.

EDWARD STEPHENS CLARK, M.D., was born in Paris, Kentucky, September 28, 1856, and was the son of Elijah and Ella Louise (Stephens) Clark. His Clark ancestry for four generations runs as follows: — Stephen,¹ John,² Elijah,³ and Elijah⁴ the father of Edward Stephens.⁵ In his early childhood his parents removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he spent most of his boyhood and received his education in the public schools. A taste for the study of the natural sciences early manifested itself. When seventeen years of age he began the study of medicine, and in 1874 attended his first lecture course at the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky. At this time he became deeply interested in geology and paleontology, and during the next six years, in his leisure time, collected throughout Kentucky and Indiana more than ten thousand specimens, which now have a place in the museum of the California Academy of Sciences. He engaged in the drug business for a few years, and then re-entered the Medical College, graduating in 1880. He practiced his profession in Louisville for a short time, but finding the exactions of a physician's life too much for his constitution, he turned his attention to railroad surveying for a few years.

On a visit to California in 1884, he became interested in mining methods, and on his return to Louisville he patented an improved amalgamator. He first tested this in the gold mines of Georgia, and returning to California, spent some time in connection with introducing it there. Soon after this he found his health so far restored that he could again engage in the practice of his profession;

but he chose the less exacting work of a specialist. He devoted his attention to the eye and ear, and rose to an eminent position in the handling of cases requiring delicacy of treatment, a steady nerve and skill.

In these years he found time to pursue his studies in geology and paleontology, and was for a while curator in those department in the California Academy of Sciences. He also gave much time to various scientific societies, and was identified with the county and state medical societies, the Bacteriological Society, the San Francisco Polyclinic, the San Francisco Aural Clinic, the San Francisco Microscopical Society and the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, writing papers for many of these bodies and for publication. He was a corresponding member of various other scientific societies in the United States and in Europe.

Dr. Clark's interest in genealogy and family history was aroused when he began a search for data concerning the genealogy of his mother's family, resulting in the publication of *The Stephens Family, with Collateral Branches*, a volume of 185 pages, issued in 1892. This brought him in touch with others interested in similar pursuits, and led to the organization of the California Genealogical Society in 1898. He became its first president, and was re-elected in 1899 and in 1900. At the time he was compelled by failing health to lay down his work in that line, he had accumulated a large amount of valuable records of Nantucket families, and it was his ambition to see them carefully revised and published.

Dr. Clark was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1899. He married first, in 1888, Anita H. Yates, and had a daughter, Edna B. He married second, Laura Giddings Cheesman, who survives him. Of this marriage there were two daughters, Leila and Estelle. Dr. Clark died in Napa, California, May 29, 1900.

This sketch is drawn largely from an article in *Publication No. III.* of the California Historic Genealogical Society, by William E. Loy.

JAMES SEYMOUR GRINNELL, A.M., was the son of George and Eliza Seymour (Perkins) Grinnell, and was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, July 24, 1821. His father, a prominent member of the Franklin county bar and a leading citizen in Greenfield for many years, was the son of George Grinnell of Greenfield, and Lydia (Stevens) Grinnell of Andover, Massachusetts. George Grinnell, Sr., was the son of William Grinnell of Saybrook, Connecticut, "the settler."

James S. Grinnell received his early education in the old Fellenberg Academy in Greenfield. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1842, and studied law in Harvard Law School and in the office of Grinnell and Aiken, in which the partnership consisted

of his father and Judge David Aiken. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and entered upon the practice of law in the town of Orange. The profession was never wholly congenial to him. He had a marked fondness for agriculture in all its aspects, while still a young attorney. He was one of the first secretaries of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, serving in that capacity from 1856 until 1862, and was president in 1878 and 1879. The success and growth of the society were largely due to his indefatigable and enthusiastic work.

A position was offered him in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and this gave him the opportunity to enter upon more congenial employment than ever law could have been for him. For his new work he was thoroughly equipped, and he particularly enjoyed his life in the department. He introduced new methods, and was in fact the chief of the department, though nominally others were his superiors in office. He was offered the post of chief clerk of the department, but he declined it to accept the position of chief clerk of the Patent Office, which was offered him at the same time. An aptitude for the mechanic arts made him successful in that line, and he held the place under administrations politically adverse to him by reason of his recognized fitness. Returning from Washington, Mr. Grinnell resumed his activities in connection with the agricultural society. His connection with the State Board of Agriculture dates back to 1856. Although the governor was ex-officio president of the state board, the function of presiding mostly devolved on Mr. Grinnell for many years, as he was first vice-president. Mr. Grinnell was also much interested in the founding of the State Agricultural College, and was a trustee and vice-president of that institution for many years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1882, and was twice the candidate of the Democratic party for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth. He was considerably interested in the militia, and was a member and officer in the old Greenfield artillery, and later major of the Twelfth regiment of militia. He was appointed by President Cleveland a visitor to the naval academy at Annapolis.

Mr. Grinnell's literary tastes led him to acquire what was probably the largest private library in Western Massachusetts, which was particularly rich in old and rare editions of Shakespeare and the Bible. Specially prized volumes were an edition of "Lives of the Christian Fathers," printed in 1490, with the imprint of William Caxton, the first English printer, and a Bible that belonged to Dr. Johnson. He gave much study to Shakespeare, and his lecture on Richard III. was a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. He took special pride in the completeness of his collection of works relating to Arctic exploration. He was very glad to open his collection to those who wished to make use of it, and ready to assist in any line of research.

He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1889. He was a member of Republican Lodge and Franklin Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, and president of the Masonic Hall Association. He was a member of St. James Episcopal church and in the vestry for a long time.

Among the marked characteristics of Mr. Grinnell were his love for agriculture and literature, and his genial manner, which resulted in the formation of a wide circle of friends. Very bright in repartee and a charming talker, his conversation was always of interest. Democratic in manner, he had a hearty and friendly word for every one he met. His acquaintance among the farmers of the region was practically complete. His quickness at repartee, gracious humor and unflinching tact, appeared to great advantage when he undertook to preside over any social or public gathering. His kindly and generous impulses prompted him to offer help wherever it was needed, and he contributed quietly and freely to all public enterprises.

Mr. Grinnell was married twice. His first wife was Miss Anne E. Stannard of Fredericksburg, Virginia. She died in May, 1857. June 19, 1879, he married Mrs. Ann Katherine (Russell) Dennison, a daughter of the late John Russell. Mr. Grinnell died at Greenfield, September 4, 1900. Mrs. Grinnell survives him, also a sister, Mrs. Ripley of Greenfield, and a brother, William F. Grinnell, who is consul at Manchester, England.

The preceding sketch is chiefly drawn from an article by Judge John A. Aiken.

1901.

JONATHAN FRENCH⁶ was born in Boston, October 1, 1803, and died at his home, 230 Marlborough Street, May 12, 1901, aged 97 years, 7 months and 11 days. His line of descent from John French, the immigrant settler at Braintree, is as follows: Jonathan,⁶ Jonathan,⁵ Moses,⁴ Moses,³ Thomas,² John.¹ His father was of Braintree, but upon marriage with Irene Weld he settled in Boston, becoming a prosperous merchant. His maternal lines of descent run into the Hobart, Thayer, Belcher, Billings, Bass and Alden families. Mr. French married Hannah Weld, a daughter of John Davis Williams of Boston, and to them were born two sons and two daughters: Aaron D. W., who deceased in 1896; Cornelia A.; Caroline L. W.; and John D. W., who deceased in 1900. Mr. French in 1868, and his two sons in May, 1883, became life members of this Society, and in a studious and quiet way were its benefactors. Mr. French and the sons were much interested in horticulture and floriculture.

His rector, the Reverend Leighton Parks, D.D., in the Year Book, 1901, of the Emmanuel Parish and Church, says of him: "There have been many deaths during the past year. Of only one

of them will I speak at this time. Mr. Jonathan French died May 12th, 1901, having reached the great age of nearly 98 years. Mr. French not only lived to this great age and was witness to stupendous changes, social, political and religious, but he accurately judged the changes which he witnessed, and, until he was ninety, may be said not to have grown old. Mr. French had seen Boston grow from its village beauty of quiet streets and lovely gardens and stately elms to become one of the great cities of the world, but he rejoiced and was willing to sacrifice the quiet of its exclusiveness to the larger usefulness with its inevitable roar. He inherited wealth, and never knew the struggles which have accompanied the accumulation of most fortunes. His earliest recollections went back to the Old South Meeting House, to which he went twice every Sunday, and almost to the last he could recall the names and characteristics of the good men whose ministries have adorned that historic church.

"What he was to this Emmanuel Parish there is no need to state. In every good work he was interested, and gave with a liberality that needed to be restrained rather than stimulated. More than once he was asked to become Warden of the Church, but he would not consent to greater publicity than was involved in membership in the Vestry. Here he served for over thirty years. No man is perfect, but I question if any of us has ever known so good a man. How graceful was his courtesy, how dignified his reverence, how wide and secret his liberality. He did justly. He loved mercy. He walked humbly with his God. It is well to recall such lives. They are incentives to nobler lives and they remind us that the Parish exists not primarily to collect money nor to hold beautiful services, nor to hear preaching, but to produce character."

For obituaries of the sons of Mr. French, *vide* Proceedings of the Society, 1897, page 110, and REGISTER, 1901, page lxvii.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS.

FRANK PALMER GOULDING, A.B., was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, July 2, 1837, and died in the city of Worcester, September 16, 1901. He became a member of this Society in 1891. He was a son of Palmer and Fanny W. (Maynard) Goulding.

The family had resided in Grafton for three or four generations. His great-great-grandfather, Capt. Palmer Goulding, commanded a company from Worcester County at the capture of Louisburg in 1745. He was a descendant of Peter Goulding who was in Boston as early as 1665. Mr. Goulding's father died when he was twelve years of age, and he was then apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking. From 1853 to 1857 he worked at this trade in the new city of Worcester. When he was twenty years of age he entered the Academy at Thetford, Vermont, to prepare for college. In 1859 he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated with the class of 1863.

He was an excellent scholar, during his senior year taking the highest rank in his class. He then entered the law office of the Hon. George F. Hoar, now United States Senator, and subsequently studied a year at the law school of Harvard University. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar in Worcester County, and the same year he became a partner with the Hon. Francis H. Dewey. In 1869, Mr. Dewey was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court, and Mr. Goulding then became associated with the Hon. H. B. Staples. The latter was placed on the bench of the Superior Court in 1881, and from that time Mr. Goulding practised his profession alone, and he had the most lucrative practice of any member of the Worcester County bar.

He was a member of the School Committee of Worcester from 1872 to 1881. He was City Solicitor from 1881 to 1893, Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature from the Twenty-third Worcester District in 1877 and 1878, and presidential elector of the Massachusetts Republican party in 1888. In February, 1881, Governor Long offered him the appointment of Justice of the Superior Court, which he declined. He also declined to be a candidate for Congress.

He was a man of commanding ability, and he gave himself to the practice of the law with all his energy and enthusiasm. His preparation in each case was most thorough and exhaustive, and it was difficult for a jury to resist his logical and impetuous arguments. He hated shams, resorted to no tricks or sinuous methods, but stood for honesty and a high standard of professional ethics. By nature he was reserved and self-contained. He was a student of history, and acquainted with the best literature, ancient and modern. He gave the historical address at the 150th anniversary of his native town of Grafton, and was one of the orators in 1898 at the semi-centennial of the incorporation of Worcester as a city. He accepted an invitation to give an address at the Webster Centennial at Dartmouth College, September 25, 1901, on "Webster at the Massachusetts Bar," but he did not live to attend, and therefore did not receive personally the honorary degree of LL.D. that the trustees voted to confer.

Though a forceful and eloquent speaker, it was as a lawyer that he attained his greatest eminence. "The boy, who was a shoemaker in Worcester in the fifties, by his untiring industry and energy had obtained an education, and forty years later had become the leading lawyer of his adopted city and one of its most distinguished citizens." As stated by the Worcester Spy, "He applied himself to his work with a force and earnestness that marked his strong life, and he overcame every obstacle until he reached the top round of the Worcester County bar. He was conceded by all his brothers at the bar to be their most able representative, and there are few lawyers

in the State who occupied a higher position than he when he was obliged to give up his practice on account of failing health.

"His name was associated with many of the most important cases tried in the State during the last quarter of a century, and there is no name on the roll of the Worcester County bar that has figured in more successful legal battles than Mr. Goulding's. At the time of his death he was president of the Worcester Bar Association." He was one of the trustees of Clark University since it was founded, and was a member of the corporation of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and was trustee or director of other organizations. He was married to Abbie B. Miles of Fitchburg, March 29, 1870. She and one daughter, Miss Mae Goulding, survive him.

By DAVID H. BROWN, A.B.

BRAYTON ALVARO REMINGTON BRIGHAM, M.D., of Chicago, was born in Winona, New York, January 1, 1863. He was the son of Philip V. and Helen Cordelia (Remington) Brigham, and was a descendant from Thomas Brigham, "the Puritan," who came to this country in 1635 and settled in that part of Watertown which is now Cambridge, Massachusetts. The line of descent is as follows: Thomas¹ of Watertown, Thomas,² David,³ Asa,⁴ Alpheus,⁵ Sylvanus,⁶ William,⁷ Philip V.,⁸ Brayton Alvaro Remington.⁹

Young Brigham attended Hungerford Collegiate Institution at Adams, New York, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, where he took his degree. He then had experience for two years in the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, and later in the hospitals in Chicago. He made a specialty of gynecology, and was a good operator. He planned several medical works but brought none of them to completion. He also spent some years in collecting material for a history of the Brigham family. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1896.

He married, February 15, 1887, Amanda, daughter of Robert McMannes, and had one child, Mabel Olive Brigham, born at Chicago in 1888. Dr. Brigham died at Lake Forest, Illinois, October, 1901.

1902.

WARREN HAPGOOD died at his residence in Boston, January 30, 1902. He was born October 14, 1816, in Harvard, Massachusetts, upon the farm which had been owned and occupied by his ancestors for three generations, and in the house built about 1732 by his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Shadrach Hapgood. The pioneer of his family in America was an earlier Shadrach, who arrived at Boston, July, 1656, in the ship "Speedwell," from Gravesend, being then fourteen years of age. He was the ward of his uncle, Peter

Noyes of Sudbury, married Elizabeth Treadway, October 21, 1664, and was slain by Indians in the surprise of Captains Hutchinson and Wheeler at Menamesset, August 2, 1675. The line from this progenitor which terminated by the death without issue of the subject of this sketch, is as follows: Shadrach,¹ Nathaniel,² Shadrach,³ Shadrach,⁴ Joel,⁵ Warren.⁶ Joel⁶ Hapgood was a prosperous farmer. He married Sally, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Fairbank, November 12, 1812. Warren was their youngest child. The mother died when he was little more than three years old, but this loss was speedily repaired by the gentle devotion of a stepmother Charlotte Mead.

In his boyhood, Warren was not robust, and his regular task upon the farm were very distasteful to him. He was very studious and cherished dreams of an academic education. His ambitious longings had the sympathy of his stepmother, but his father gave them but scornful notice. When seventeen years old, with such literary training only as a district school could give, he started out from home to win his own way in the world. From the autumn of 1834, for thirteen years he labored diligently in subordinate positions, usually as bookkeeper, with Boston mercantile firms, being often obliged to practice the most rigid economy, but never seeking pecuniary assistance from others. He improved every opportunity afforded by the libraries accessible to him for indulging his taste for reading, and used some of his hard earnings in obtaining private instruction and for the purchase of books. He had, however, to abandon his hope of a liberal education.

In August, 1847, having by two years experience as traveling agent for a commission house, acquired some knowledge of the wool and domestic goods trade, he entered into a partnership under the title of Hapgood and Appleton for conducting a business in clothing, tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing goods, located in Dock Square. The firm was dissolved the next year, but Mr. Hapgood retained the business, gradually enlarging it, and removing to Washington Street and later to Court Street. June 14, 1852, he married Julia Adelaide Gamage, who survives him. After forty years of active business, having gained a competency, he retired in 1886. Freed from all pressing cares, hale and hearty in spite of his three score and ten years, he spent his late leisure in travel and in frequent fishing and gunning excursions to various regions of the United States. He had been from youth an enthusiastic and skilful sportsman, a keen student of the habits of animals, and a lover of Nature in all her phases. He organized and for thirty-four years was president of the Monomoy Branting Club, and occasionally contributed to *Forest and Stream* and similar periodicals breezy articles upon sporting experiences, creditable to his skill in observation and powers of description. He became an accepted authority upon the *Limicolæ* and other game birds of New England.

Being childless, his generous impulses found exercise in helping the children of his kinfolk to the educational privileges which he had longed for in vain, and in gifts for the benefit of his native town, such as the tower clock which graces the Unitarian church, and the defraying of one-fourth of the cost of the town library building. In 1894, having procured the writing and printing of a History of Harvard, at an expense of over three thousand dollars, he gave a copy to each family in the town, and distributed the rest of the edition among libraries and friends. By his will, after numerous bequests to relatives and associates, he left one thousand dollars to his birth-place for the care of the old burial ground, and forty thousand dollars, together with his library, pictures and natural history collections, to the public library. In 1898 he published a genealogy of the Hapgood Family, which he had been many years compiling, and appended to it, as a supplement, a reprint of his contributions to periodicals. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1886.

By HENRY S. NOURSE, A.M.

EDWARD BISSELL HILL, a member of this Society, elected in 1898, was born in Watervliet, New York, October 26, 1840. He was a son of Austin Albee and Jeannette Montgomery (Ferriss) Hill. His parents removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, when he was a child, and in 1857 the family removed to New Haven, Connecticut. In 1863, Mr. Hill entered the service of the Erie Railway Company, in which service he remained twelve years, being advanced by degrees to the position of Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery. In 1875, the road having passed into the hands of a receiver, Mr. Hill engaged in the organization at Boston of a clearing house for car service accounts, in which nearly all the New England roads were interested. In 1896 the town of Brookline established an accounting department, and the work of organizing this department was placed in the hands of Mr. Hill, who had charge of the office up to the time of his death.

On his father's side, Mr. Hill descended from Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, James Hill (or Hills, as the name was then written) being recorded on the Lexington alarm roll, April 19, 1775. His name also appears December 8, 1775, and August 4, 1776, on muster rolls for service in Rhode Island.

James Hill married Abigail Albee, July 18, 1754, and his seventh child, Fisher Hill, born January 27, 1773, was Mr. Hill's grand-father. Fisher Hill married in 1803, for his second wife, Betsy Marsh. Austin Albee, the third son, born in Croyden, New Hampshire, in 1807, was Mr. Hill's father.

The Ferriss family, from which Mr. Hill descended on his mother's side, trace their genealogy from Zachariah¹, who came to Charles-

town, Massachusetts, and married Sarah Blood, November 17, 1673. Zachariah served in the Narragansett war (King Philip's) in 1676, and was admitted to the First Church in Charlestown in 1676. In 1710 he took part in an expedition against the French (Queen Anne's war), and never returned. His son Zachariah, Jr.², married Sarah Reed, and removed to New Milford, Connecticut, in 1712, being one of the original settlers of the town. His son Benjamin³, born in 1708, married Phœbe Beecher, in 1728, and settled at Quaker Hill, Pawling, Dutchess County, New York. He was a Quaker preacher, and an ardent friend of the American cause, in a community where most of the Quakers were indifferent or disaffected. His son, Reed⁴ Ferriss, born in 1732, was a substantial farmer. He built the "Old Kirby House" at Pawling, in 1771. This house was the headquarters of General Washington, for a short time previous to the trial of General Philip Schuyler, which was held in it in 1778. Warren⁵ Ferriss, the grandfather of Mr. Hill, was the sixth child of Reed and Ann Tripp Ferriss, born at Quaker Hill, February 19, 1763-4. He early went to Glens Falls, New York, where he and his father had large landed interests, also grist mills and saw mills. His daughter, Jeannette Montgomery⁶ Ferriss, born in 1809, was the mother of Edward Bissell Hill.

Mr. Hill was never married. He died at Brookline, February 7, 1902. A married sister survives him.

The Auditors Club of Massachusetts, of which he was a member, in a formal memorial of their late associate say:—

"He took to his municipal position a natural aptitude for its duties and responsibilities, and an experience such as is attained by few men. The department which he created in Brookline is a model one, and his work was appreciated by his official associates and by his fellow townsmen. He was an affectionate, dutiful and self-denying son and brother, and a warm-hearted and loyal friend."

J. E. H. B.

WILLIAM BARNES, a native of Marlborough, Massachusetts, born January 14, 1823, died in his native town, April 16, 1902, at the age of 79 years. He became a resident member of this Society in 1889. There were few persons in the city of Marlborough better or more favorably known than he. He was one of the twelve children of Solomon and Sarah (Howe) Barnes. He was born in the old Morgan house on the Hudson road, and received his education in the Marlborough schools. His first work was done on a farm, after which he worked in a shoe factory, owned by John Chipman. For a number of years he kept a hotel in a building on Main Street. When the civil war broke out, he was anxious to enlist, and joined Company I of the 13th Massachusetts regiment, which company he was instrumental in forming, and of which he was made a sergeant.

He lost a leg at the second battle of Bull Run, and after being confined in a hospital at Washington for sixteen weeks, was permitted to return home.

For many years he was in the insurance business. He had a retentive memory for dates and names connected with the history of Marlborough, and was considered an authority on that subject. He was a member of the Union Congregational Church, and of the Odd Fellows Lodge for fifty-six years, as well as of the Grand Army and the Sons of the American Revolution, and in the last named organization he showed a particular interest, being one of the committee to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in his city.

His wife was a daughter of the late Josiah and Phebe Howe, and the couple celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on June 1, 1898. She died about two years before her husband. He was survived by three children, ex-Alderman F. O. Barnes; Mrs. George A. Stacy, and Mrs. B. L. Arey, the last named being a resident of South Boston.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A., was born at Woodside, Cheshire, England, April 12, 1827. He was the son of Peter and Jane Hayston (Prince) Howard, and the grandson of Peter Howard of Sutton Ashfield, Nottinghamshire. He was admitted Pensioner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, June 17, 1845, graduated LL.B. in 1854, and received his LL.D. degree in 1859.

Dr. Howard's business life was spent in the Civil Service, which he entered as a junior clerk in the Accountant-General's Office at the General Post Office, in 1851, rising to be a principal clerk in 1867. He retired in 1888, after thirty-seven years' continual service. Very early in life he acquired a taste for heraldry and genealogy. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1854, and for several years made frequent contributions to their meetings, principally by exhibiting ancient pedigrees, grants of arms, and heraldic seals from ancient deeds. He was an indefatigable collector, and made a very large and choice collection of armorial bookplates. He also made a splendid collection of armorial china, not improbably the choicest in existence.

It is, however, by Dr. Howard's connection with the Harleian Society that perhaps he is best known to genealogists. He was one of the founders of that society, and acted as Honorary Treasurer from its foundation, in 1869, to the end of the year 1901. He edited for the society (in conjunction with the Honorary Secretary) the first volume of its publications, "The Visitation of London in the Year 1568, taken by Robert Cooke." He also edited from time to time many other volumes of a similar character.

In July, 1866, he commenced the issue of the "Miscellanea Gene-

alogica et Heraldica" in quarterly numbers, a work which is still in progress. In 1893 he embarked with F. A. Crisp, Esq., F.S.A., on a joint work entitled "The Visitation of England and Wales," of which nine volumes have been issued, with three volumes of notes. In 1897, Dr. Howard and Mr. Crisp commenced a similar publication relating to Irish families. These are but a part of the vast work which Dr. Howard accomplished in transcribing and publishing genealogical and heraldic records and inscriptions. On the 26th of November, 1887, "the Queen was graciously pleased, on the nomination of His Grace the Earl Marshal, to appoint Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., to be Maltravers Herald Extraordinary."

Dr. Howard's charming manner and readiness to help in any investigation, endeared him to all who came in contact with him. No correspondent ever wrote to him in vain, and he spared neither time nor trouble to give to all, whether acquaintances or strangers, the best information he had on genealogical and heraldic subjects, without expecting or receiving any recompense whatever.

Dr. Howard married, July 26, 1862, Ellen Clara, daughter of Joshua West and Mary Ann, his wife. He died April 18, 1902, at the residence of his son, Fairlight, Hampton Hill, England. His widow survives him, as also an only son, Dr. A. Dashwood Howard.

This sketch is condensed from a memoir by Sir George Armytage, Bart., in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, June, 1902.

EDWARD PAYSON BURNHAM was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, December 3, 1827. He was son of Owen Burnham and Eliza Smith, his wife, daughter of Robert and Lydia (Hovey) Smith, of Kennebunkport. Owen was born May 22, 1796, the son of Seth and Lydia (Lasell) Burnham. Seth Burnham, born March 9, 1760, was son of James Burnham and Grace Dalzell, his wife, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Forest) Dalzell, of Kennebunk, who were immigrants with the party which came over from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1722.

Seth's father, James, was born in Wells, Maine, in 1710, and was great-grandson of Lieut. Thomas Burnham of Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he settled with his two brothers and Capt. Andrews, his uncle, captain of the ship "Angel Gabriel," in which they came over, and which was wrecked on the coast of Maine. Owen Burnham, when a boy of eighteen, was one of the crew of the privateer "Dash" which sailed from Portland in 1814, under Capt. Porter. A prize taken by the "Dash" was recaptured by a British man-of-war, and young Burnham, one of the prize crew, became a prisoner at Halifax till the close of the war. He was a teacher, then a merchant, and in his later years a Congregational clergyman; a man of great ability, tact and success. Edward's grandfather, Seth, represented

Kennebunkport in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1812 and 1813.

Edward P. Burnham, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of the town, and at Bridgton Academy. When he was sixteen years old he entered the store of his uncle in Kennebunk, and served there four years as a clerk. When he was twenty years old he commenced studying law, in the office of William B. Sewall, Esq., of Kennebunk, and in 1849 he finished his study with Judge E. E. Bourne of that town, and was admitted to the bar of York County. During the succeeding two years he practised his profession, chiefly at Bangor. In 1851 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at Kennebunkport. He served here two years, and then resigned to accept the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, and also of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Here he began his life work, which was to be long and successful. When he took charge of the Savings Institution it was a small bank; under his careful and far-seeing management it developed into the largest and strongest moneyed institution in the State of Maine. The people of that community placed unbounded trust in his judgment of financial affairs, and he never betrayed their confidence.

Mr. Burnham married, Sept. 5, 1854, Mary A., daughter of James and Lydia Burnham Osborn, of Kennebunk. She was a woman of great strength of character and sweetness of disposition. They had no children. During the thirty-two years of his management of the Savings Bank, Mr. Burnham was alderman from his ward in Saco five years, and was mayor in 1872 and 1873. He did a large amount of probate business, and served as executor and trustee of important estates.

In 1885, Mr. Burnham resigned his position in the Savings Bank, and with his wife went to Roxbury, Massachusetts, to reside. They, however, returned to Saco in 1888, and henceforth Mr. Burnham was constant in his care and devotion to his wife, who was an invalid for many years, and who died in 1897. On his return, Mr. Burnham was elected President of the Savings Institution, of which he had been Secretary and Treasurer so long. He held this office till October, 1901, when he positively refused to serve longer.

Mr. Burnham was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1868. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity in all its parts, being a Thirty-Third Degree member, and holding from time to time the highest offices in the body. He was a member of the Pine Tree Club of Massachusetts, of the Maine Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He took a deep interest in the history of his native town, and collected a large amount of material with the object of writing a history of Kennebunk, but

he did not live long enough to accomplish the work. He had made himself familiar with the genealogies of many of the prominent and old families of York County. He was an easy and interesting speaker, and he gave many very valuable talks on local and family histories. His wide range of information made him a first class conversationalist, and he delighted to give as well as to receive information.

The last few months of Mr. Burnham's life were spent with relatives in Somersworth, New Hampshire, and he died there, May 12, 1902.

By JOHN SCALES, A.M.

HORATIO HOLLIS HUNNEWELL, A.M., was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, July 27, 1810. He was the son of Walter Hunnewell, who was a physician in Watertown for sixty years, and of Susanna (Cooke) Hunnewell. He was of the sixth generation from Ambrose Hunnewell, who was of Sagadahock, Maine, in 1661. The line of descent is as follows: Ambrose,¹ Charles,² of Charlestown, who married in 1698, Charles,³ of Charlestown, born in 1700, Richard,⁴ of Cambridge, baptized in 1736, Dr. Walter,⁵ Horatio Hollis.⁶

The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Watertown and Lexington. In the year 1825, when only fifteen years old, he left school to cross the ocean and enter the banking house of Welles and Company in Paris. "Ten years later he had mastered the principles of the foreign banking business so completely that he was admitted as a partner in the firm. In 1830 came a revolution, and the American youth was obliged to sleep night after night heavily armed, in a corner of the drawing room of Mr. Welles' house. In the daytime he had to report to the civil authorities of Paris and be drilled as a national guard. He was entered on the military lists, he tells us, as 'Monsieur Aulisse,' and the name probably stands there upon the records still. But a few years later, with the commercial crisis, the banking house practically failed, and, bitterly disappointed, his heart almost broken, he says, he came back to his native land, obliged to begin his career all over again. But failure, as so often happens, was the herald of eventual success." Looking back upon that experience, nearly fifty years later, he said it was one of the best pieces of good fortune that had ever happened to him. He returned to New England in 1840, and began his business life anew, establishing himself as a banker in Boston.

"The firm of H. H. Hunnewell and Sons was formed in Boston in 1860. At this time really began the work upon which Mr. Hunnewell was so long engaged, in pioneer railroad building in the Western States." Besides his connection with the construction and management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and

its many auxiliary properties, Mr. Hunnewell was a director of the Michigan Central, of the Illinois Central, of the Old Colony, and of many other railroads. He was also connected with many Boston financial institutions.

About the year 1850, Mr. Hunnewell bought a large tract of land in West Needham, Massachusetts. A part of the estate bordered upon Lake Waban. Here he built his house and proceeded to subdue the natural roughness of the rocky hill, planting trees and shrubs and flowers until he made "Hunnewell's Gardens" one of the chief objects of interest in the vicinity of Boston. The houses of rhododendrons, especially, in their season drew crowds of visitors, who were made freely welcome. In 1881 the village of West Needham was set off from Needham and made a new town. "When Mr. Hunnewell was consulted in regard to the name to be adopted, he modestly proposed 'Wellesley,' an adaptation of the family name of his wife." A few years later he erected a beautiful library building and gave it to the town with the ten acres of park land on which it stands. Some months before his death he also presented to the town a playground of twenty acres for the use of the children. He made generous gifts to Wellesley College, including a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars for the endowment of the department of Botany. Mr. Hunnewell was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1870. In 1893, Harvard gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

At a memorial service held by his friends and neighbors some weeks after Mr. Hunnewell's decease, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham named as distinctive features in the character of his friend,—his generosity, his simplicity and his love of nature. Some examples of his generosity have already been named. He gave also in many other directions. "Schools, asylums, hospitals, churches, horticultural societies, organizations of charity, needy and unfortunate individuals,—he helped them all. He gave gladly, as though it were a privilege, which of course it was." "His simplicity declared itself in many ways, little as well as large. He liked to drive through the country, for instance, not in proud magnificence, with men in livery before him, but just as the humblest man in town might go, getting out constantly along the way to look at some tree, or plant or flower. He was unaffected, natural, quiet and retiring." On the fifteenth of November, six months before his death, he wrote in his journal: "A beautiful autumn morning that may add a few hours to the many happy days which I have been permitted to pass by the love of the Lord, my Creator, in this fair land, surrounded by my dear children, and blessings without number."

Mr. Hunnewell married, in 1835, Isabella Pratt Welles, daughter of John Welles of the house of Welles and Company of Boston, New York and Paris. She died June 7, 1888. They had nine

children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were Hollis, Francis Welles, John Welles, Walter, Arthur, Isabella Pratt, who married Robert G. Shaw, Jane Welles, who married Francis W. Sargent, and Henry Sargent. Mr. Hunnewell died in Wellesley, May 20, 1902.

JOHN DANIEL RUNKLE, LL.D., a life member of this Society since 1870, was born in Root, New York, October 11, 1822. He was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Gordon) Runkle. Daniel was the son of John and grandson of Cornelius (?) who is supposed to have come from Holland with his older brother, Hance or Johan, about the year 1750.

"Young Runkle led as a boy the self-helpful life of the farm, heavily handicapped in the struggle for education, but none the less certain of ultimate success." He attended the district schools, but did not reach college until about twenty-five years of age. Then, in 1847, he entered the newly established Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. He was a member of the first graduating class of 1851, with Joseph Le Conte and David A. Wells. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and at the same time, for high scholarship, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Through the influence of Professor Benjamin Peirce he had received in 1849 a position on the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. With this publication he was connected until 1884. In 1855 he published, in the Smithsonian *Contributions to Knowledge*, a set of astronomical tables. In 1858 he founded the Mathematical Monthly.

He was closely connected with the movement for establishing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1865 became the first professor of mathematics in the new institution. In 1870, President Rogers resigned the Presidency and Professor Runkle was elected to that office. He held the position for eight years, "a period momentous for the school, momentous for himself. The situation was a most exacting one, making altogether exceptional demands. The school, only five years old, was in no condition to lose the guidance of its founder. It had not yet gathered the momentum necessary for steady, straightforward progress. Its general direction was indeed determined; but it was a ship sailing seas not well charted, with many chances of shipwreck even without a change of navigator. The new head must have wisdom, courage, sincerity, resolute initiative, but, above all, devoted, self-sacrificing loyalty. Opinions did and will differ as to President Runkle's judgment on the difficult questions that, as time passed, pressed overwhelmingly upon him for solution. No man could have been more devotedly loyal to the school or to its founder, his predecessor and ultimately his successor. None could have shown more steadfast courage, not only against heavy odds, but too often with but feeble support."

In 1878, Dr. Runkle resigned the Presidency, retaining the professorship of mathematics, and was granted two years' leave of absence, which he spent in European travel. "In 1880, he returned with renewed health and strength. His storm-and-stress period was ended, and two fruitful years in Europe had now intervened. Still young at fifty-eight, he was to enjoy a delightful home life with the care and education of his young children, useful and honored citizenship in a suburban town, year after year of inspiring teaching, leadership in the broadening of secondary education along the lines he had earnestly followed since 1876. In Brookline, he was long an active member of the school committee, and a modern school-house bears his name.

"As a teacher of mathematics, Professor Runkle found his highest usefulness and most congenial vocation,—a vocation to be happily continued for not less than twenty-one years. None of his students could fail to acquire admiring affection: very few could withstand the incentive to work. Which of them will not recall such characteristic expressions as this, 'Now, gentlemen, I am going to show you one of the most beautiful and interesting things you ever came across'? He was a man of much intellectual quickness and strength, of ardent, but in later years serene, temperament, of warm and generous affections, of cordial unaffected courtesy, in all the relations of life a sincere and loyal gentleman." "As a mathematician he stood one of the foremost in the country, and in every respect represented an able, well rounded type of American manhood."

Dr. Runkle married, in 1851, Sarah Willard Hodges, who died in 1856, leaving no children. He married in 1862, Catharine Robbins Bird, who died in 1897. They had six children: Catherine Bird, William Bird, deceased, John Cornelius, Emma Rogers, deceased, Eleanor Winslow and Gordon Taylor. Dr. Runkle died at Southwest Harbor, Maine, July 8, 1902.

A fuller account of Prof. Runkle's life may be found in the *Technique* of the class of 1901 of Mass. Inst. of Tech., and in the *Technology Review*, vol. IV., No. 3, to which latter memoir this sketch is much indebted.

EDMUND JANES CLEVELAND was born at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), New Jersey, November 25, 1842, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, July 9, 1902, after a painful illness borne with exceptional fortitude and cheerfulness. He was the third son of Joseph and Phebe Ann (Denman) Cleveland. His original ancestor in this country was Moses Cleveland, who came, it is said, from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, and settled at Woburn, Massachusetts, where he married in 1648. The line of descent is as follows: Moses,¹ (1624?–1702), Moses² (1651–1717), a soldier of King Philip's war, Ichabod³ (1695–1768), Benjamin Norton⁴ (1736–1781), Benjamin Norton⁵ (1781–1857), Joseph⁶ (1813–1873), and Edmund Janes.⁷

Edmund Janes Cleveland was educated at Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Pennsylvania, and at a private school in Elizabeth. The Civil War was just breaking out as Mr. Cleveland was coming to manhood, and he was among the first to volunteer, being enrolled for a three years service in Co. A, Second New Jersey Volunteers, May 22, 1861. By reason of continued illness, he was discharged June 7, 1861, but upon recovery of his health he re-enlisted, August 9, 1862, for three years, in Co. K, Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. The Ninth made a brilliant record in 1862 and 1863 in North Carolina campaigns, and early in 1864 was granted veteran furlough, and Mr. Cleveland was recommended for a commission in a new regiment. In May, 1864, he rejoined the Ninth, which helped to open the Petersburg campaign, and which also participated in the battles of Port Walthall, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and others. Following the surrender of General Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, the Ninth was sent to Greensborough, where it took charge of Johnston's cannon and stores. Mr. Cleveland was there appointed clerk to the provost-marshal. He was discharged from the army, June 14, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Cleveland attended a business college in Newark, New Jersey, and later resided in Newark and in Elizabeth, being engaged as an accountant, to 1871, and from 1871 to 1884 as secretary of the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Co. As a resident of Elizabeth he held many offices of trust and prominence. In 1885 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut. After this time he devoted himself entirely to genealogy and other literary pursuits.

Mr. Cleveland was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1882; a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society and of the Connecticut Historical Society; and a corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was a communicant of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Hartford. He had marked antiquarian tastes, and owned many interesting relics of the Civil War, among them the table on which Gen. Meade wrote his dispatches at Gettysburg. He was deeply interested in numismatics, and at the time of his death owned an exceedingly fine collection of coins, tokens and medals, including one of the largest collections of Washington coins and medals in existence. He was a frequent contributor to the press, to numismatic, historical and genealogical journals, and possessed an extensive genealogical library. Mr. Cleveland's principal literary work is *The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families*, which he compiled with the assistance of his kinsman, Horace Gillette Cleveland. This work was published at Hartford in 1899, in three large volumes, and contains 2894 pages, of which 388 are given to the indexes. The later

years of Mr. Cleveland's life were almost entirely devoted to this work, which represents years of diligent search and study, and which experts have pronounced one of the most accurate and complete family histories ever compiled. Mr. Cleveland was also instrumental in tracing other genealogies than his own, and had acquired a wide recognition and reputation as a genealogist.

Mr. Cleveland was married at Elizabeth, December 20, 1866, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Isaac A. and Elizabeth Meigs (Way) Bragaw. He is survived by his wife and three children, Edmund Janes, who is studying theology in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harriet Josephine, widow of George Allen King, and Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Erastus Walbridge Bulkley of Albany, New York.

By GEORGE B. UTLEY.

HORACE DAY, A.M., of New Haven, Connecticut, a corresponding member of this Society, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 5, 1816, and died in New Haven, July 22, 1902. He was the younger of the two sons of Gad and Roxanna (Rice) Day, and through his father, who removed from West Springfield, Massachusetts, to Pittsfield, in that State, and subsequently to New Haven, was descended from Robert Day, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut; and through his mother, from Thomas Yale the brother of David Yale, whose son Elihu was the eminent benefactor in honor of whom Yale College received its name.

After a course of preparation under the instruction of the late President Noah Porter, Mr. Day entered that institution in 1832, from which he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1836. After a brief experience as a teacher, he took a course of study in the Theological department of the College, but was obliged by infirm health to enter upon a business life, and was for several years a bookseller in New Haven, after which he became editor of the *Journal and Courier* in that city, and subsequently assistant editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. Returning to New Haven in 1856, he was appointed, after a second visit to Europe in 1859, the first Superintendent of the public schools of that city, and continued in that office from 1860 until 1865. In 1868 he again entered the service of the city schools as Secretary of the Board of Education, and remained in that capacity continuously until his death, enjoying the high respect and confidence of the Board and of the whole community. In recognition of his faithful service for nearly forty years in the interest of the public school system of New Haven, the Board of Education unanimously voted to name one of the large public schools of the city the "Horace Day School."

Mr. Day was one of the twenty-three founders and also the first secretary of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, organized in

1862. He was noted for his wide acquaintance with English history and literature, and especially with the local history of New Haven and the genealogy of the descendants of its first settlers, and also for his readiness to aid any and all interested in such researches.

By Prof. GEORGE E. DAY, D.D.

EBENEZER WEAVER PEIRCE.—There are some characters that are distinctly natal to the soil; that inherit the traits of an ancestry that have clung to its native heath for generations. These characters, too, are interested often in the history and traditions of their ancestors and relatives; and begin in early life the collection of facts for a history of their family. Such a man was General Peirce, and no one, probably, in the section of Massachusetts where his home was situated has done more than he for its genealogy, and that, too, at the expenditure of his own time and means, without the hope of reward.

Ebenezer Weaver Peirce, a member of this society, admitted February 1, 1860, was born in the residence where he died, and where he lived the greater part of his life, in Assonet Village, Freetown, Massachusetts, on April 5, 1822, and his death occurred August 14, 1902. His parents were Ebenezer Peirce, Esq., and Joanna (Weaver) Peirce, of Freetown, and of them and their ancestry he gives a long and minute account in his printed works. When he was about thirty years of age, he removed to a farm in Middleborough, Massachusetts, and after a stay there of three years, returned to his native village. He was a rugged type of the forceful New Englander of the former time; honest, hospitable, sturdy, and fearless of the opinion of others. In a notice which he wrote of himself, he mentions the less known civil offices which he held, and the list is a long one, but the public are more interested in him to-day as a military man, and as a local historian and genealogist.

He was an officer of militia as early as 1844, the highest rank he held being that of a brigadier-general. At the beginning of the Civil War, he offered his services to the Governor of Massachusetts as an officer or as a private soldier, being the first man of any rank to offer himself in that way, and in May, 1861, he was detailed by the Secretary of War to command certain three months' troops in Virginia, and took a prominent part in the Battle of Big Bethel, an action which gave, at the time, encouragement to the Confederates, but had no other important result. In December, 1861, he was made the first colonel of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

Of his service in the Union Army, Colonel Higginson gives the following account: brigadier-general, Massachusetts militia, in service of the United States, April 22, 1861; mustered out, July 22, 1861. Colonel, 29th Mass. Infantry, Dec. 13, 1861; mustered, Dec. 31, 1861. Honorably discharged, Nov. 8, 1864. He lost his

right arm in battle before Richmond in 1862, by a cannon shot. His experience was very severe, but he was at the head of his regiment again in thirty days. He served as an officer still, and fought to the close of the war, and rode often sword in hand with his bridle-reins between his teeth. The statement is made that he commanded a regiment in Virginia, a brigade in Kentucky and Tennessee, and a division in the army of the Cumberland.

He gave an account of the manner in which he lost his arm, in the preface of one of his books, and explained the influence the incident had upon him afterwards. He told of his experience as a genealogist in emphatic words: He left "pressing cares," neglected his business, and toiled incessantly where no moneyed compensation could be expected. He was also money out of pocket, and besides, the "indifferent use of an only and awkward left hand" added greatly to his burden.

In addition to what he published, he left in manuscript the materials for a history of Freetown. A list of printed sketches of towns from his pen appears on the title-page of one of his books. He published "The Peirce Family of the Old Colony" (Boston, 1870), and "Contributions, Biographical, Genealogical and Historical" (Boston, 1874). There are features of these books that are peculiar to himself, and unpleasant and, perhaps, offensive to others. But this did not worry him. He was raised among a plain people, and was accustomed to plain ways and plain speaking, and he understood his audience.

It was my good fortune to meet General Peirce several times. He was a man of striking appearance, with a strong face and a fine bearing, to which an empty sleeve gave a pathos. He was married twice; first, in 1849, to Irene I. Payne of Freetown, by whom he had two sons; and second, in 1892, to Ida Estelle Gardiner, who survives him. By the second marriage he had a son, Gardiner Peirce, who died August 30, 1893.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

• **HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE, LL.B.**, was born in Randolph, Vermont, January 17, 1843, and died in Williamstown, Vermont, September 23, 1902. He became a member of this Society in 1901. He was a son of Hiram Sylvester and Emily Morgan (Blodgett) Huse, and was a lineal descendant of Abel Huse, one of the early settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, and of Thomas Blodgett who came to Boston in 1635. The family moved to Wisconsin in 1845, and remained until 1868. He went to school in Lebanon, Hustisford, and at the Willard Seminary, Watertown, Wisconsin, and in Dixon, Illinois. He finished his preparation for college at the Orange County Grammar School, Randolph, Vermont, 1860-1861, under Edward Conant, and graduated at Dartmouth College

in the class of 1865, and at the Albany Law School in 1867. In college he belonged to the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and on graduation was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 12th Vermont Regiment, serving until he was mustered out, July, 1863. He taught school several terms at different times, and for a year or more was an assistant with Mr. Conant at Randolph. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and had practised his profession in Montpelier since 1872. For ten years, from 1873 to 1883, he wrote editorial articles and did other newspaper work on the *Green Mountain Freeman*.

As a lawyer, he was a member of the firm of Pitkin and Huse, 1883 to 1889; and from 1890 to 1892 was a member of the firm of Dillingham and Huse; and of Dillingham, Huse and Howland since 1892. Mr. Dillingham is now one of the United States Senators from Vermont. Mr. Huse had been State Librarian since 1873, and had brought the State Library up to a high standard of excellence. He was a representative to the General Assembly from Montpelier in 1878, and State Attorney of Washington County, 1882-1884. His office-holding was practically confined to the position of State Librarian, to which he was chosen for his eminent fitness. His college training had been supplemented by wide and varied reading. His literary taste was fine. History was to him a delight and a recreation, and he devoted a vast amount of time and labor to historical research. He made a careful study of the early history of Vermont. He was a member of the Committee that prepared the Revised Laws of Vermont of 1880. His notes upon the constitution of the State are very exhaustive and contain a great fund of information in regard to the early history of the State and the work of the early conventions that formed the constitution.

He prepared an extensive and valuable article on the early printing in Vermont, which is found in The Bibliography of Vermont, pp. 208-223, printed in 1897. He prepared the notes to volume 26 of the New Hampshire State Papers, edited by Albert S. Batcheller. This volume relates to the New Hampshire Grants, and Mr. Huse's admirable historical and descriptive notes in regard to the towns in Vermont, pages 611 to 740, are of great historic interest and value. He prepared the article on the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont (see "Men of Vermont," Part I., pp. 160 to 190), and the entire volume was prepared under his editorial supervision. The article upon the "Bench and Bar of Washington County, Vt.," published in Child's Washington County Gazeteer, in 1889, was prepared by him. For many years he was a member of the Printing Commission of the State, and to his labors are due in a great measure the value and good quality of the State publications. He was a member of the Vermont Historical Society, and was very active in its work, and did much to make it a useful and honored institution in the State.

But as stated by his law partner, Senator Dillingham, in his admirable address on Mr. Huse before the Bar Association of Washington County, in October, 1902, "The law was his ambition and destined to become his mistress. His preparatory work in the law school was marked by that thoroughness of application which was characteristic of him as a student. He possessed in a great degree the first requisite of a great lawyer—an inherent love of justice and a profound desire to have justice done in every relation of life. His broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law made for him a place among the leaders of the bar appearing before the supreme court."

Mr. Huse was a staunch and zealous supporter of the Republican party. In the political campaigns of the last twenty-five years he has always been a potent factor, wise in council, and in service a tower of strength. His participation in political life has always been on a high plane, and not for self advancement or aggrandizement. He was greatly interested in genealogy, and had traced back to the immigrant ancestor, in each case, forty or more of his paternal or maternal lines, in the different branches of the families to which he belonged. He was a delightful companion, and never forgot his old friends.

January 30, 1872, he was married to Harriet Olivia Woodbury, and was very happy in his home life. She and two children, Harriet Emily Huse, now Mrs. Carlos C. Bancroft, and Ray Woodbury Huse, survive him. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars and of other organizations.

By DAVID H. BROWN, A.B.

FREDERICK WILLIAM TODD, a member of this Society elected in 1898, was born in Boston, July 9, 1842, and died in Roxbury, October 22, 1902. He was the son of Frederick Augustus Todd of Newburyport, and of his wife Emeline Abigail Hook of Salem. His ancestors were in this country as early as 1634; and on both sides they were purely English, a fact in which Mr. Todd took much pride, and which helped to give him always an intense love for England and for the English people. His great-grandfather, Captain Thomas Brown of Newbury, fought in the Revolution; he was on the Lexington Green, in the redoubt of Bunker Hill, and he joined the forces *en route* for Ticonderoga and Fort Edward just before the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Todd, as a young man, was engaged in business in Pennsylvania, and then he returned to Boston, where he was a merchant and a broker. In 1877 he married a daughter of the late Alvah Kittredge of Roxbury. He had four children, two sons and two daughters.

A man of very varied abilities, Mr. Todd was equally at home in his workshop, his gardens, or his study. By temperament a man of

letters, he was also a careful scholar, a constant reader of the most classic literature, and master himself of a clear and winning style. But as a true son of New England, he was especially devoted to the history of his family, making a life-long work of tracing his mother's ancestry, with laborious care. The results of his researches were left by him in every detail ready to be published, and they will doubtless prove one of the most elaborate and fascinating studies of New England genealogy.

Unmarked by great external events, his life was full of quiet pictures. He was always most happy when away from the rough contact of business life,—in those privileged weeks, each year, which he spent in the keen fragrant air at his country-house, and at all times, when he could sit with those he greatly loved in the sanctuary of his home. We remember him to-day, so tender in the midst of his flowers,—looking into their faces each morning to note their quiet growth, and screening the smallest ones, just out of the ground, from the indiscriminate glare of the noon-day sun. And we see him with his papers and his books, so unspeakably content with his family around him, and yet, always ready and happy to welcome his friends, and those of his children, with a sincere and most courteous hospitality. Knowing only gentleness himself, he could impute only virtue to others. Knowing what it was to love as few have done, he lived daily in the pleasures and activities of his family, and knew no worth of life apart from them. Feeling rich only when he could give to others, he gave far more than he knew, in the uplifting example and influence of a life lived unceasingly with clear, open eyes for all that was pure and true. In this world he touched nothing but to make it more beautiful, and to stamp it with his own sweet personality; and so we believe that in some of the beauty of Heaven, we shall recognize also his beloved presence. But our highest words of commendation are of poor worth. How well he knows to-day—as we too may know at the last, that

“Only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame,
And no man shall work for money,
And no man shall work for fame—
But each for the joy of working,
Each in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it
For the God of things as they are.”

By FRANCIS CRESWICK TODD.

GEORGE NOWELL, a member of this Society elected in 1895, was born in York, Maine, January 29, 1815. His parents were Shadrach and Mary (Mason) Nowell. He was descended from Peter Nowell of York, captain in the French and Indian war. The earlier

ancestry is not surely known. Captain Peter¹ Nowell married Sarah Weare, daughter of Peter and Mary Weare of York. The line of descent includes Peter,² whose wife was named Mary; Peter,³ who married Lydia, daughter of Daniel Junkins; Shadrach,⁴ who married Joanna R. Gerrish, a grand-niece of Sir William Pepperrell; Shadrach⁵; George.⁶ George Nowell married, in 1841, Martha, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mildred (Hutchins) Grant, of Kennebunkport, Maine. Mrs. Nowell died in 1891. They had ten children: Emily A., who married Charles C. Badlam, Georgiana Mason, Henrietta M. L., Edward G., Grace G., Effie A., Alice P., Isabella G., who died in 1899, Grant William, who married Laura Hallett, and Alfred Increase, who died in 1866.

George Nowell came to Boston at the age of seventeen, and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder. In his ambition he worked nights to secure means to take lessons in mathematical and architectural drawing. While learning his trade he worked upon the first house erected in East Boston, then called Noddle's Island. In 1836, at the age of twenty-one, he began building on his own account. Two years later he went to New Orleans, where he built dwelling houses, drawing the plans himself.

Returning to Boston in 1841, he turned his attention to the development of unoccupied districts. He bought land in South Cedar street, and afterwards in Indiana Place, and built dwelling houses there. Business men questioned his wisdom in building so far south of the business section of the city. In 1852 he superintended the building of the almshouse at Deer Island, and while engaged in this work witnessed the great storm which carried away Minot's Ledge lighthouse. In 1853 he superintended the erection of the first Tremont Temple, afterwards destroyed by fire.

In the following years, and a part of the time in partnership with his brother Charles, he erected many houses, but always on the outskirts of the city. In 1860 he bought of the Boston Water Power Company about three acres of land, including the present site of St. James Avenue, and in the following years built there twenty-one houses. After the great fire in Boston, he erected several buildings in the part of the burnt district near High and Purchase streets. With few exceptions he made the plans of all the buildings he erected, taking much interest in such architectural drawing.

About the year 1882, Mr. Nowell retired from business, and spent the last years of his long life quietly at his home in Boston, enjoying vigorous health until a few months before his death, which occurred October 25, 1902.

By EFFIE ALEXANDER NOWELL.

Rev. EPHRAIM ORCUTT JAMESON, A.M., died in Boston, November 9, 1902. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1879, of the South Carolina Historical Society and of the American Historical Association. His line of descent in this country runs from Hugh¹ Jameson, who came to America from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1746. He married Jane Barr, and became a proprietor and settler of Starkstown, now Dunbarton, New Hampshire. Daniel,² born in Dunbarton, in 1762, married Hannah Burnham; and Daniel,³ born in Dunbarton, in 1795, married Mary Twiss. Of this union was born, January 23, 1832, the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Jameson was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1855, and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1858. He married, September 20, 1858, Mary Joanna Cogswell, daughter of Rev. Dr. William and Joanna (Strong) Cogswell. In 1860 he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and was installed pastor of the Congregational church in East Concord, New Hampshire. In 1865 he accepted a call to the Union Evangelical church of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1871 he took charge of the First Church of Christ in East Medway, now Millis, Massachusetts. After more than twenty-one years of ministration to this parish, he closed his ministry, May 15, 1893. All these years of his professional life were filled with faithful service of the Master and of his fellow-men. The remaining years of his life were spent in Boston. From 1894 he was Supervisor of the Emerson College of Oratory, a place for which his genial nature, his kindly, helpful spirit, and his ripe experience most admirably fitted him.

But it is the historical and genealogical work done by Mr. Jameson's hand that witnesses most strongly and most clearly to the faithfulness and the industry of the man. His gracious courtesy, his skill and his capacity are known to his associates in this line of work. They have felt his enthusiasm and have enjoyed his assistance in the pursuit of minute particulars that were wanted. The writer of this memoir recalls that in his first interview with Mr. Jameson the latter remarked that he felt no less pleasure in tracing some obscure line of descent than the sportsman takes in following the track of a crafty animal.

Mr. Jameson's published works comprise "A Discourse Preached on the Occasion of the One Hundred and Sixty-Second Anniversary of the First Church of Christ, Medway, Mass., Oct. 7, 1876"; "A Memorial Sketch of Rev. William Cogswell"; "The Cogswells in America," 1884; "The History of Medway, Mass.," 1886; "The Medway Biographies and Genealogies," 1886; "The Military History of Medway, Mass.," 1886; "The Choates in America," 1896; and "The Jamesons in America," 1900. The material for these volumes was collected with unstinted pains, and was arranged

with notable care and taste. By all with whom Mr. Jameson was associated in his professional or literary work he will be remembered as the wise counselor and the warm-hearted friend.

Mr. Jameson's wife died March 6, 1897. He left living children: Katharine Strong, born 1861, married 1891, Edward M. Greene, M.D., of Boston; Caroline Cogswell, born 1866, for some years a teacher in Bradford Seminary; and Mary, born 1868, married 1892, Edwin James Lewis of Lynn. There were also two sons who died young: Arthur Orcutt, born 1859, died 1881, having just graduated with highest honors from Harvard College, and giving promise of unusual service to the world; and William Cogswell, born and died in January, 1865.

By ISAAC B. CHOATE, A.M.

Memoirs of the following named members of the Society may be found as indicated:—

MOSES KIMBALL, in the REGISTER of October, 1902; RUSSELL SMITH TAFT, LL.D., in the REGISTER of January, 1903; and GEORGE ROBERT WHITE SCOTT, Ph.D., D.D., in the REGISTER of January, 1903. It is expected that a memoir of JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, LL.D., will appear in the REGISTER of July, 1903; and of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Litt.D., in the REGISTER of October, 1903.

ERRATUM.—In the Proceedings of 1902, page xl, the date of death of Dr. McCartee should be July 17, 1900.

INDEX OF MEMOIRS.

	Page		Page
Barnes, William	lii	Hapgood, Warren	xlix
Brigham, Brayton Alvaro Remington	xlix	Hill, Edward Bissell	li
Burnham, Edward Payson . .	liv	Howard, Joseph Jackson . .	liii
Clark, Edward Stephens . .	xlili	Hunnewell, Horatio Hollis . .	lvi
Cleveland, Edmund Janes . .	lix	Huse, Hiram Augustus	lxiii
Day, Horace	lxi	Jameson, Ephraim Orcutt . .	lxviii
French, Jonathan	xlvi	Nowell, George	lxvi
Goulding, Frank Palmer . .	xlvii	Peirce, Ebenezer Weaver . .	lxii
Grinnell, James Seymour . .	xliv	Runkle, John Daniel	lviii
		Todd, Frederick William . .	lxv



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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO APRIL NUMBER, 1904.

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AT THE
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The Society

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1904 .	v
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL .	vi
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	ix
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	xv
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL	xix
Committee on Finance	xxvii
Committee on the Library	xxviii
Committee on Publications	xxix
Committee on Papers and Essays	xxx
Committee to Assist the Historian	xxxi
Committee on English Research	xxxi
Committee on Heraldry	xxxii
Committee on Epitaphs	xxxii
Committee on Collection of Records	xxxiv
Committee on Consolidated Index	xxxv
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	xxxvi
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY	xl
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	xlvi
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	l
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND	liii
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN—NECROLOGY FOR 1908	liv
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS	lviii

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FOR THE YEAR 1904.

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FOR THE YEAR 1904.

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STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES, S.B. Cambridge.
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Committee on Consolidated Index.

JAMES SWIFT ROGERS, A.B., *Chairman* Roxbury.
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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Associates and Friends :

It is difficult for me to realize that this is the fourth time that I have had the honor of addressing you at the beginning of a new year, for the stream of our intercourse has glided so smoothly and so pleasantly by, that I have hardly marked the rapidity of its course. Fair winds and sunny skies, undisturbed by aught to mar the tranquillity of the scenes in which we have mutually participated, have ever prevailed, and to-day we meet, united in the bonds of good fellowship, to greet a new year with full confidence that it will be more prosperous and more useful than any that has preceded it. That the year has been a prosperous one is amply evidenced by the reports of the committees which are submitted to you and which I trust you will carefully examine. Our financial resources continue to show an encouraging increase. We have received during the year ten thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars (\$10,577) in bequests, and now have an invested fund of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and 88 cts. (\$139,741.88) which, with the economical management that we have had in the past, will enable us to enlarge our work, though not to the extent which we might well desire. Through the wise care of our Treasurer, who, I believe, is more interested in the financial wellbeing of this Society than in his own, and the good judgment of the Massachusetts members of the Finance Committee, the Society has no reason to fear impairment of its resources by neglect or unwise investment, both of which so frequently embarrass institutions kindred to ours.

One of the most important branches of the Society's activity is its publications, and perhaps at the present time the most important work it is engaged in is the publication of the Vital Records of Massachusetts towns. The records of Medfield, Lee, Becket, Sudbury, Tyringham and Bedford have been published, and those of New Braintree and Waltham are in the press. A number of others are ready or in preparation for the printer, namely, those of Washington, Arlington, Gill, Newton, Chilmark, Edgartown, Medway, Holliston, Middlefield, Sturbridge, Bellingham, Foxborough, Wrentham, Weymouth, Scituate, Palmer, Norton, Heath and Brookline. It is encouraging to observe that the publication of these records is being appreciated by the public, a fact which is well shown by the credit side of the account relating to them.

The volume of Abstracts of the Court of Canterbury Wills, to which I called your attention last year, will soon be published. The great labor required in preparing the index has somewhat delayed the appearance of the work. It will be an attractive volume and reflect great credit upon the patience and acumen of its editor, Mr. Lea, who succeeds Mr. Waters in the field of English Research, whose Genealogical Gleanings published in 1901 has already reimbursed the Society for the cost of its publication. The work of Mr. Waters, however, is devoted to specific cases, so that the searcher is liable to be left in doubt respecting a particular case in which he is interested. To cover the entire field is Mr. Lea's purpose, and when this volume is published, the searcher may be sure that he has before him everything recorded during the year 1620. It is to be hoped that members will subscribe liberally for this volume, so that Mr. Lea may be encouraged to undertake the year 1621. The work is a most important one, and Mr. Lea has generously given his time and exceptional talents to the Society in editing this volume, a contribution the magnitude of which will be appreciated by all who examine the book and especially its careful index. The Society is anxious to continue the work, which cannot be done unless subscriptions can be secured.

The REGISTER, under the painstaking editorship of Mr. Woods, has fully maintained its reputation as an exponent of the Society's industry, and the yearly volume, carefully indexed, has been completed.

Our library shows careful and intelligent management. About 4000 cards have been added to the catalogue, and a list of remainders of publications belonging to the Society has been sent out, to promote the sale or exchange of the works which it describes. Additional and much needed space in the reading room has been gained by extending the gallery at the rear. This seems to exhaust our last available space, and forcibly reminds us that we must soon enlarge our quarters, or cease to grow. Our library has received many valuable additions, as will be seen by the Librarian's report. We have received from Messrs. Sampson, Murdock and Company the valuable gift of 800 town directories, and from the daughters of the late Theodore Poole Hale, 104 volumes of the Boston Evening Transcript, most of them well bound, which nearly completes our file of this journal. I think I but voice the opinion of every member of the Society that we should let no opportunity pass of acquiring every genealogical work as it comes from the press, as well as past publications of a similar nature which we do not possess, that we may in the end have here, in the heart of New England, a unique library of family history.

The Committee on Papers and Essays reports that there have been monthly readings at the regular sessions of the Society, and adds that they were of "great value and duly appreciated by our members who were fortunate enough to be present" when they took place, in all of which I heartily concur, having heard them all with profit and delight.

The Chairman of the Committee to assist the Historian reports having written memorial sketches of Joseph Beale Glover, Charles Albert Hoyt, George Goundry Munger, Charles Henry Norris, Stephen Minot Weld and Lucius Manlius Sargent. As he speaks of the effort to discover facts respecting deceased members of whom the Society possesses no record, I take this occasion to ask the co-operation of every member of the Society with the committee.

The next subject naturally falls into its place at the end of my treatment of the committee reports. I mean the report of the Epitaph Committee. The subject is not an attractive one, indeed, most of us probably would prefer to dwell upon something more exhilarating. It has been remarked, however, with much truth, that "He who remembers his progenitors will be remembered by his posterity," and

the report of the chairman of this committee is so important that to give it additional emphasis I shall quote freely from it. He says: 'The fact that on the gravestones is found the only record of a large proportion of deaths of which no other record exists is shown by the volumes of vital records now being published. The proportion of death records derived from gravestones, which are not on the town records, does not fall below twenty per cent. of the total printed, and during some decades the inscriptions furnish sixty, eighty, and even ninety per cent. Furthermore, records of births and of marriages are coming to light in the copies of inscriptions. In one ancient seaport, between 1649 and 1806, the town officials recorded but 125 deaths, hence the genealogist must examine the thousand gravestones for the missing data. Similar instances, illustrating the value of the inscriptions, are constantly becoming known to the Committee. Through neglect and abuse the ancient stones are disappearing at a rapid rate. A comparison of a manuscript made a few years ago, with the stones now standing, always reveals that a number of the ancient memorials have gone. This is especially true of burial grounds near large towns. To arouse local interest in the ancient burial places, and to secure the preservation of inscriptions by accurate copies, the Committee asks the co-operation of members of the Society.

This Committee proceeds on the theory that the copying of the inscriptions in New England can be accomplished through gratuitous labor on the part of those interested, and the array of manuscripts bound and on the shelves of the Library shows the result. To this collection seventeen have been added this year, and a number of others are in process which will eventually be contributed. An examination of these suggests the vast amount of patient, conscientious labor that has been spent, all of which has been gratuitous and done 'for the joy of the working.' Accuracy," says the report, "is indispensable. The copyist must realize that at least one out of five inscriptions contain facts not elsewhere recorded, and is consequently of great value. The card catalogue in charge of the Chairman of the Committee, in which are noted all copies of inscriptions in print or in manuscript, now contains entries for over half of the towns in this State and for a number in other New England States. All are noted whenever they become known, so that a duplication of work

may be saved, a necessary precaution as experience has shown. Correspondence with the Committee is invited, either in the nature of information or of inquiry, concerning this important field of work. The Society has had made a tough, durable paper for manuscripts, which will be furnished on request. A circular is in preparation containing suggestions as to methods of copying inscriptions, which it is hoped will make it easier to obtain accuracy and uniformity in the manuscripts." I call attention to an excellent piece of work in this line, entitled "Epitaphs from Graveyards," by George Kuhn Clarke, recently published.

I have upon several occasions urged upon the Society the necessity for larger space and better accommodations to meet its ever increasing requirements, and I am happy to be able to state that adjoining property has been recently acquired which will permit all the expansion which we can desire for a long time to come.

We may well congratulate ourselves upon this acquisition, and upon the rapidly increasing usefulness of this Society, not only to New England but to the country at large. Progress is the watchword of civilization. It is unknown to the savage who builds for a day and gives no thought to those who are to succeed him. This Society is not building for the present alone, but for the future. The works which it is publishing will be text books for the generations to come, and its library, which is its most important agency for usefulness, will be sought by students of family history the world over. I give the library the first place because the century past has taught us that the library has become a recognized factor in education. Although our population has been increasing with phenomenal rapidity, libraries have increased an hundred fold faster, and no country village is now considered alive which does not possess a library of its own. Of necessity, these libraries, so requisite to the education of the people, can do very little in the way of family history, hence the duty which devolves upon this Society of creating a library devoted to this special branch of study, and one of sufficient importance to give it a chief place among the libraries of the country. This Society is still in its infancy, and although, considering its small beginnings, it has accomplished much valuable work, there lies before it a vast field yet unexplored. We want in accessible form the name of every early resident of New England wherever it may be found in books, in

public newspapers and elsewhere. Already one of our members has elaborated a plan of publishing the names to be found in our early newspapers and accessible private records, a work which, when accomplished, will be of great value in elucidating family history. In pursuing our work we should adopt a liberal policy. We are receiving many bequests, and by prosecuting work useful to the public we have every reason to believe that such bequests will multiply, while an opposite policy might tend to check intending donors and retard our growth. The policy which has been pursued by some of our colleges, technical schools and other institutions, as well as by our own Society, of undertaking needful work, which calls for liberal expenditure, has proved successful and may still be safely pursued in a conservative manner by us, since our Society, without pecuniary profit, performs a work of great service to the public and possesses its confidence in a marked degree. As I have said, we are building not for our own day alone but for the future, and if we are faithful to our duties we shall not have lived in vain.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in Marshall P. Wilder hall of the Society's house, No. 18 Somerset street, Boston, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 13th January, 1904, at 2.30 o'clock, the Hon. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., the President, in the chair.

The call for the meeting was read and the meeting declared open for business, agreeable to article 1, chapter III., of the by-laws.

The annual reports, as hereinafter printed, were presented, read, accepted, and ordered on file.

The report of the committee on nominations being made, it was, on motion,

Voted, To proceed to the election of officers for 1904, agreeable to article 1, chapter IV., of the by-laws, and to resolve the meeting into committee of the whole, for that purpose.

A communication from the Treasurer, Benjamin Barstow Torrey, declining the nomination of the committee as Treasurer for 1904, was received, when, on motion, it was

Voted, As Benjamin Barstow Torrey has felt it his duty to decline further service as Treasurer of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, after a term of service covering thirty-three years, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, to take proper recognition of such service and to report to this Society at a future meeting.

The committee on nomination presented a supplementary report, nominating for the office of Treasurer, NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, A.M., of Cambridge, which report was accepted, and the ballot ordered to be prepared, by interlineation, in accord with the action of the committee.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the polls be now opened and stand open until half-past three o'clock this afternoon.

That three tellers be appointed by the Chair, who shall receive, sort and count the ballots and make report to this meeting.

The Chair appointed CHARLES FRENCH READ, CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B., and WILLIAM THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN, A.M., as such committee, who accepted and entered upon the duty, the polls being declared open by the Chair.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the amendment to article 1, chapter II., of the by-laws, submitted at the stated meetings 2 December, 1903, be referred to a committee of three, who shall report thereon at the present meeting.

The Chair appointed ANDREW FISKE, Ph.D., FRANCIS HENRY FULLER, and GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., as such committee, who were accepted. At a later hour this committee reported :

That the by-laws should be so amended.

The report was accepted.

The annual reports, as hereinafter printed, were presented, received, read and ordered on file.

The trustees of the Kidder Fund were granted further time to report.

The President vacated the chair and called Hon. GEORGE SHELDON, of Deerfield, to preside as chairman of the committee of the whole.

Mr. SHELDON accepted, and assumed the gavel.

The polls were declared closed, and the tellers announced the completion of the ballot. The report was received and read.

The committee of the whole rose, and the President resumed the chair, when Mr. SHELDON, as chairman of the committee of the whole, reported the result of the election, viz. :

President.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., of Portland, Me.

Vice-Presidents.

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

MARQUIS FAYETTE KING, of Portland, Me.

JONATHAN EASTMAN PECKER, B.S., of Concord, N. H.

HOYT HENRY WHEELER, LL.D., of Brattleboro', Vt.

HORATIO ROGERS, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.

JAMES JUNIUS GOODWIN, of Hartford, Conn.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B., of Manchester, Mass.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Librarian.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW, of Sudbury, Mass.

Councillors for the term of three years, 1904, 1905, 1906.

WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER, A.M., Ph.D., of Cambridge, Mass.

RUFUS GEORGE FREDERICK CANDAGE, of Brookline, Mass.

WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M., of Woburn, Mass.

The report was received, accepted, and ordered on file, when the above list of officers were proclaimed as duly elected for the year 1904.

The President then delivered an annual address.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the New-England Historic Genealogical Society gratefully accepts the gift of five thousand dollars, made to said Society by Thomas Minns, surviving executor of the Will of Robert Charles Billings, from the remainder of the estate distributed by him in accordance with the terms of said will and a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, dated April 1, 1903.

Voted, That said New-England Historic Genealogical Society also accepts the conditions of said gift, making said sum a permanent fund of five thousand dollars to be called the Robert Charles Billings Fund.

The income only to be used for the purchase of books.

And the Treasurer of said New-England Historic Genealogical Society is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

Voted, That the New-England Historic Genealogical Society gratefully accepts the gift of five thousand dollars, made to said Society by Thomas Minns, surviving executor of the Will of Robert Charles Billings, from the remainder of the estate distributed by him in accordance with the terms of said will and a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, dated April 1, 1903.

Voted, That said New-England Historic Genealogical Society also accepts the conditions of said gift, making said sum a permanent fund of five thousand dollars to be called the Robert Charles Billings Fund.

The income only to be used for the general purposes of said Society.

And the Treasurer of said New-England Historic Genealogical Society is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for same.

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be and hereby are tendered to Thomas Minns for his interest in the welfare of our Society, and his generosity in allowing us to share in the benefits under the will of the late Robert Charles Billings, merchant of Boston, born in Boston, 3 January, 1819, died 12 June, 1899.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the annual reports, this day accepted, the address of the President, the biographical notices of deceased members, with the proceedings of this meeting, be printed in pamphlet and mailed to the members (including the families of members deceased during the past year, donors and exchanging societies), the number to be determined by the Committee on Publication, including fifty copies for the use of the Council ; and that the Council be charged with the execution of this order.

No other business being presented for consideration, on motion, it was

Voted, That this meeting do now dissolve.

Which followed.

So attests :

GEO. A. GORDON,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

PREPARED BY EDMUND DANA BARBOUR, OF BOSTON.

THE year 1903 has been one of unprecedented activity and prosperity with the Society. Under the operation of the new By-laws, greater harmony has prevailed in its counsels and in the working of its various departments.

There has been a great increase in the number of visitors to the library, making the need of more room for their accommodation greatly felt.

Valuable additions have been made to the Society's Library; notably 155 titles bought of the Whitmore collection of genealogies; 164 volumes of the Somerby manuscripts; 800 volumes of Directories from Messrs. Sampson, Murdock and Co.; 104 volumes of the Boston Transcript from the daughters of the late Theodore Poole Hale; and 27 volumes in manuscript of Graveyard Inscriptions. The sum of \$1,818.88 was spent for books, but at least \$2500 is needed each year hereafter, in order to secure many books published in the past when the Society had insufficient funds to purchase them. The wear and tear of books is found to be so great that purchases of many of them in the future should be in duplicate.

Other libraries having genealogical departments have acknowledged the superior claims of this Society to the possession of rare genealogies, by refraining from bidding against it at auction sales. It should be the aim of the Society to possess a copy of every genealogy printed in this country, through book notices in the REGISTER, or by gift, where possible; otherwise by purchase.

The Library now contains over 30,545 books and 33,470 pamphlets, besides many valuable manuscripts; additions of late years being as follows:

In 1895	962 books and 736 pamphlets.
1896	781 " 917 "
1897	758 " 1384 "
1898	501 " 1142 "
1899	430 " 1410 "
1900	774 " 3236 "
1901	577 " 2028 "
1902	727 " 1421 "
1903	1662 " 3182 "

It required about 250 linear feet of shelf space to provide for new books and pamphlets in 1903, and much additional space for its other new collections and its various publications.

A donation of \$10,000 came as a Christmas gift from Mr. Thomas Minns, executor of the estate of Robert C. Billings; of which the income of \$5000 is to be spent for books, and of the other \$5000 for the general purposes of the Society.

A legacy of \$10,000 was left the Society by the late William Cleaves Todd, which is likely to be received early in 1904.

It would be well if a book were kept in the library for ready reference, showing the names of all donors of money, and the sums given by them, from the formation of the Society; also copies of the exact language of every instrument under which it receives benefactions, whether in trust or otherwise. Such a book would be of great assistance to the Council, the Finance Committee and the Treasurer in regulating investments and expenditures, and also would be interesting to intending donors. Some donations appear to have gone into the general income account in times past, and been lost sight of.

It would be well, also, if all cash donations and the names of the donors were mentioned specifically in the annual reports of the President or Council, as well as given incidentally, as they now are, in the Treasurer's financial statement. A better acknowledgment of such donations might lead to more giving.

Now that women are admitted to full membership and share in the direction and honors of the Society, it is reasonable to expect donations and legacies from some of them. Up to the present time only two legacies have come from women, though the husbands of many were long identified with the Society and its work.

The investments of the Society are in a most satisfactory condition, and the thanks of the Society are due the Treasurer, Mr. Torrey, and the Finance Committee for their good care of its financial interests. In 1889 the invested funds of the Society yielded six per cent. income; at present they yield about four and one-third per cent.

Formerly much was said of the importance of enlisting young men in the work of the Society. Perhaps more of them would be secured if they were permitted to share more freely in its counsels and its honors.

The following figures show approximately the number of members of the Society during the last ten years:

	RESIDENT.	LIFE.	HONORARY.	CORRESPONDING.	TOTAL.
Dec. 1894	457	271	14	153	895
1895	453	244	13	150	860
1896	522	264	12	145	943
1897	554	254	12	134	956
1898	586	264	11	121	982
1899	663	263	11	116	1053
1900	690	263	11	111	1075
1901	700	263	11	106	1080

1902	689	262	10	102	1063
1903	644	251	8	83	986

The falling off in Resident Members in 1903 is due partly to the dropping from the rolls of over fifty persons who have been long in arrears, and very little to the increase of the annual dues from three dollars to five dollars.

The various historical and patriotic societies organized during the last ten years have drawn away many persons who were formerly active in the affairs of this Society, and attracted others who would have been valuable additions to our membership.

It will be noticed in the above table that the number of Honorary and Corresponding Members has steadily decreased during the last ten years. In 1889 there were 250 Corresponding Members; in 1903 only 83.

It would perhaps be good policy for the Society, instead of making Corresponding Membership merely a complimentary affair, to confer such honor only on those who have rendered valuable services to the Society, either by adding to its funds or collections, or by saving money for the Society through making or obtaining free copy of town and other records for publication. The new By-laws limit the number of Corresponding Members to one hundred and fifty. Perhaps the honor would be more highly esteemed by recipients if the number were limited to one hundred.

The falling off of Resident Members during the last five years is greatly to be deplored. If they had increased in number as the interest in historical and genealogical matters has generally increased, they would now number twelve hundred instead of a little more than six hundred.

A new pamphlet has recently been sent to members, giving a brief history of the Society and setting forth its purposes and needs, accompanied by a circular letter requesting each member to send in at least one nomination for new membership. If the request receives the attention of members that it should, there is likely to be an increase in 1904 of several hundred persons, greatly to the benefit of the treasury.

It might be well to have printed notices on the tables in the reading room, stating terms of membership and how application should be made for admission to the Society.

Great credit is due the Committee on Graveyard Inscriptions for having accomplished so much as it has at almost no cost to the Society, and it should be encouraged in its good work.

The Society printed in 1902 the Vital Records of Montgomery, Pelham, Walpole, Peru, Alford and Hinsdale: 4,450 volumes. During 1903 it has printed the Vital Records of Medfield, Lee, Becket, Sudbury, Tyringham and Bedford: 4,500 volumes; and now has in various stages of preparation the records of twenty-two other towns and cities.

The loss in printing the records of the small towns is about made good in printing those of the cities and larger towns, so that the final account, if subscribers do not fall off, is likely to show but little, if any, loss to the Eddy Town-Record Fund.

The number of REGISTERS printed in 1902 was 1000 ; in 1903 it was 1500 ; and it is proposed to print 1500 in 1904.

Hereafter, the Treasurer's account for publication of the REGISTER will be merged with that of current expenses ; the change in annual dues from three dollars to five dollars, including a copy of the magazine, makes such an arrangement necessary.

The Committee on Publications has taken steps to try and induce the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut to print their Vital Records, from the beginning of record-keeping down to 1850.

At no distant day, or as soon as there are sufficient funds for the purpose, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, published in 1860-1862, should be reprinted, with voluminous additions, by the Society.

The proceeds of the sales of Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England have more than covered the cost of publishing, and there are now several hundred copies on hand, which, when sold at \$10 each, will make an important addition to our funds.

The Society is printing, under the editorial care of Mr. J. Henry Lea, Abstracts of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, England, Register *Soame*, 1620. If a sufficient number of copies are sold in England and America to cover the cost, it is intended to follow with Register *Dale*, 1621, and succeeding volumes. The Register for 1620 will contain some 1360 wills, comprising about 40,000 names of persons and over 10,000 of places.

The Index to Persons and Places in the first fifty volumes of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, which has been so long in preparation, is nearly ready to pass into the hands of the Committee on Publications, and will fill about 2500 pages of the size of the REGISTER. The work has cost, including the sum of \$2400 donated for the purpose, about \$9000. To print what has been prepared will cost about \$15,000 more ; making the total cost to the Society \$21,600. To reimburse the Society it will be necessary to sell 300 copies at about \$70, or 350 copies, the probable limit, at about \$60 per copy. Unless advance subscriptions of \$15,000 can be secured, the printing of the Index should be indefinitely postponed.

The Society at present has a Vice-President in each of the New England States. It would perhaps be well to have a committee of five or more members in each State, except Massachusetts, to co-operate with the Vice-President in getting the respective legislatures to appoint Record Commissioners and print the Vital Records of the towns ; their County Commissioners to print indexes to their

Probate Records; and their towns to print their Proprietors' Records and town proceedings. The Committee could also aid the Society by sending in nominations for membership.

When the Society has sufficient funds for the purpose, it would perhaps be well to have the library open to the public on Sundays after two o'clock, and on certain evenings in the week, for the benefit of many persons who now find it impossible to visit the library. This would add about \$1000 a year to current expenses.

The Society is under obligations to Mr. Swan, Commissioner of Public Records of Massachusetts, and to Mr. Thomas Hills, for much valuable advice and assistance; also to Mr. William Smith Tilden for a free copy of the Vital Records of Medfield; to Dr. Dorvil Miller Wilcox for a free copy of the Vital Records, Graveyard Inscriptions, and Church Records of Lee; and to Mr. Frederick Eugene Fowle for a free copy of the Vital Records and Graveyard Inscriptions of Arlington.

The matter of insurance is one that should receive prompt attention, as in case of loss it might be difficult, until the catalogue is completed, to make such a detailed list of property lost as would satisfy the adjusters. The danger of fire from any one of the six wooden structures on premises adjoining the Society's building is, at the present time, very great.

For many years the annual reports have dwelt on the necessity of increasing the Society's premises, and it may, therefore, interest members at the present time to know the history and present condition of the various building funds. In 1870 and 1871 there was subscribed \$44,125 for "the purchase, alteration and furnishing of the Society's present house," as appears in the Report of the Annual Proceedings dated January 6, 1886. The same report states that a fund of \$25,400, since known as the Marshall P. Wilder Fund, was procured from numerous contributors, chiefly during the year 1885, "for the enlargement of our book accommodations." This fund was increased, through income from investments and in other ways, as follows: in 1889, \$1478.08; in 1890, \$588.32; in 1891, \$113.53; in 1891, \$2777.58. Total of the fund \$30,357.51. From this total the following payments were made:

1884	Repairs of roof, etc.	\$ 371.81
1885	Repairs of house	97.80
1889	Enlargement of rooms and re-arrangement of library	2326.21
1890	Re-arrangement of library	1140.14
1891	Repairs and alterations	1986.43
1892	Loss on Showalter Bonds, etc.	8131.89
1893	Alterations of house, furniture, etc.	651.16
	Transfer to Donor's Free Fund	2595.55
1894	Enlargement of Society's House	4146.96
1895	Enlargement of Society's House	6528.04
		<hr/>
		\$27,975.99

Leaving a balance on hand Dec. 31, 1899, of \$2381.56. Subsequent payments have practically exhausted this fund, and the account of it on the books of the Treasurer should now be merged with that of the original building.

An analysis of the Society's accounts Jan. 1, 1904, shows that, apart from the Building Funds, which are now exhausted, the Society has received donations, legacies, etc., amounting to \$159,332.48, of which \$38,263.13 is for cataloguing, binding, purchase of books and other special purposes, and the remainder, \$121,069.35, including the Life Membership Fund, is for general purposes, or has been so treated by the Society in times past. Of this remainder, the sum of \$11,524.88 is invested, perhaps permanently, in back numbers of the REGISTER, in the REGISTER Index, and in the various publication undertakings of the Society, leaving \$109,544.47 entirely free capital.

The Society can use this free capital for the erection of a new building if it sees fit; but, as before said, no part of it should be so used, as every dollar of income from it is needed for current expenses.

The necessity for more room for books has led to two or three removals of the Boston Athenæum; to the removal of the Boston Public Library to Copley Square, where it finds itself now without sufficient accommodation; to the removal of the Massachusetts Historical Society to the Back Bay district; is now disturbing Harvard University; and, as before said, has been a subject of comment for a number of years in the Annual Proceedings of our Society.

The Council, recognizing the necessity of providing more room for our Society, and of guarding our collections more effectually against the danger of fire, has just purchased, on very advantageous terms, five properties adjoining its present premises. It has purchased for \$3000 the stable and 632 feet of land on the court-yard in the rear of the Society's building, thereby securing control of some 1200 feet in the court-yard, so far as light and air are concerned. The stable measures 25x20 feet, and can be converted at small expense into a store-room suitable for, and at the present time much needed by, our Society.

It has also purchased for \$30,000 the adjoining house No. 16 Somerset Street, and 2440 feet of land, of which sum \$7000 is to be paid in January, 1904, and \$23,000 at the end of three years. The property is assessed for \$34,300. Such portions of two wooden structures on this estate as now threaten danger to our building can be removed, or made safe against fire, at trifling cost.

It has also purchased for \$14,000 the two houses and 2228 feet of land Nos. 3 and 5 Allston Place, of which sum \$5000 can probably remain on mortgage for five years at four per cent. These properties are assessed for \$18,000. The wooden structures on one of these lots can be removed wholly or partially, so as to reduce to a

minimum the danger by fire that now threatens the Society building from that quarter. The three estates last mentioned can probably be rented so as to yield as much income (say four per cent.) as our other investments, until the time comes for erecting a new building for the Society.

The fifth property, consisting of the house and 1692 feet of land No. 7 Allston Place, has been bought for \$8000, and is to be paid for in January, 1904. (For the plan of the properties, see following page.)

The titles of the five properties have been examined, and the Society has taken possession. No appeal is likely to be made to members in general for subscriptions to meet the payments due in January; but it is believed that if some generous friend of the Society would give \$10,000, or two such friends would give \$5,000 each, the remaining \$14,000 could readily be obtained in sums of \$500 to \$1000 each. Some \$3000 in small sums is already pledged conditionally.

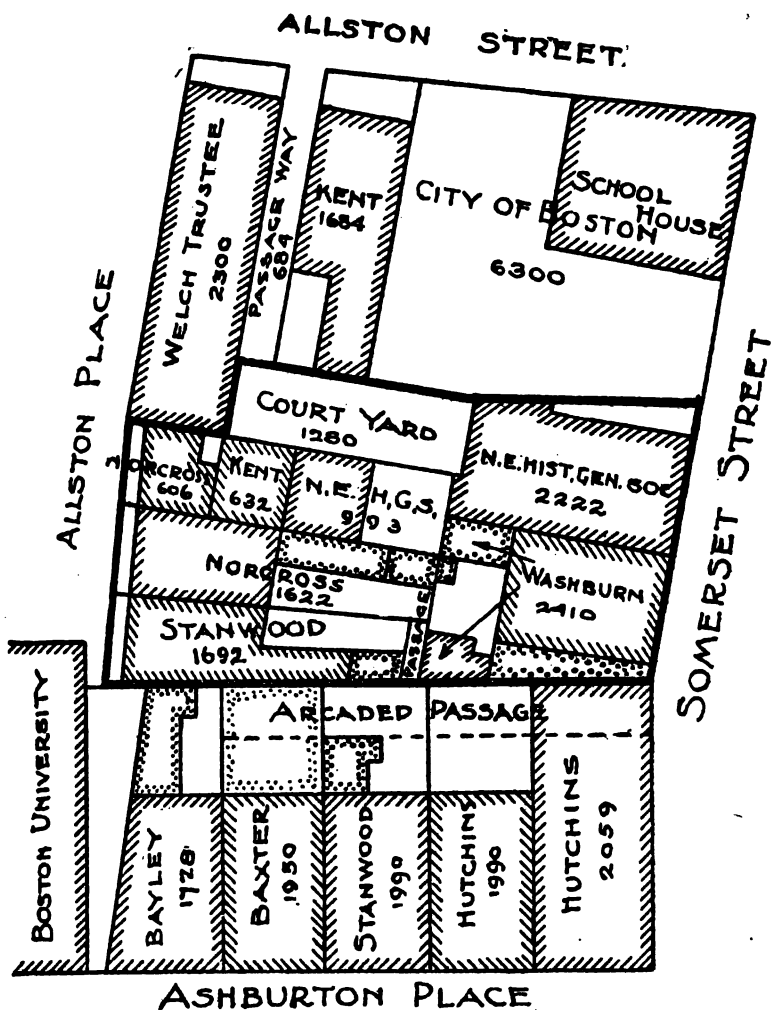
A five story fire-proof structure sixty feet in height, having a frontage on Somerset Street of 74 feet, a depth of 142 feet, and a frontage on Allston Place of 70 feet, fully furnished and adequate for the Society's needs for the next one hundred years, can be built for about \$100,000; but the erection of such a building, and the payment three years hence for land, depends entirely on donations and bequests yet to be received.

Nearly \$80,000 has come to the Society during the last five years, mostly by legacy; but the income from it is all needed for current expenses, and only a small part of the principal, even temporarily, is available for land purchases or the erection of a new building.

It is proposed to have plans made, with estimates of cost, of a building covering the whole or a large portion of the land, and placed in some conspicuous place in the library for the inspection of intending donors.

The question of providing offices for kindred associations, permitting them to use the Library, museum, committee and reception rooms, large hall for meetings, safety vaults and storage rooms, and having such associations either contribute to the cost of the building or the expenses of carrying it on, is one for future consideration and negotiation. The Mayflower Descendants, Bunker Hill Monument Association, Society of Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, and other kindred societies, could be approached in the matter, if thought desirable to share the use of the premises with them.

This Society, the first of its kind in this country, had no precedent to enable it to lay out its future work in the proper way. It worked for many years in a hap-hazard sort of way, so far as its finances were concerned, and was always too poor to buy all the books needed, or to undertake any systematic collection of records on



PLAN OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE N.E. HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY AND ADJACENT PROPERTIES.

THE HEAVY BLACK LINE ENCLOSES THE SOCIETY'S
HOUSE AND THE RECENT ACCESSIONS OF REAL
ESTATE. (//) INDICATE BRICK BUILDINGS;
(XXXX) INDICATE WOODEN STRUCTURES.

an extensive scale. The mission of the Society is now more clearly understood, and for the first time in its history, largely through the beneficence of Robert Henry Eddy, it can look forward with confidence to carrying out its plans, so far as money will help them.

The income of the Society promises to be about \$12,000 in 1904, and its expenses, if increased \$700 for books, \$150 for binding, and \$1500 for collection of records, about \$15,000. This calls for an encroachment on the principal of the Society's fund of \$3000.

No better monument can be erected by the descendants of the 28,000 immigrants who came to New England before 1650, than that of a building in Boston which shall contain in time everything of record that can be found relating to those immigrants and their descendants down to the present day.

If this Society, encouraged by its success when its means were limited, now undertakes vigorously, but always prudently, the important work that properly belongs to it, it may count confidently on an appreciative public to supply what money is needed for the prosecution of its work, and for a building to contain its valuable collections. If the Society has a fault it is that of being too modest in making its work and its needs known to the public.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON FINANCE says :

The Committee on Finance reports that during the year 1903 it has, through one of its members (Mr. Eustis), signed vouchers for all payments made by the Treasurer.

Early in the year, \$8000 bonds of the West End Street Railway matured and were paid, and Messrs. Rust and Eustis, on behalf of the Committee, bought \$5000 4½% gold bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Co., due in 1950, at 104, and \$3000 5% bonds of the Western Telephone and Telegraph Co., due 1932, at 104½.

In December the Committee, with the consent of the Council, changed some of the investments in stocks and bonds into real estate, selling \$10,000 4% bonds of the Union Pacific R. R., and twenty-two shares of the stock of the Old Colony R. R., and made contracts to purchase the Kent stable, behind the Society's house, for \$3000, the estate at 16 Somerset Street for \$30,000, and two estates on Allston Place, adjoining our property in the rear, for \$14,000. Only \$600 was actually paid towards these three purchases in 1903, and the balance is to be paid, and the titles passed, in January, 1904.

The property at 16 Somerset Street is bought subject to a mortgage of \$23,000, and the Allston Place property to one of \$5000, both having some few years to run.

Both of these pieces of real estate are at present leased and will

return as large a net income to the Society as did the securities sold, and their contiguous position gives them great value to the Society.

In December the Society received \$10,000 from Thomas Minns, executor under the will of the late Robert Charles Billings. This gift must be funded and the income only used, one half for the purchase of books and one half for the general purposes of the Society. In order to receive this gift at the present time, so that the Society might begin to receive income therefrom and not have to wait for further settlement of the estate, our Committee agreed to take \$4000 of the gift in five \$1000 5% bonds of the Butte Water Co. at 80, which included the semi-annual coupons due January 1, 1904.

During the year the Treasurer sold \$1000 4% bond of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. and \$1000 5% bond of the Chicago and West Michigan R. R. In accordance with a vote of the Council, \$4,024.73 was invested in the Index to the first fifty volumes of the REGISTER, now being prepared, and it is hoped that this investment will in time be returned.

Reference is made to the Report of the Treasurer, for the year 1903, for detailed statements of the income and expenditures and of the assets of the Society.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY says:

The Committee on the Library has held meetings monthly, and has given careful consideration to the various matters brought before it.

Details regarding the books purchased and otherwise acquired will be found in the Librarian's report.

During the year the catalogue has been increased by about four thousand cards. This is not quite so large a number as had been expected, partly by reason of the absence through illness of two of the assistants. It having been found necessary to employ a third permanent assistant in the library, in consequence of the increase in the work, it is hoped that considerably greater progress will be made during the coming year, as all three of the assistants are devoting all their spare time to work on the catalogue.

Arrangements have also been made to purchase the cards issued by the Library of Congress, as far as they can be made available, as the expense will be considerably less than if prepared by ourselves.

Our collection of Directories has been greatly augmented by a gift from Messrs. Sampson, Murdock and Co., of about eight hundred directories of various cities and towns. The increasing interest in the subject of genealogy renders this gift especially timely and useful.

Another valuable gift during the year is that received from the daughters of the late Theodore Poole Hale, consisting of 104 vol-

umes of the Boston Evening Transcript, dating from 1851, most of them strongly and handsomely bound; thus making our file of that valuable paper nearly complete.

A list of balances of editions of genealogies and other similar publications belonging to the Society, available for sale or exchange, has been prepared and sent out with a circular letter inviting correspondence for that purpose. Also, a circular of inquiry regarding manuscript genealogies and genealogies in preparation, similar to that sent out in 1879.

It is the opinion of the Committee that it should be the aim of the Society to secure, by purchase or otherwise, every family history and work on genealogy as soon as possible after its publication, as the lapse of time greatly enhances the market value of such books, and too often they can be obtained (if obtainable at all) only by paying prices greatly in advance of those at which they were originally published.

During the year, by extending one side of the gallery at the rear of the library, at a moderate cost, space has been gained for two desks, thereby making room below for an additional table capable of accommodating six more readers.

The need of more spacious quarters is being felt more and more every year. Already, we have nearly reached the limit of our shelf space, and it is fast becoming a perplexing question how more room can be secured.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS says:

The Committee on Publications has endeavored to carry out the wishes of the Society as fully as possible and consistent with a true economy.

The quarterly numbers of the REGISTER have been regularly issued and indexed to complete the yearly volume. It has been edited with great care and industry by Mr. Woods, and its subject matter has been closely restricted to the enrichment and preservation of the available material relating to the genealogy of New England families.

The publication of the vital records of the towns of Massachusetts has been successfully continued. The returns from subscriptions,—the cost of production having been reduced to the minimum,—have covered a satisfactory proportion of the entire expense. The completed records of the following towns have been published during the year: Medfield, Lee, Becket, Sudbury, Tyngham and Bedford. The records of Waltham and New Braintree are now in the printers' hands; the records of Great Barrington, Washington, Gill and Arlington are ready for printing; the records of Newton are in prepa-

ration for printing; the records of Chilmark, Edgartown and Medway have been copied, and the records of the following towns are now being copied: Holliston, Middlefield, Sturbridge, Bellingham, Foxborough, Wrentham, Weymouth, Scituate, Palmer, Norton, Heath and Brookline. The publication of these records has awakened much general interest, and their utility has commanded public attention.

The volume of abstracts of the Canterbury wills, Register *Soame*, for the calendar year 1620, which has been prepared under the editorial supervision of Mr. J. Henry Lea, is now in press. The text has been printed and the indexing nearly completed. It will make a handsome volume, and will be issued early in the year.

The Committee is of the opinion that, with the limited means of the Society, only such publications should, at present, at least, be undertaken, as give promise of covering the cost of production by sales within a reasonable time.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ESSAYS says that the following papers were presented to the Society in 1903:

January 7. "An Old Boston Institution, the Marine Society," by Captain Rufus George Frederick Candage, of Brookline.

February 4. "Ann Bradstreet," by Henry Leland Chapman, D.D., of Brunswick, Maine.

March 4. "The Historic Value of our Rural Burying Grounds," by Francis Henry Brown, A.M., M.D., of Boston.

April 7. "The First Century of the Church of England in Massachusetts," by Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison, D.D., of Brookline.

May 6. "Historic Memories of the Bishop's Palace in Cambridge, Mass., including the Apthorp and Burgoyne Episodes of the American Revolution," by Rev. Henry George Spaulding, A.B.

June 3. "Boston Tea Party," by Edward Webster McGlenen, of Boston.

October 7. "Queen Victoria and her Relations with the American People," by Charles Cowley, LL.D., of Lowell.

November 4. "The Cession of Louisiana and Napoleon's Part in the Negotiation of the Treaty of Paris," by Hosea Starr Ballou, Esq., of Brookline.

December 2. "The March of Arnold and his Men from Cambridge to Quebec," by Ezra Dodge Hines, Esq., of Danvers.

All of the Papers and Essays were of great value, and were duly appreciated by our members who were fortunate enough to be present upon each occasion.

The Report of the COMMITTEE TO ASSIST THE HISTORIAN says :

The Chairman has written sketches of Joseph Beale Glover, Charles Albert Hoyt, George Goundry Munger, and Charles Henry Norris ; and also, for the volume of Memorial Biographies, memoirs of Stephen Minot Weld and Lucius Manlius Sargent. Other work has been done in putting in order for publication memoirs of others by different writers ; all this belonging to the memorial volume in process of publication. Mr. Andrew Fiske has rendered valuable service in connection with the Memorial Biographies. Rev. Anson Titus is endeavoring to discover, for the Memorial Biographies, facts respecting certain deceased members, of whose lives we have not the slightest record.

At this date (Dec. 15) the work of the year is not finished, and if this report were not required until the date of the annual meeting, other service could be reported.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON ENGLISH RESEARCH says :

In the year 1901 the Society published, in two octavo volumes, "The Genealogical Gleanings in England" of Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters, A.M., which covered the valuable work of that gentleman for many years, and the greater part of which had appeared from time to time in the REGISTER. The sale of this work has been beyond the expectations of the Committee, and the receipts up to date have practically paid the entire cost of printing. Mr. Waters's work, valuable as it is, covers only specific cases, and has been picked at random from the English Registers of Wills for many years, so that the searcher, if he does not find anything that relates to his case in the volumes, is still in doubt whether the entire Register would not reveal something of interest to him.

Accordingly, last year, J. Henry Lea, a member of our Society, who has spent several years of research in England, made a most favorable offer of the manuscript of an Abstract of Register "Soame," covering all the wills recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for the memorable year 1620, and giving not only the names of all testators but all other names and references contained therein.

During the past year Mr. Lea has been giving to the Society his time in editing this work and seeing it through the press, and early in 1904 the volume will be ready and on sale at the moderate price of \$5, which hardly covers its cost, and it is hoped that the volume will meet with the success that it deserves and that the Society will feel warranted in proceeding with the publication of Register "Dale," covering the year 1621.

The wills of this period are filled with references to the families of early emigrants to America, and if the volumes for a series of years

could be printed by our Society, it would meet a long felt want of American genealogists and would obviate the necessity of sending to England to search these records, an expensive and uncertain task.

Abstracts of these wills down to 1604 have already been printed, and parties in England are now at work printing those from 1604 to 1620, so that the plan of this Society takes up the work where it has been left by others.

The Society is anxious to proceed with this work, but no funds can be spared for this purpose from the running expenses, and the work must look to its friends among the members or the public. Here would seem to be an excellent opportunity for some one to give an endowment that would link his name with the work and stand as a monument to him. In the mean time, if twenty people will give one hundred dollars apiece annually for a year or two, the Committee can get the manuscripts of certainly two and possibly three volumes each year, and with these in hand the council will undoubtedly feel justified in proceeding with the printing. But the progress of the work will depend entirely upon the generosity of its friends, and the Committee most urgently calls this to the attention of all who are interested in searching for their English ancestors.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY says :

Aside from the many and constant inquiries during the past year, no particular matters of importance have come before it.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON EPITAPHS says :

The importance of the work assigned this Committee can hardly be over-estimated. The fact that on the gravestones is found the only record of a large proportion of deaths of which no other record exists is shown by the volumes of vital records now being published. The proportion of death records derived from gravestones, which are not on the town records, does not fall below twenty per cent. of the total printed, and during some decades the inscriptions furnish sixty, eighty, and even ninety per cent. Furthermore, records of births and of marriages are coming to light in the copies of inscriptions. In one ancient seaport, between 1649 and 1806 the town officials recorded but 125 deaths, hence the genealogist must examine the thousand gravestones for the missing data. Similar instances, illustrating the value of the inscriptions, are constantly becoming known to the Committee. Through neglect and abuse the ancient stones are disappearing at a rapid rate. A comparison of a manuscript made a few years ago, with the stones now standing, always reveals that a number of the ancient memorials have gone. This is especially true of

burial grounds near large towns. To arouse local interest in the ancient burial places, and to secure the preservation of inscriptions by accurate copies, the Committee asks the co-operation of members of the Society. This Committee proceeds on the theory that the copying of the inscriptions in New England can be accomplished through gratuitous labor on the part of those interested, and the array of manuscripts, bound and on the shelves of the Library, shows the result. To this collection seventeen have been added this year, and a number of others are in process which will eventually be contributed. An examination of these suggests the vast amount of patient, conscientious labor that has been spent, all of which has been gratuitous and done "for the joy of the working."

While everything on a stone is valuable, names, dates, statement of the social relation, mortuary verse, decorations, and even the stone cutter's evident errors; yet the copying of everything, delightful and fascinating though it is, takes time, and for lack of time many stones remain uncopied and the inscriptions in danger of being lost through the destruction of the stones.

The following is a type of many inscriptions:

Erected | in memory of | Mrs. Mehetable Blood, | wife of Capt. Stephen Blood, | who died Decr. 8, 1819, | Æt. 46.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians ware in vain;
Till death did seize and God did please
To ease me of my pain.

The essential facts are as follows:

Blood, Mrs. Mehetable, wife of Capt. Stephen Blood, Decr. 8, 1819, 46 yrs.

The facts from a graveyard of 75 stones can be accurately copied in this manner in a few hours on a summer afternoon, while it is a matter of days to copy each stone *in extenso*, particularly if the lichens have to be cleared away. A comparison of the first copy must be made with the stones, and probably sufficient errors will be found to show the advisability of a second revision. Accuracy is indispensable. The copyist must realize that at least one out of five inscriptions contains facts not elsewhere recorded and is consequently of great value.

The card catalogue, in charge of the Chairman of the Committee, in which are noted all copies of inscriptions in print or in manuscript and in whose possession, now contains entries for over half of the towns in this State and for a number of other New England States. All are noted whenever they become known, so that a duplication of work may be saved, a necessary precaution as experience has shown. Correspondence with the Committee is invited, either in the nature of information or of inquiry, concerning this important field of work.

The Society has had made a tough, durable paper for manuscripts, which will be furnished on request. A circular is in preparation containing suggestions as to methods of copying inscriptions, which it is hoped will make it easier to obtain accuracy and uniformity in the manuscripts.

The COMMITTEE ON COLLECTION OF RECORDS says:

The Committee on Collection of Records has taken steps to induce the County Commissioners in the eastern counties of Massachusetts to print Indexes to their Probate Records, and intends, later on, to try and secure the printing of such Indexes in all western counties of the State. Indexes of Suffolk and Worcester Probate Records have already been printed.

The Committee has collected all records of birth, marriage and death that appear in the Boston News Letter for five years (beginning in 1761), amounting to 1980 items. These have been loaned to the Record Commissioners of Boston, and it is hoped that the importance of what is there found will induce them to go through all newspapers published in Boston from 1704 to 1810, and include the death records in their volume, soon to be printed.

The Committee finds that a collection of *all* items relating to personal identification in the Boston newspapers from 1704 to 1810, other than vital records and administration notices, but including advertisements, would, if reduced to index form and arranged alphabetically, give about 2500 items, and fill about 70 printed pages, per annum. If printed in books covering ten year periods, the items for a century would fill ten volumes of 700 or 800 pages each. If the Record Commissioners of Boston will undertake the work of printing these records also, this Committee can then devote itself to collecting similar items of personal identification from all newspapers of New England outside of Boston, for the same period.

The principal work of the Committee, that of collecting all baptisms, births, marriages and deaths that are to be found in church records, clergymen's and undertakers' records, family bibles, private diaries, unfinished genealogies, and all other sources (except graveyard inscriptions), has not yet been commenced. This great work becomes a measurable quantity, now that the vital records of all the towns of Massachusetts are being printed and there is a prospect that the City of Boston will print from the newspaper records. To do this work thoroughly, sometimes preceding the vital records Committee in its search, but always gleaning after that Committee, a skilful genealogist should be employed, at a salary not exceeding \$15 per week, for a year at least. By means of circulars, much correspondence and some travelling, such an agent could probably collect or locate

material enough in a year to keep three or four copyists busy for several years. There is no more important work for the Society to do than this. The cost of carrying on the work of this Committee during 1904 is estimated at \$1500. The collections of this Committee should be put, perhaps, in the form of one huge genealogical card catalogue or directory, alphabetically arranged, that will contain every scrap of personal identification obtainable for the period from 1620 to 1850 that is not found in print elsewhere, and be open to the public, as all other collections of the Society are. Eventually, replicates or printed copies could, perhaps, be sold to the six New England States for their archives, and to a few institutions like the Boston Public Library, Library of Congress, and Newbury Library, and the Society thus recover the whole, or a greater part, of the cost.

It might be well for this Committee to try the experiment of offering a flat rate of one cent per item for copying vital records, where skill in deciphering ancient handwriting is not required, and two cents or more where such skill is required. Low as these rates are they would probably attract many capable copyists.

Members who wish to aid the Society in its work, and cannot contribute money, whether living in Boston or elsewhere, should be invited by this Committee to copy, or induce others to copy, the records of their various localities. Much free indexing or card cataloguing might be secured in this way, as well as copying of church records, graveyard inscriptions, etc. Paper of uniform size and ruling could be sent on application to all who wish to aid in this way.

It is deemed by the Committee inexpedient to appeal to Massachusetts towns to print proprietors' records, or records of town proceedings, for at least ten years, or until the work of printing the vital records of all the towns, now progressing so satisfactorily, has been completed.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATED INDEX says :

That the work of verifying the indices of persons and places begun by their predecessors is nearly finished, and that the publication of these indices can be commenced as soon as enough subscriptions to cover the cost are secured. The index of persons will probably make sixteen parts of about the present size of the quarterly numbers of the REGISTER. The index of places will make about four such parts. The work of verification has been in charge of Miss Edna Frances Calder, of Dedham, who has had considerable experience in indexing.

A prospectus is in preparation, and a sample page of the index of persons has been printed to send out with such prospectus.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Presented by WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW.

THE year 1903 has been one of marked growth in nearly every department of the Library. There have been added 362 genealogies, over 800 directories, a file of the Boston Evening Transcript from 1851 to date, a complete set of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, several hundred reports of Massachusetts towns and cities, a large number of genealogical manuscripts, and about the usual number of local histories, biographies, magazines, miscellaneous publications, and curios. These additions to the Library and the Cabinet of the Society amount to 1662 volumes, 3132 pamphlets, and 200 miscellaneous articles. Of these, 1278 volumes, 2804 pamphlets, and 200 miscellaneous articles were given, 295 volumes and 177 pamphlets purchased, and 89 volumes and 151 pamphlets acquired by exchange. The aggregate of volumes and pamphlets received—4794—exceeds that of every year but one in the history of the Library. Besides these accessions, more than 500 manuscripts were received on deposit, some of which will probably ultimately become the property of the Society.

There were also presented during the year, to be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the Library, 142 copies of the Ainsworth genealogy and 85 copies of the Lane tabular pedigree. Similar gifts and bequests of remainders of editions of genealogical books have been made at various times in the past, notable among which have been Bond's Watertown Genealogies, Vinton's Giles and Vinton Memorials, Felton's Felton Genealogy, and Cushman's Cushman Genealogy. A fund of over \$2500.00 has been accumulated from the sales of Bond's Watertown Genealogies. One-eighth of the income of this fund has been added to the principal, the other seven-eighths used in purchasing and binding books. The Society has facilities for advertising and selling such books in connection with its own publications, at small additional expense, and will welcome more gifts of this kind. Members who have published genealogical books, and after having supplied the immediate demand find sale for only a few copies annually, can help the Society in this way and at the same time relieve themselves of the care of a stock of books.

Several donations this year call for more adequate recognition than the usual acknowledgment in the list of donors. Mr. William Blake Trask has presented a complete set of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register — now worth about \$500.00 — with a manuscript record of his own contributions to the same. He has been a subscriber to the Register from its beginning, and a contributor to all but the first, third, and fifty-first volumes. Mrs. Francis Vose Parker has given 142 copies of the Ainsworth genealogy — worth about \$426.00 — to be sold for the benefit of the Library, and Mr. Alfred Church Lane, 85 Lane family tabular pedigrees for the same purpose. Mr. William Tracy Eustis has again rendered valuable service by purchasing and presenting a number of genealogical books and pamphlets needed in the Library. Through the generosity of the daughters of the late Theodore Poole Hale, the Society's file of the Boston Evening Transcript is made nearly complete. The publishers of the Boston Directory, Sampson, Murdock and Co., have made a substantial addition to the Society's collection of directories, and the State Librarian, Mr. Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, has again made a liberal contribution of municipal reports.

Some progress has been made on the card catalogue, 4000 cards having been added at an expense of \$342.51. Early in the year the Committee on the Library formulated a plan to complete the catalogue in the course of a number of years, and engaged another assistant for this purpose. But owing to the illness and consequent long absence of two of the assistants, the work in this department was retarded, yet the cost per card was less than in the previous year. Now, when all three assistants devote every spare minute to cataloguing, marked progress is expected.

More binding than usual has been done this year, and there yet remain many volumes which need to be bound at once. Attention has frequently been called to the increasing expenditure for this purpose. The average annual cost for five-year periods ending with 1893, 1898, and 1903, has been respectively \$91.72, \$178.59, and \$332.18. The growth of this item of expense, largely due to the use of inferior paper in recently published books, is out of proportion to the growth of the Library, and promises to increase even more rapidly in the future. The Society should vigorously call the attention of compilers and publishers to the necessity of using better paper in their attempts to perpetuate genealogical data by printing. Also, the collection of genealogical books by other libraries throughout the country ought to be encouraged, as it may become necessary at no distant date to limit the use of this Library in order to protect its books from excessive wear.

No progress has yet been made in arranging the maps and engravings, because the room assigned to these has been in use by the

Committee on Consolidated Index. As the compilation of the index is almost finished, there will soon be an opportunity to put these in order.

The Society has outgrown its present quarters. Its building is no longer large enough to accommodate properly its rapidly growing library and the clerical force required in the prosecution of its various undertakings. The last available foot of space on the reference floor has been given up to make room for the increasing number of visitors. Bookcases, desks, tables, and other necessary furniture have been crowded in, until every part of the building seems cramped and overloaded. Some temporary relief can be secured by the removal of the less frequently consulted volumes and pamphlets, as well as the bulk of the Society's stock of publications, from the three lower floors. Storage room for these is now available in the building recently purchased in the rear of the Society's property. No serious inconvenience would be caused by this change, if judiciously made, as most of the books removed could be consulted at other libraries in this vicinity. The front room on the street floor should then be used for council and committee meetings, thus avoiding the necessity of suspending all work on the floor above when such meetings are in session. The smaller storage room in the basement should then be made fire-proof—which could be done at slight expense—for the storage and protection of manuscripts.

The changes suggested in the preceding paragraph would give more room in the Society's house but would not add materially to the protection of the library from fire. Standard shutters have been put on the rear windows of the Society's building, which lessen the external danger in that direction, and the demolition of the wooden structures on the land recently purchased will still further reduce it. By the recent acquisition of lands adjoining the Society's house, it is now possible to plan for a safe and permanent home for the Society. A fire-proof building about forty feet square, five stories high, with a steel book-stack large enough to hold the entire library for many years, can be erected on the adjoining vacant land, facing the courtyard. Such a building would cost about \$40,000 and its capacity could be doubled, when required, by extending it through to Allston Place.

The New-England Historic Genealogical Society has actually been, almost from its beginning, national rather than local in its scope. Interest in the families of New England is no more to be confined within her borders than are the descendants of these families. Membership, at first limited to New England, has been recently thrown open to all, whether resident here or elsewhere, and while a goodly number of non-residents have become members, it is exceedingly desirable that the broad field of the Society should be much more fully recognized. Wherever there are descendants of New

England people there should be members of this Society. They are needed not only for financial support but also as representatives of the Society, to assist in collecting genealogical data for preservation in the Society's Library or its Register. With a larger membership, widely scattered, each member endeavoring to make this Library the court of final appeal — the place where genealogical books, pamphlets and magazines may be found, and found as soon as published — and especially endeavoring to influence the drift of appropriate manuscripts towards this Library rather than into local libraries, the objects of the founders of this Society may be attained.

More money is needed for the purchase of desirable books and for the proper care of the treasures already gathered in the Society's Library and Cabinet. While it is not possible for all to do great things, each one can do something, and your Librarian suggests that during the year 1904 each member try to add at least one book to the Library and one new member to the roll.

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LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

Names.	Names.
<i>United States :</i>	<i>States :</i>
Census Department.	Alabama.
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library.	Massachusetts.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.	
Secretary of the Navy.	
Smithsonian Institution.	
<i>Cities :</i>	<i>Towns :</i>
Beverly.*	Chelmsford.
Boston.	Frammingham.
Cambridge.	Lexington.
Chelsea.	Milbury.
Fitchburg.	Tisbury.
Hartford, Conn.	Walpole.
Keene, N. H.	
Newton.	
Names.	Addresses.
The American Antiquarian	Chicago, Ill.
American Antiquarian Society	Worcester.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	Boston.
American Catholic Historical Society	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Congregational Association	Boston.
American-Irish Historical Society	Boston.
American Jewish Historical Society	Washington, D.C.
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons	Boston.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts	Boston.
Andover Alumni Association	
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution	Worcester.
The Blandford Monthly	Blandford.
Boston Athenaeum	Boston.
Boston City Hospital	Boston.
Boston and Maine Railroad	Boston.
Boston Public Library	Boston.
Boston University	Boston.
Bostonian Society	Boston.
Bowdoin College Library	Brunswick, Me.
Brown University	Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Historical Society	Buffalo, N. Y.
Bunker Hill Monument Association	Boston.
Burrows Brothers Company	Cleveland, O.
Cambridge Public Library	Cambridge.
The John Cary Descendants	Winchendon.
Cemetery Department of the City of Boston	Boston.
Chicago Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Historical Society	Chicago, Ill.
Children's Hospital	Boston.
Colby College	Waterville, Me.
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	Boston.
Committee for Preservation of Park Street Church	Boston.
Concord Free Public Library	Concord.
Connecticut Historical Society	Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut State Library	Hartford, Conn.
Copley Society of Boston	Boston.
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.
Daughters of the late Theodore Poole Hale	Boston.
Dedham Historical Society	Dedham.
Essex Antiquarian	Salem.
Essex Institute	Salem.
Estate of Edward Ingersoll Browne	Boston.
Estate of Dalton Dorr	Philadelphia, Pa.
Estate of Mrs. S. R. H. Giles	Hyde Park.
Estate of Oliver Bliss Stebbins	Boston.
Ferris and Leach	Philadelphia, Pa.

* All places are in Massachusetts unless otherwise specified.

Names.	Addresses.
Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association	Lancaster, Pa.
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Genealogical Society of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah.
The Granite Monthly Company	Concord, N. H.
Groton School	Groton.
The Gulf States Historical Magazine	Birmingham, Ala.
Harper & Brothers	New York, N. Y.
Harvard University	Cambridge.
Haverhill Public Library	Haverhill.
Hills Family Genealogical and Historical Association	Boston.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire	Liverpool, Eng.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Cincinnati, O.
Historical Society of Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Huguenot Society of South Carolina	Charleston, S. C.
Iowa State Historical Society	Iowa City, Ia.
Ipswich Historical Society	Ipswich.
Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky State Historical Society	Frankfort, Ky.
Lawrence Academy	Groton.
Charles F. Libbie & Company	Boston.
Library of Congress	Washington, D. C.
J. B. Lippincott Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
The Literary World	Boston.
Longmans, Green & Company	London, Eng.
Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution	Cohasset.
Lowell Historical Society	Lowell.
Macmillan Company	New York, N. Y.
Maine State Library	Augusta, Me.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Maryland Historical Society	Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston.
Massachusetts General Hospital	Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	Boston.
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants	Boston.
Massachusetts State Library	Boston.
John Murphy Company	Baltimore, Md.
Museum of Fine Arts	Boston.
The Nation	New York, N. Y.
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution	Washington, D. C.
New England Catholic Historical Society	Boston.
New England Historical Publishing Co.	Boston.
New England Moral Reform Society	Boston.
New England Society of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.
New England Society in City of New York	New York, N. Y.
New Hampshire Historical Society	Concord, N. H.
New Hampshire Society of Cincinnati	Exeter, N. H.
New Hampshire State Library	Concord, N. H.
New Haven Colony Historical Society	New Haven, Conn.
New Jersey Historical Society	Newark, N. J.
New London County Historical Society	New London, Conn.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society	New York, N. Y.
New York Historical Society	New York, N. Y.
New York State Historical Association	New York, N. Y.
New York State Library	Albany, N. Y.
Newton Veteran Firemen's Association	Newton.
Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.
Nova Scotian Institute of Science	Halifax, N. S.
Oberlin College Library	Oberlin, O.
The Ohio Society of New York	New York, N. Y.
The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society	Columbus, O.
The Old Planters Society	Salem.
Oneida Historical Society	Utica, N. Y.
Peabody Historical Society	Peabody.
Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution	Philadelphia, Pa.
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind	Boston.
Phillips Academy	Andover.
Phillips Exeter Academy	Exeter, N. H.
Princeton Historical Association	Princeton, N. J.
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.
The Publishers' Weekly	New York, N. Y.
G. P. Putnam's Sons	New York, N. Y.
Literary and Historical Society of Quebec	Quebec, Can.
Quinabaug Historical Society	Southbridge.
Record Commissioners	Providence, R. I.
The Research Publication Company	Boston.
The Rhode Island Historical Society	Providence, R. I.
Boxbury Historical Society	Roxbury.
Royal Historical Society	London, Eng.

Names.	Addresses.
Sampson, Murdock & Company	Boston.
Shropshire Parish Register Society	Oswestry, Eng.
Society of Antiquaries	London, Eng.
Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California	Los Angeles, Cal.
Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society	Taunton, Eng.
South Carolina Historical Society	Charleston, S. C.
Southern Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
State Historical Society of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.
Suffolk County	Mass.
Surrey Archaeological Society	Guildford, Eng.
The Taylor Reunion Association	Hadley.
Tennessee Historical Society	Nashville, Tenn.
The Texas State Historical Association	Austin, Tex.
Topsfield Historical Society	Topsfield.
Tufts College	Medford.
United States Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.
Universalist Publishing House	Boston.
University Club	New York, N. Y.
University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.
University of Missouri Library	Columbia, Mo.
Valentine Museum	Richmond, Va.
Virginia Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
William and Mary College	Williamsburg, Va.
Worcester Society of Antiquity	Worcester.
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Yale College Library	New Haven, Ct.
Yale University	New Haven, Ct.

Members.

Maj. Lemuel Abijah Abbott, U. S. A., B.S.	Washington, D. C.
John Albee, Jr.	Swampscott.
William Sumner Appleton, A.B.	Boston.
Hosea Starr Ballou	Brookline.
Edmund Dana Barbour	Boston.
Hon. James Phinney Baxter, A.M.	Portland, Me.
Rev. Samuel Collins Beane, D.D.	Newburyport.
Mrs. Ethel Stanwood Bolton, A.B.	Shirley.
Arthur Thomas Bond	Wilmington.
Dwight Elliot Bowers, LL.B.	New Haven, Conn.
Rev. John Elliot Bowman, S.T.B.	Chelsea.
Sumner Eli Bowman	West Somerville.
Frank Elliot Bradish, A.B.	Hyde Park.
Abram English Brown	Bedford.
Howard Mendenhall Buck, M.D.	Boston.
Capt. Rufus George Frederick Candage	Brookline.
Rev. Charles Carroll Carpenter, A.M.	Andover.
George Walter Chamberlain, M.S.	Weymouth.
John Denison Champlin, A.M.	New York, N. Y.
John Carroll Chase	Derry, N. H.
Henry Lincoln Clapp, A.B.	Boston.
Rev. Frank Gray Clark, A.M.	Plymouth, N. H.
George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B.	Needham.
Alexander Corbett, Jr.	Boston.
Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B.	Manchester.
Frederic Haines Curtiss	Boston.
Nathan Hagar Daniels	Boston.
George Allen Dary	Boston.
Charles Deering	Chicago, Ill.
George Francis Dow	Topsfield.
Rev. Myron Samuel Dudley, A.M.	Newington, N. H.
Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, A.B.	New York, N. Y.
Henry Herbert Edes	Cambridge.
Charles Darwin Elliot	Somerville.
Richard Moses Elliot, A.B.	Boston.
Charles Sidney Ensign, LL.B.	Boston.
William Tracy Eustis	Newton.
Mittle Belcher Fairbanks	Brookline.
Charles Alcott Flagg, A.M.	Farmington, Me.
Capt. Albert Alonzo Folsom	Washington, D. C.
Francis Henry Fuller	Brookline.
James Freeman Dana Garfield	San Francisco, Cal.
Ernest Lewis Gay, A.B.	Fitchburg.
Julius Gay, A.M.	Boston.
James Julius Goodwin	Farmington, Conn.
George Augustus Gordon, A.M.	Hartford, Conn.
Hon. Samuel Abbott Green, LL.D.	Somerville.
Lucy Hall Greenlaw	Boston.
William Prescott Greenlaw	Sudbury.

Names.	Addresses.
Alfred S. Hall	Winchester.
Virginia Hall	Cambridge.
Edward Doubleday Harris	New York, N. Y.
David Greene Haskins, LL.B.	Cambridge.
John Tyler Hassam, A.M.	Boston.
Frank Mortimer Hawes, A.M.	Somerville.
Thomas Hills	Boston.
William Sanford Hills	Boston.
Levi Holbrook, A.M.	New York, N. Y.
Timothy Hopkins	San Francisco, Cal.
James Taylor Huffmaster	Galveston, Tex.
William Jackson	Boston.
Augustine Jones, LL.B.	Providence, R. I.
Rev. Matthew Cantine Julien, A.B.	New Bedford.
Helen Frances Kimball	Brookline.
Hon. Marquis Fayette King	Portland, Me.
Anna Chandler Kingsbury	Needham.
George Brown Knapp, A.M.	Newton.
George Lamb	Cambridge.
James Henry Lea	South Freeport, Me.
Emily Wilder Leavitt	Boston.
Wilford Jacob Litchfield, M.S.	Southbridge.
George Emery Littlefield, A.B.	Somerville.
Arthur Greene Loring	Woburn.
Edward Webster McGlenen	Boston.
George William Marshall, LL.D.	London, Eng.
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A.M.	Brookline.
Albert Matthews, A.B.	Boston.
Rev. Frederick Howard Means, A.B.	Windham, Conn.
Samuel Merrill, LL.B.	Cambridge.
John Graham Moseley	Boston.
William Augustus Mowry, Ph.D.	Hyde Park.
Joseph James Muskett, F.R.C.S.	Stoke Newington, Eng.
William Nelson, A.M.	Paterson, N. J.
Sereno Dwight Nickerson, LL.B.	Cambridge.
Grenville Howland Norcross	Boston.
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Charles Nutt, A.B.	Worcester.
Nathaniel Paine, A.M.	Worcester.
George Homer Partridge, S.B.	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Maria Pickford	Lynn.
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Eben Putnam	Boston.
Franklin Pierce Rice	Worcester.
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Isaac Gilbert Robbins	Melrose.
Hamline Elijah Robinson	Maryville, Mo.
James Swift Rogers, A.B.	Roxbury.
Nathaniel Johnson Rust	Boston.
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Stephen Paschall Sharples, S.B.	Cambridge.
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William Green Shillaber	Boston.
Nathan Parker Shortridge	Wynnewood, Pa.
Mrs. Emeline Bridge Simonds	Charlestown.
Rev. Edmund Farwell Slaughter, D.D.	Boston.
Susan Augusta Smith	Dorchester.
Francis William Sprague	Brookline.
Rev. Everett Schermerhorn Stackpole, D.D.	Bradford.
Myles Standish, M.D.	Boston.
Susan Storer Stimpson	Boston.
Robert Thaxter Swan	Boston.
Mary Kingsbury Talcott	Hartford, Conn.
Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, D.B.	Woburn.
Caleb Benjamin Tillaghsast, A.M.	Boston.
Rev. Anson Titus	Somerville.
William Blake Trask, A.M.	Dorchester.
Mrs. Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill	Everett.
Henry Hobart Vall, LL.D.	New York, N. Y.
Wilbur F. Warner	St. Louis, Mo.
Walter Kendall Watkins	Malden.
Eben Boyd Weltzel	Germantown, Pa.
Edward Henry Whorf	Boston.
Henry Ernest Woods, A.M.	Boston.
Theron Royal Woodward	Chicago, Ill.

Not Members.

Names.	Addresses.
William Abbott	West Chester, N. Y.
Samuel Abbott, Jr.	Boston.
Smith Adams	Milltown, Me.
Fisher Ames, LL.B.	West Newton.
Michael Anagnos, A.M.	Boston.
Rev. Asner Anderson	Cambridge.
Gen. Francis Henry Appleton, A.M.	Peabody.
William F. Austin	New York, N. Y.
Mary Farwell Ayer	Boston.
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Ezek Steere Ballford	Davenport, Ia.
John Franklin Banchor	Newtonville.
Albert Stillman Batchelor, A.M.	Littleton, N. H.
Frank Amasa Bettes	South Braintree.
Edward C. Battis	Salem.
Albert Clayton Beekwith	Elkhorn, Wis.
Edward Seymour Beekwith	Elkhorn, Wis.
Gilbert Oscar Bent	Boston.
Charles E. Benton	New Bedford.
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Benjamin Bertoles	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Carrie L. Blake	New London, Conn.
William Fletcher Boogher	Washington, D. C.
Henry Rush Boss	Chicago, Ill.
Frederick W. Boulton	Spencer.
Joseph Clark Bridgman	Hyde Park.
Francis Henry Brown, M.D.	Boston.
Seymour Brownell	Detroit, Mich.
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Ellen Mudge Burrill	Lynn.
Lydia A. Caldwell	Ipswich.
Robert W. Carpenter	Foxboro.
Howard Williston Carter, A.M.	Norfolk, Conn.
James Read Chadwick, M.D.	Boston.
Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain	West Brookfield.
Paul Mellen Chamberlain	Chicago, Ill.
George Byron Chandler	Manchester, N. H.
A. Howard Clark	Washington, D. C.
Edward A. Claypool	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sophia Fidelia Hall Coe	Meriden, Conn.
William G. Colesworthy	Boston.
Newton L. Collamer	Washington, D. C.
George Edward Congdon	Sao City, Ia.
Elwood Spencer Corser	Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Edgar M. Cousins	Thomaston, Me.
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Rev. John Alphonso Day	Kendal Green.
Arthur D. Dean	Boranton, Pa.
Rev. Bailey Sutton Dean	Hiram, O.
Benjamin A. Dean	Woodstock.
Mrs. John Ward Dean	Medford.
H. E. Deane	Flemington, N. J.
Alfred Alder Doane	Boston.
James Hale Dodge	Jamaica Plain.
Mrs. Alice Heath Fairbanks Dow	Braintree.
Rev. William A. Eardeley	Cambridge.
Rev. William Harrison Eaton	Medford.
Frederick Ehrlich	New York, N. Y.
James H. Els, LL.B.	Manchester, N. H.
Mrs. Mary C. Doll Fairchild	Monticello, N. Y.
Charles Gershon Fall, LL.B.	Boston.
Walter Faxon, S.D.	Lexington.
Mrs. Mary Celina Fitte	Newfields, N. H.
Hon. Edward F. Fletcher	Worcester.
Patrick K. Foley	Boston.
Charles Forman	New Orleans, La.
James Bennett Forsyth	Boston.
Frederick E. Fowle	Arlington.
John E. Freeman, C. E.	Providence, R. I.
Rev. Samuel Lankton Gerould, D.D.	Holla, N. H.
Harrold Edgar Gillingham	Germantown, Pa.
J. W. C. Gliman	Boston.
Albert H. Gleason	Cambridge.
George Augustus Goddard, LL.B.	Boston.
Joseph Asbury Groves, M.D.	Seima, Ala.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

xlv

Names.	Addresses.
John E. Gunkel	Toledo, O.
Samuel Franklin Ham, D.M.D.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Frederick Stam Hammond	Oneida, N. Y.
Henry Winthrop Hardon, LL.B.	New York, N. Y.
George Edwin Harrington	Sudbury.
Herbert Harris	Bangor, Me.
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Charles A. Heath	Chicago, Ill.
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Marie Anrella Hibbard	Toledo, O.
Edwin Miles Hills	Taunton.
Rev. William Lloyd Himes	Concord, N. H.
Ezra Dodge Hines	Danvers.
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Rev. Arnold Harris Hord	Germantown, Pa.
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George W. Humphrey	Dedham.
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Edward Everts Jackson	Braintree.
Mrs. Nahum Jones	Warwick.
Winthrop R. Kendall	Oak Park, Ill.
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Rev. George Warne Labaw	Paterson, N. J.
Frederick Jewell Laird	Providence, R. I.
Fred William Lamb	Manchester, N. H.
Alfred Church Lane, Ph.D.	Bedford.
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William Coolidge Lane, A.B.	Cambridge.
Rev. Everett Edward Lewis	Haddam, Conn.
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Thomas Jackson Lothrop, A.B.	Taunton.
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Richard A. Martin	New York, N. Y.
John Reginald Marvin	Brookline.
Henry A. May	Rosindale.
Nancy Lamb Miller	Northampton.
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Horace Edwin Morrill	Dayton, O.
Frank Murray	Derby, Eng.
Mrs. Leonora S. Pendleton Nesmith	Wilbraham.
Hon. Francis Griffith Newlands, A.M.	Reno, Nev.
Arthur Howard Nichols, M.D.	Boston.
Henry Stedman Nourse	Lancaster.
Sir David Ferguson Ochterlony	Edinburgh, Scotland.
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Mrs. Francis Vose Parker	Boston.
Mrs. Harriet F. Parker	Lynn.
James Clark Parshall	Syracuse, N. Y.
Prof. Charles Lathrop Parsons	Durham, N. H.
Mary A. (Dodge) Parsons	Lynnfield Centre.
John Henry Patterson	Dayton, O.
Thomas Bellows Peck, A.B.	Walpole, N. H.
Mrs. William Lawson Peel	Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Eleanor Bradley Peters	New York, N. Y.
David Everett Phillips	Columbus, O.
Hon. Albert Enoch Pillsbury, A.M.	Boston.
Murray Edward Poole, LL.D.	Ithaca, N. Y.
Thomas Maxwell Potts	Canonsburg, Pa.
John Lansing Pray	Toledo, O.
Helen M. Blount Prescott	Georgetown, D. C.
Charles Smith Prosser, M.S.	Columbus, O.
Marcus D. Raymond	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Edward F. Reed	Boston.
George B. Reed	Cambridge.
Almer F. Richardson	Ware.
Guy S. Rix	Concord, N. H.
James Webster Robinson	Charlestown.
Mrs. Sara Tappan Doolittle (Lawrence) Robinson	Topeka, Kan.
William Woodbridge Rodman, A.M., M.D.	Boston.
Mrs. Washington Augustus Roebling	Trenton, N. J.
George Edward Rogers	Boston.
Joseph George Rosengarten	Philadelphia, Pa.
Caroline Ross	Vergennes, Vt.
Charles Howland Russell, LL.B.	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. George Robert White Scott	Newton.

Names.	Addresses.
W. D. Scott	Ottawa, Can.
James Edward Seaver	Taunton.
William Carvoso Sharpe	Seymour, Conn.
Rev. George S. Shaw	Ashby.
Henry Shaw, M.D.	Beachmont.
Chester T. Sherman	Washington, D. C.
George F. Tudor Sherwood	London, Eng.
G. Brainard Smith	Hartford, Conn.
Hon. J. Adger Smyth	Charleston, S. C.
Rev. Henry George Spaulding, A.B.	Brookline.
Rev. Charles Henry Wright Stocking, D.D.	Vincennes, Ind.
Carl Stoeckel	Norfolk, Conn.
Mrs. Russell Smith Taft	Burlington, Vt.
F. M. Thompson	Greenfield.
Mrs. Adela Page Thorne	St. Louis, Mo.
John Calvin Thorne	Concord, N. H.
Frederick Tuckerman	Amherst.
Rev. Alexander Stevenson Twombly, D.D.	Newton.
Ellis Baker Usher	La Crosse, Wis.
Cyrus Clarke Van Deventer	Kingman, Kan.
George Leonard Vose	Concord.
Henry Kirke White	Detroit, Mich.
Stuart Charles Wade	New York, N. Y.
Rev. Edwin Sawyer Walker, A.M.	Springfield, Ill.
Rev. Thomas Franklin Waters	Ipswich.
Hannibal Parish Wheatley, M.D.	Farmington, N. H.
Almira Larkin White	Haverhill.
Frederick H. Whitten	New York, N. Y.
Charles Collier Whittier	Boston.
Otis Wilbor	Taunton.
Helen Tilden Wild	Medford.
Sidney Augustus Wilder	West Pembroke.
Mrs. Anna Chesebrough Wildey	New York, N. Y.
Charles Henry Wight	New York, N. Y.
Stephen F. Willard	Wethersfield, Conn.
Samuel W. Williams	Cincinnati, O.
George Dikeman Wing	Kewanee, Wis.
William Arthur Wing	New Bedford.
C. M. L. Wiseman	Lancaster, O.
William H. Woodman	Somerset.
Mrs. Mary E. T. Wyman	Painesville, O.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

PRESENTED BY HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.

BOSTON, December 31, 1903.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society on the 14th January, 1903, it was voted that a list of the living members be printed. This has just been completed, and has been held back till the present month in order to include all who were members at the close of the year 1903.

While the greatest care has been taken in the preparation of this list, it is possible that it may contain the names of a few who have died during the year and of whose deaths the Society has not been notified.

It is easy to keep the roll of Resident Members as they receive a yearly reminder from the Treasurer, but the Life and Corresponding Members are harder to trace, as many of them live in Europe or distant parts of this country, and in many cases it has been found that the relatives or friends of deceased members have received the Reports and notices sent by the Society, and never sent the information of the member's death.

The Corresponding Secretary has heard directly from nearly all of the Life and Corresponding Members, and indirectly about the few who would not answer him, so that the printed list is as nearly accurate as such a list can be.

Early in the year the Secretary, acting under authority of the By-laws, notified by letter all those Resident Members who were more than two years in arrears for their dues, and on the first of April the Council ordered dropped from the Rolls the names of fifty of these members who had made no response to the Secretary's letter.

During the year 1903 the following persons have joined the Society :

Resident Members.

William Sumner Appleton, A.B.	Boston.
John Balch Blood, S.B.	Newburyport.

Isaac Dimond Blodgett	Ashland.
Howard Mendenhall Buck, A.B., M.D.	Boston.
Miss Ellen Chase	Brookline.
Hazen Clement, A.B.	Boston.
Miss Mary Clementine Collins	Little Eagle, So. Dakota.
Miss Mary Wood Decrow	Roxbury.
Mrs. Annie Corinne Ellison	Belmont.
Clarence Freeman French, Ph.B.	Waltham.
Mrs. Susan Elizabeth (Parsons) Forbes	Newbury.
Mrs. Claire Terry Fogg	Boston.
Franklin Howard Gilson	Wellesley.
William Wallace Guilford	Medford.
William Byron Handy	Boston.
Clayton Wood Holmes, A.M.	Elmira, N. Y.
Rev. Edward Lawrence Hyde	Hyde Park.
Miss Idelle Keyes	Louisville, Ky.
Miss Caroline Ford Lowery	Weymouth.
Arlon Mowry	Woonsocket, R. I.
Miss Clara Burnham Parkhurst	Somerville.
Daniel Chester Parsons	Shirley.
Hamline Elijah Robinson	Maryville, Mo.
Benjamin Winslow Rowell	Lynn.
Winfield Scott Smith	Portsmouth, N. H.
Henry Hinckley Stafford	Newton.
William Brunswick Curry Stickney, A.M.	Fitchburg.
Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, A.B., M.D.	Woburn.
Miss Frances Howard Tribou	Boston.
George Rodney Wallace	Fitchburg.
Herbert Ingalls Wallace, A.B.	Fitchburg.
Nathan Warren	Waltham.
Eben Boyd Weitzel	Germantown, Pa.
James Lyman Whitney, M.A.	Cambridge.
Edward Henry Whorf	Boston.
Belvin Thomas Williston	Somerville.
Henry Dickinson Woods, C.E.	Newton.

Life Members.

Rev. Melatiah Everett Dwight, A.M., M.D.	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Eleanor Guthrie	Wellesley,
Robert Means Lawrence, A.B., M.D.	Boston.
William Austin Macy, M.D.	Willard, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce Rice	Worcester.
Foster Waterman Stearns, A.B.	Newton.

The Society now has upon its Rolls :

Honorary Members	8
Corresponding Members	83
Life Members	250
Resident Members	641

Total 982

Among our Resident and Life Members are the following who were elected before 1860 :

William Blake Trask, A.M.	August, 1851.
Alfred Poore	October, 1851.
Aaron Sargent	September, 1855.
Samuel Abbott Green, A.M., M.D., LL.D.	June, 1858.
George Oliver Sears	October, 1859.

And during the year, death has removed from this roll four of our oldest members :

Samuel Smith Kilburn	February, 1855.
George Dana Boardman Blanchard	December, 1855.
William Sumner Appleton, A.M., LL.B.	February, 1859.
John Joseph May	October, 1859.

Among our Corresponding Members are the following who were elected before 1860 :

Lucius Manlius Boltwood, A.B.	October, 1846.
James Davie Butler, LL.D.	March, 1847.
Amos Bugbee Carpenter	May, 1847.
Asa Warren Brown	May, 1852.
Emanuel Vogel Gerhart, D.D., LL.D.	December, 1855.
Edward Peacock, F.S.A.	January, 1858.
Charles Combault Morean	October, 1858.
Seth Hastings Grant, A.M.	November, 1858.
Isaac John Greenwood, A.M.	April, 1859.
John Watts De Peyster, LL.D.	June, 1859.
Samuel Clarke Perkins, LL.D.	August, 1859.
Henry Reed Stiles, M.D.	November, 1859.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer submits herewith his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1903 : —

General Income Account.

Received Admissions and Annual Dues	\$2,495.00	
“ Income of Investments	5,665.15	
“ Subscriptions to Register	1,512.95	
“ for Registers Sold	956.46	
		\$10,629.56
Paid Maintenance, House and Repairs	\$1,012.43	
“ Fuel, Gas and Water	487.50	
“ Binding	444.80	
“ Salaries	8,729.98	
“ Printing, Stationery and Postage	831.92	
“ Miscellaneous Expenses	604.80	
“ Printing Register and Salary of Editor . .	3,894.64	10,505.57
		\$ 123.99
Balance of Income Account, Jan. 1, 1903		1,841.35
“ Jan. 1, 1904		\$1,965.34

Life Membership Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1903	16,167.74
6 Life Members, @ \$50.	300.00
43 “ “ @ \$20. each for Register	860.00
	\$17,327.74
Present amount of Fund	

General Index of New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Debit Balance, Jan. 1, 1903	\$2,587.04
Payments in 1903	3,938.27
	\$6,520.31
Debit Balance, Jan. 1, 1904	

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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Waters's Genealogical Gleanings.

Debit Balance, Jan. 1, 1903	157.75
Sales in 1903	146.84
	<hr/>
Debit Balance, Jan. 1, 1904	\$10.91

Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund.

Amount of Fund, Jan. 1, 1903	710.00
Received in 1903	290.00
	<hr/>
Present amount of Fund	\$1,000.00

Library Account.

Books, Fixtures and Furniture on hand, Jan. 1, 1903 . .	92,205.10
" purchased	1,818.88
	<hr/>
	\$94,023.98
Proceeds of books sold in 1908	36.50
	<hr/>
	\$93,987.48

Building Fund.

Original Building Fund (received in 1870)	\$43,875.34
Marshall P. Wilder Fund (received in 1884-5)	25,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$69,275.34
Loss on Showalter Mortgages	7,831.64
	<hr/>
	\$61,443.70

Society's Building and Land.

Debit Balance, Jan. 1, 1903	\$62,443.82
Partial payment in 1903 for land and stable bought of Alvah B. Kent	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$62,743.82

Real Estate Investment on Somerset Street and Allston Place.

Partial payment for real estate, 16 Somerset Street . . .	\$200.00
" " " " " 8 and 5 Allston Place . . .	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$300.00

Robert Charles Billings Fund.

Received for purchase of books	\$5,000.00
" " general purposes of the Society	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Society's Building	\$62,743.82	
Books, Fixtures and Furniture	93,987.48	
Stocks, Bonds and other Investments	139,741.88	
Real Estate Investments on Somerset Street and Allston Place	300.00	
General Index to Register	6,520.31	
Registers on hand	3,987.92	
Waters's Genealogical Gleanings	10.91	
Vital Record Publications	500.00	
Abstract of English Wills	505.74	
Cash	5,373.31	
Building Fund		\$61,443.70
Library Fund		90,929.85
Librarian Fund		12,763.13
Life Membership Fund		17,327.74
Ebenezer Alden Fund		1,000.00
John Barstow Fund		1,200.00
Robert Charles Billings Fund		10,000.00
Henry Bond Fund		2,592.35
John Merrill Bradbury Fund		2,500.00
Henry Ingersoll Browne Fund		1,000.00
Jonas Gilman Clark Fund		2,000.00
Thomas Crane Fund		1,000.00
Henry Wyles Cushman Fund		458.54
Donors' Free Fund		1,300.00
Pliny Earle Fund		1,000.00
Robert Henry Eddy Fund		56,787.00
Charles Louis Flint Fund		5,000.00
John Foster Fund		5,000.00
Moses Kimball Fund		5,000.00
William Latham Fund		1,000.00
Ira Ballou Peck Fund		1,000.00
Mary Warren Russell Fund		3,000.00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund		4,000.00
Anne Elizabeth Sever Fund		5,000.00
George Plumer Smith Fund		10,000.00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund		1,000.00
William Cleaves Todd Fund		1,000.00
William Blanchard Towne Memorial Fund		4,000.00
Income of Towne Memorial Fund		2,403.72
Cyrus Woodman Fund		1,000.00
General Income Account, Jan. 1, 1904		1,965.34
	<u>\$313,671.37</u>	<u>\$313,671.37</u>

 B. B. TORREY, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned hereby certify that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for the year 1903, and find his books accurately kept. The securities were examined and found to be in accordance with the books and statements as rendered.

GEO. C. BURGESS, } *Auditors.*
 GEORGE S. MANN, }

BOSTON, January 11, 1904.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND.

BOSTON, DEC. 31, 1903.

Balance on hand December 31, 1902	. . .	\$161.06
Dividend, January 1, 1903	. . . . .	40.00
“ July 1, 1903	. . . . .	40.00
Interest on deposit		6.73
Balance on hand, December 31, 1903	. . .	\$247.79

W. TRACY EUSTIS,
NATHANIEL J. RUST, } *Trustees.*
ELBRIDGE H. GOSS, }

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

PRESENTED BY REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.

NECROLOGY FOR 1903.

[The dates in the first column indicate the years of election.]

Honorary Member.

1890. WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.H.S., of London, England, was born in Monkstown, near Dublin, Ireland, March 26, 1838, and died in London, October 22.

Corresponding Member.

1863. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, A.M., F.R.S.L., of London, England, was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1829, and died in Florence, Italy, March 20.

Life Members.

1886. THOMAS GODDARD FROTHINGHAM, of Boston, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 1, 1840, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 20.
1870. JOSEPH SAMUEL ROPES, A.M., of Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818, and died in Norwich, March 15.
1858. JOHN WILSON CANDLER, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, February 10, 1828, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 16.
1900. CHARLES ALBERT HOYT, A.M., of Brooklyn, New York, was born in Burlington, Vermont, July 27, 1839, and died in Pasadena, California, April 18.
1867. JOHN TYLER HASSAM, A.M., of Boston, was born in Boston, September 20, 1841, and died there, April 22.
1859. WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON, A.M., LL.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, January 11, 1840, and died there, April 28.
1859. JOHN JOSEPH MAY, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, October 15, 1813, and died there, May 25.
1883. HENRY GRISWOLD JESUP (Rev.), A.M., of Hanover, New Hampshire, was born in Saugatuck (now Westport), Connecticut, January 23, 1826, and died in Hanover, June 15.
1871. WILLIAM CLEAVES TODD, A.B., of Atkinson, New Hampshire, was born in Atkinson, February 16, 1823, and died there, June 26.
1881. DAVID BOARDMAN FLINT, of Boston, was born in Troy, New Hampshire, May 1, 1816, and died in Boston, July 5.

- 1861. BRADFORD KINGMAN, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Massachusetts, January 5, 1831, and died in Boston, July 19.
- 1865. EDWIN HOLBROOK SAMPSON, of Boston, was born in Boston, June 5, 1831, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 14.
- 1873. GEORGE TAYLOR PAINE, of Providence, Rhode Island, was born in Providence, September 25, 1838, and died there, September 22.
- 1892. FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, A.M., Ph.D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, November 7, 1836, and died in Beverly, Massachusetts, October 23.
- 1886. CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE, of Boston, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, September 5, 1825, and died in Boston, November 28.
- 1855. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN BLANCHARD, of Malden, Massachusetts, was born in Cumberland, Maine, June 19, 1823, and died in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 17.

Resident Members.

- 1895. WILLIAM HENRY SHERMAN, of Boston, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 29, 1841, and died in Boston, January 11.
- 1896. WILLIAM LEWIS WELCH, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, July 29, 1840, and died in Salem, January 23.
- 1899. JOHN DWIGHT MORTON, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, October 3, 1830, and died in Roxbury, February 17.
- 1900. RODNEY WALLACE, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, December 21, 1823, and died in Fitchburg, February 27.
- 1895. JOSEPH PINKHAM, of Newmarket, New Hampshire, was born in Newmarket, February 26, 1827, and died there, February 27.
- 1855. SAMUEL SMITH KILBURN, of West Newton, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, January 22, 1831, and died in West Newton, March 10.
- 1893. JOHN ADAMS CONKEY, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, September 9, 1839, and died in Brookline, March 17.
- 1880. GEORGE EUGENE BELKNAP, LL.D., of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, January 22, 1832, and died in Key West, Florida, April 7.
- 1895. WILLIAM GERRISH, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in Chelsea, June 24, 1842, and died there, April 12.
- 1900. NOAH BROOKS, of Castine, Maine, was born in Castine, October 24, 1830, and died in Pasadena, California, August 16.
- 1896. WILLIAM WYLLYS GANNETT, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, July 15, 1839, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, September 23.
- 1891. SAMUEL WELLS, A.B., of Boston, was born in Hallowell, Maine, September 9, 1836, and died in Boston, October 3.
- 1899. ALFRED SMALL MANSON, of Boston, was born in Searsmont, Maine, January 31, 1841, and died in Boston, October 5.

1885. JOHN CLARK GILBERT, of Boston, was born in Hillsboro', New Hampshire, November 2, 1832, and died in Boston, October 30.
1896. WATSON GILL, of Syracuse, New York, was born in North Stoughton, Massachusetts, February 14, 1837, and died in Syracuse, November 9.
1889. WILLIAM APPLETON THOMAS, of Kingston, Massachusetts, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 13, 1829, and died in Kingston, December 4.
1875. JOSIAH LITTLE HALE, A.M., M.D., of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Geneva, New York, April 1, 1841, and died in Brookline, December 21.
1894. ISAAC GILBERT ROBBINS, of Melrose, Massachusetts, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, November 26, 1835, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Dec. 24.

[Deaths that occurred in previous years, not reported until now.]

1877. JOSEPH WILSON LAWRENCE, of St. John, New Brunswick, a corresponding member, was born in St. John, February 28, 1818, and died there, November 6, 1892.
1861. JOHN HOWARD REDFIELD, of Philadelphia, a corresponding member, was born at Middletown Upper Houses (now Cromwell), Connecticut, July 10, 1815, and died in Philadelphia, February 27, 1895.
1860. GEORGE GOUNDRY MUNGER, A.B., of New York City, a corresponding member, was born in Morrisville, New York, in the year 1828, and died in New York City, March 14, 1895.
1887. ANDREW OLIVER (Rev.), A.M., D.D., of New York City, a corresponding member, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, February 18, 1824, and died in New York City, October 17, 1897.
1864. WILLIAM THEODORE CUSHING, of Irving Park, Illinois, a corresponding member, was born in Thetford, Vermont, January 28, 1816, and died in Chicago, March 14, 1898.
1856. RICHARD SIMS, M.A., of Oxford, England, a corresponding member, was born in Oxford, in the year 1816, and died there, November 24, 1898.
1863. BENJAMIN HOMER DIXON, K.N.L., of Toronto, Canada, a corresponding member, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, March 10, 1819, and died in Toronto, January 25, 1899.
1863. GEORGE PURNELL FISHER, A.B., of Milford, Delaware, a corresponding member, was born in Milford, October 13, 1817, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 10, 1899.
1847. BENJAMIN LINCOLN SWAN, A.M., of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a corresponding member, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, July 31, 1813, and died in Bridgeport, February 15, 1899.
1881. CHARLES HENRY COOTE, of London, England, a corresponding member, was born June 15, 1839, and died in London, April 30, 1899.
1857. JOHN LAURIS BLAKE, A.M., of Orange, New Jersey, a corresponding member, was born in Boston, March 25, 1831, and died in Orange, October 10, 1899.

1866. **WILLIAM JAMES FOLEY**, of Boston, a resident member, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, September 20, 1812, and died in Boston, February 1, 1900.
1880. **SAMUEL CONSTANTINE BURKE**, F.R.G.S., of Kingston, Jamaica, a corresponding member, was born in Kingston, February 10, 1833, and died at Newington, St. Andrew, Jamaica, May 23, 1900.
1858. **DAVID HARTER**, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, a corresponding member, was born in Starke County, Ohio, May 8, 1815, and died in Crawfordsville, July 9, 1900.
1863. **CHARLES CHASE DAME**, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a life member, was born in Kittery, Maine, June 10, 1819, and died in Newburyport, January 19, 1901.
1870. **AUSTIN WILLIAMS BENTON**, of Newton, Massachusetts, a life member, was born in Rowe, Massachusetts, November 16, 1818, and died in Newton, March 15, 1901.
1857. **HENRY MITCHELL SMITH**, M.D., of New York City, a corresponding member, was born in New York, April 24, 1835, and died there, March 16, 1901.
1878. **CHARLES SWIFT RICHÉ HILDEBURN**, of Philadelphia, a corresponding member, was born in Philadelphia, August 14, 1855, and died in Bologna, Italy, May 2, 1901.
1867. **JOSEPH FARRAND TUTTLE** (Rev.), D.D., LL.D., of Crawfordsville, Indiana, a corresponding member, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 12, 1818, and died in Crawfordsville, June 8, 1901.
1894. **HOLLIS BOWMAN PAGE**, of Belmont, Massachusetts, a life member, was born in Boston, October 27, 1859, and died in Richmond, Maine, August 4, 1901.
1896. **ALBERT GAY**, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a resident member, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, August 5, 1822, and died in Brookline, July 20, 1902.
1890. **CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS**, LL.D., of Madison, Wisconsin, an honorary member, was born in Derby, Vermont, January 24, 1835, and died in Redlands, California, July 26, 1902.
1871. **JOSEPH BEALE GLOVER**, of Boston, a resident member, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 5, 1815, and died in Boston, August 12, 1902.
1881. **RICHARD INGALLS ATWILL**, of Boston, a resident member, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, July 17, 1812, and died in Boston, December 8, 1902.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Arranged by Rev. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D., Historian.

THE following pages contain obituary notices of members who died during the year 1903, with the addition of twenty deceased in preceding years. Correspondence with reference to the new issue of Rolls of Membership has brought to our knowledge the decease in earlier years of many corresponding and life members. The notices are arranged in the order in which the deaths occurred.

1892.

JAMES WILSON CLARK, a member of this Society since 1855, and a life member since 1870, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, April 13, 1802, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Wilson) Clark, and died in Framingham, Massachusetts, June 5, 1892. His original ancestor in this country was Hugh Clark, who came from England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where his first child was born, some time before 1641. The line of descent is as follows:—Hugh¹ (1613 to 1693), John² (1641 to 1695), John³ (1680 to 1730), Atherton⁴ (1711 to —), Peter⁵ (1762 to 1818), James Wilson⁶ (1802 to 1892).

Peter⁵ Clark enlisted in the Continental Army in 1777, was present at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga and wintered at Valley Forge. He served in Rhode Island in 1779, in an expedition to defend Newport from an expected attack by the British. In 1781 he entered the Navy, going on board the Frigate *Alliance*, Capt. John Barry, on which he served until 1783. His duties on the ship were of a nature which gave him an opportunity of personal acquaintance with the passengers, among whom was General Lafayette, on his return to France in November, 1781. He was twice wounded in naval engagements. At the end of the war, for his good services, he was offered a Lieutenant's commission, which he declined, and returned to his farm in Hopkinton.

James Wilson Clark received his early education in the common schools of his day, and, at the age of eighteen, entered the "Factory Store" at Medway, as a clerk. In 1826 he entered business for himself, in Medway, remaining there until 1829, when he removed to Boston, where, and in New York, he was engaged in the domestic cotton goods commission business until 1865, when he retired. In 1846 he removed his residence from Boston to Framingham, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Clark was for thirty years a director in the Framingham National Bank, 1849 to 1879, and for many years its president. He was president of the South Framingham National Bank, 1880 to 1889, president of the Middlesex South Agricultural Society in 1856 and 1857, and representative to the General Court 1861-1866. In 1871 he was State Senator. In 1873 he attended the Exposition at Vienna, as a Commissioner from Massachusetts. Among other societies, Mr. Clark was a member of the American Pomological Society and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He was also a director in the Tremont and Suffolk Mills of Lowell, and at the time of his death President of the Bates Manufacturing Company of Lewiston, Maine.

Mr. Clark made several journeys in Europe, accompanied by members of his family and others, especially his young friends. The inception of the Framingham Library, in 1854, took place at his house, and he subsequently presented that institution with valuable gifts of money and books. Edgell Grove Cemetery, of which he was a Trustee for thirty years, is indebted to him for the gift of many acres of beautiful land on a part of which the Chapel now stands. He was a generous benefactor to the Union soldiers during the Civil War, especially to the local company of the Thirty-second Regiment, known when in camp on the Potomac as the "Clark Light Infantry," and to this day his memory is annually recalled on Memorial day by his surviving friends among the fast decreasing members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Clark was a constant lover of the best literature, especially of the Bible, which he read through many times. A few short lines of his poetry, charming in sentiment and graceful in rhyme, are cherished by their possessors. During his long and generous life, Mr. Clark gave many gifts. He took a living interest in what he gave, by giving himself and his best work to each object of his generosity, always modestly, but sincerely and effectually. His kind acts were made doubly grateful by his sweet nature and his gentle heart. His respect for a liberal education, of which he was deprived, evinced itself in his efforts for the cultured instruction of his children. In 1885, Mr. Clark's three sons, by the generosity of their father, became life members of this Society.

Mr. Clark was married twice, first in 1828 to Mary Ann Barber

of Medway. She died in 1834. Their son George Barber Clark died in infancy. In 1842 he married Catherine Monroe March of Sutton, who died September 14, 1893. Their surviving children are: Edmund Sanford Clark, Emily Johannot Lewis, James Wilson Clark, and Rev. Arthur March Clark.

E. S. C.

JOSEPH WILSON LAWRENCE. At St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, there died on the 6th of November, 1892, at the age of seventy-five years, Joseph Wilson Lawrence. A cabinet maker by trade, a man of very meagre education, he was nevertheless remarkable for the historical work which he accomplished, and for the enthusiasm with which he was able to inspire others for labor of this sort. At the organization of the New Brunswick Historical Society, on the 25th of November 1874, in recognition of his success as the Society's promoter, he was elected president, which position he held until his death.

Although not of Loyalist descent, as a historical student he recognized the dramatic picturesqueness of the Loyalist immigration in New Brunswick history. As a mark of the appreciation of his assistance in organizing the New Brunswick Loyalist Society, he was elected an honorary member of the Society soon after its organization.

Mr. Lawrence read several papers before the Historical Society, one of the most important of which was entitled "The First Courts and Early Judges of New Brunswick," published in the "Maritime Monthly," vol. v, No. 1, Jan. 1875. In 1883 he published a volume of historical notes, of 120 pages, entitled "Footprints," containing valuable historical data. During the same year, the Centennial of the landing of the Loyalists at St. John, there was published the "Loyalist Centennial Souvenir," to the pages of which he contributed largely. Mr. Lawrence left in manuscript two works. The first, an amplification of the paper named above, is entitled "The First Courts, and Early Judges of New Brunswick"; the second is entitled "The Early Newspapers of New Brunswick." Neither of these manuscripts has been published.

Mr. Lawrence was a member of the New York Historical Society, a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1877), an honorary member of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, and an honorary member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. On Sunday, the 18th of May, 1902, at the service held in Trinity Church, St. John, to commemorate the 119th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at St. John, there was unveiled a tablet, which bore the following inscription:—

"In memory of Joseph Wilson Lawrence, Born 28th February 1818, Died 6th November 1892. An Honorary Member of the New

Brunswick Loyalist Society and First President of the New Brunswick Historical Society. This tablet erected jointly by these Societies."

By DAVID RUSSELL JACK.

1894.

STEPHEN MERRILL ALLEN, A.M., LL.B., was born in Albany, New Hampshire, April 15, 1819, and died in Charlottesville, Virginia, January 19, 1894. His birthplace was the homestead of his maternal grandfather, Col. Jeremiah Gilman, who is said to have been a personal friend and adviser of General Washington.

Stephen lived during his boyhood in Maine with his parents, and in 1836 went to Boston where he was employed in stove and iron works, attending a school in the evening. At the age of twenty he went into business for himself, and soon was conducting a brass and iron foundry, also manufacturing stoves and furnaces. He was successful, but determined to have a legal education, he took the course in the Law School of Harvard University, from which he received the degree of LL.B., in 1846. Although he did not practice, there can be no doubt that his training in the law was of much advantage to him in his business. In 1848 he was a member of the school committee of Roxbury, was instrumental in securing the separation of West Roxbury, and was a member of the first board of selectmen of that town.

He attracted attention by his letters to the *Boston Transcript*, particularly his "Scientific Letters of Alpha," which were answers to some of the materialistic opinions of Professor Tyndall. A portion of these letters were published in book form under the title of "Religion and Science." Mr. Allen was a mechanical engineer of exceptional ability, and built not only the hydraulic canal at Niagara Falls, but numerous mills, and manufactured, or superintended the construction of, the most complete and highly perfected machinery then known. He was the inventor of "fibrilizing wood pulp," and obtained one of the first patents for making paper from wood fibre. In 1861 he published "Fibrilia: a practical and economical substitute for cotton." This was illustrated and is a bound volume of 182 pages, printed in Boston, and contains a history of wool, cotton and flax in Europe and America, from the standpoint of the manufacturer.

Mr. Allen, as corresponding secretary of the Standish Monument Association, prepared an elaborate account of the "Standish Monument on Captain's Hill, Duxbury. Laying Corner-Stone, under the Direction of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and other associations, October 7, 1872." This pamphlet of 61 pages was printed in Boston in 1873.

In 1850 Mr. Allen received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbian University, District of Columbia, and in 1862 Dartmouth College expressed its appreciation of him in the same manner. He was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London, vice-president of the British Topographical Society, and a member of various scientific associations. For many years he was the president of the Webster Historical Society. His membership in the New-England Historic Genealogical Society dated from March 2, 1853, and he became a life member in 1872. For some two years before his death he had been much out of health, and visited the South to escape the New England winter.

By GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, LL.B.

1895.

JOHN HOWARD REDFIELD was born at "Middleton Upper Houses," now Cromwell, Connecticut, July 10, 1815. He came from a pure New England ancestry, John and Priscilla Alden being among his progenitors. His father, William C. Redfield, at the birth a country storekeeper, was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, who became in after years a noted meteorologist, and made important discoveries in regard to the rotary and progressive movements of storms. The elder Mr. Redfield looked well to the school facilities of his district, and here the son's education was commenced. It was continued at Stamford, Connecticut, at the High School in New York city, and finally at a private school. While at school in New York, to which city his father brought his family in 1824, a teacher strengthened his inherited love of scientific pursuits, by taking him with him in his country walks and instructing him in mineralogy. In this way also he acquired the love of botany, which distinguished him later. In 1836 he became a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, and this intensified his boyish interest in the sciences already named, besides developing in him a taste for conchology. At this time, Doctor Asa Gray was librarian and superintendent of the Lyceum, and here began the friendship which became closer with passing years, and continued through life.

In 1843 he was most happily married, and in 1861 he removed to Philadelphia to take a position in the large car-wheel works of A. Whitney and Sons, his father-in-law being the head of the firm. He had been elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1846, and now became a life member. In 1876 he was made a member of the Council and Conservator of the Botanical Section, and in 1879 Corresponding Secretary of the Conchological Section. Retiring from active business in 1885, all his leisure time, when in the city, was devoted to the Academy, and more particularly to the botanical section. During this period his summers were mostly spent

on Mount Desert Island, the flora of which he studied in connection with Mr. Rand, the result being the excellent catalogue recently published by them. Mr. Redfield's published articles number fifty-four. Of these, forty related to botanical subjects or to botanists, twelve to conchology, one to meteorology, and one to fossil fishes.

As a scientific man, Mr. Redfield was held in high esteem by the leading botanists of the country. His name is commemorated by a beautiful grass of the western plains, the *Redfieldia flexuosa*. Mr. Redfield was of most genial and kindly address. No one showed more fully, on all occasions, the spirit of a true Christian gentleman. Honorable to the last degree, generous and kind in every relation of life, he was yet modest in character and diffident of himself. He was almost the last remaining of the old set of botanists, among whom he was honored as an associate and loved as a friend.

Mr. Redfield was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1861. He died in Philadelphia, February 27, 1895.

(This sketch is chiefly drawn from an article in *Garden and Forest*, of March, 1895.)

GEORGE GOUNDRY MUNGER, A.B., a corresponding member from 1860, died at his home in New York City, March 14, 1895, after a short illness. He was born in Morrisville, New York, in 1828, and was the son of Perley and Zerviah (Chapin) Munger. His paternal grandparents were Joseph Munger and Hannah Fiske.

When very young he removed with his parents to Rochester, New York. He was prepared for college in the Rochester high school, and entered Williams College in 1845, where he remained one year. He then entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1848. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Henry R. Selden of Rochester, and, in April, 1849, entered the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and began practice in Rochester, first in company with John N. Pomeroy, and later with Hon. Henry R. Selden, with whom he remained until the latter was elected lieutenant-governor. His third partnership was with Hon. Sanford E. Church, in Rochester, which continued until Judge Church was elected chief justice of the court of appeals.

In 1855, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected judge of the county court, which office he held four years. In 1863 he was elected to the state senate, where he served with distinction for the term of two years. He was United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York, in 1866 and '67. In 1880 he removed to New York City, where he formed a partnership with Martin T. McMahon, and practised his profession there until the time of his death. He was a natural and unusual student, valedictorian of his class at Yale, and a member there of the senior society known as the "Scroll and Key." He stood high in his profession, and was greatly respected.

He was married, August 31, 1852, to Charlotte Sweet of Manlius, New York, who survived him. Their children were four daughters: Eleanor, who married Edward Lane Raymond of Denver, Colorado, and died there in 1882; Charlotte, who married Hans de Greiff of Cologne, Germany, and died in that city in 1895; Marie, who married William Brewster of New York; and Georgine Dows, who married Dr. Earle Terry Smith of Hartford, Connecticut.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER, A.M.

1898.

WILLIAM THEODORE CUSHING was born January 28, 1816, in Thetford, Vermont, the son of Theodore Cushing and Abigail Jackman. He came of revolutionary stock on both sides, his grandfathers having heard the first call in that memorable struggle, and marched in the Lexington Alarm. He was sixth in descent from Matthew Cushing, who came from England, arriving at Boston, August 10, 1638. He settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, which place he named after the former home of the Cushing family in England. He was the ancestor of all the Cushings of New England.

The childhood of William Theodore was passed in Thetford, under the shadow of the Green Mountains. The village school furnished all his early educational advantages. Being the youngest of a large family, he early evidenced what was a dominant trait, that of learning and absorbing information from others. Very early in life the boy was assigned his full share of house and home duties. The winter he was ten years old, in the absence of his father, he was obliged to take an ox team to the woods, cut down trees, draw the wood and cut it for the fires. In such duties, and later in assisting his father in his shop as a chair maker, his life was passed until his fifteenth summer, when the family followed the lead of the older sons and moved to West Greece, New York.

The first winter in his new home was marked by an interesting revival of religion, during which his conversion occurred, and from that time his life was earnestly devoted to the cause of the Master he had espoused. It had been the earnest desire of his mother that he should become a minister of the gospel, and this desire now became his own. It was not, however, until 1836 that he could begin active preparation for the realization of this purpose. In order to earn the money for his education, he went first to Naperville, Illinois, and later to Chicago. But one hindrance after another interrupted his plans, until at length the failure of his father's health led him to give up his long cherished purpose. He felt obliged to return to New York and take up his father's business and the care of his family. It was a sore disappointment, but he met it with cheerfulness and took up his new duties with characteristic

courage and loyal devotion. Though he could not become a minister of the gospel, he could and did devote the best efforts of his life to every form of Christian work.

In 1844 he married Susan Arabella Granger of Parma, New York, with whom for fifty-four years he walked the journey of life in loving companionship. Four children were born to them: Theodore, born in 1847, Francis John, born in 1849, William Granger, born in 1855, and a daughter who died in infancy. In 1850, after his father's death, he removed to Rochester, New York, taking up the business of house painting. While his earnest efforts were always given to Christian work, he was not unmindful of civic duties. For four years he represented his ward in the Board of Education, and for the four following years as member of the City Council.

In 1868 he went to Chicago, where he engaged in business with his brother Nathaniel. In 1876, his health being somewhat impaired, he removed to Atlantic, Iowa, to make his home with his eldest son. He returned to Chicago in 1887, making his home with his second son, until his death, March 14, 1898. He possessed a singularly happy disposition, which the feebleness of his declining years never impaired. The end was peace, befitting a life that had been lived in the service of God and his fellow men.

He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1864.

By FRANCIS J. CUSHING.

1899.

BENJAMIN HOMER DIXON, K.N.L., was born in Amsterdam, Holland, March 10, 1819, and was the eldest son of Thomas Dixon, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and of the Order of the Lily (France), by Mary Bethia, daughter of Benjamin P. Homer of Boston, Massachusetts. He was of Scotch descent, the family name being Dickson, but his grandfather, Thomas Dickson, adopted the form "Dixon" when he removed to the Netherlands in 1788.

The subject of this memoir, when about five years old, came with his parents and his two younger brothers to reside in Boston, where he was educated. He traveled considerably in Europe and in the East. In 1858 he was created a Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and in 1862 appointed Consul-General of the Netherlands in Canada. On retiring from this office in 1895, he received from the Queen Dowager, Regent of the Netherlands, the title of Honorary Consul General of the Netherlands, in recognition of his long services. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1863.

He married, in 1858, Kate McGill Macauley, daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir J. B. Macauley, C.B. She died in 1865, without

issue; and in 1866, he married Frances Caroline, daughter of W. B. Heward of Toronto. By her he had three sons and three daughters. She died in 1889; and in 1891 he married Emilie Henrietta Maud, youngest daughter of the late George Caston of Basingstoke, England, and by this marriage had one daughter, Homera Emilie Homer Dixon.

He was a staunch Evangelical, and in addition to other publications wrote "The Bible and the Prayer Book," "The Layman's Handbook," "Dixon on Sirnames" and "Border Clans." He died in Toronto, January 25, 1899.

By EMILIE HOMER DIXON.

Rev. BENJAMIN LINCOLN SWAN, A.M., was born in Medford, Massachusetts, July 31, 1813, and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 15, 1899. He left home at the age of seventeen, and was employed by a large silk importing house in New York city for a short period. Soon after this time, he decided to devote his life to the Christian ministry, and with this end in view entered Columbia College. Through ill health he was unable to complete the course, and at the end of the junior year was obliged to give up study for a time. Having recovered his health sufficiently to resume work, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, taking the three years course and graduating in September, 1836. He was pastor of the church in Fair Haven, Connecticut, from 1836 to 1845, in Litchfield, Connecticut, from 1846 about ten years, and later he filled different pastorates, including Bridgeport, Connecticut; Oyster Bay, New York; Pontiac, Illinois; and Mendham, New Jersey, until 1888, when he retired.

Mr. Swan was twice married; first, to Miss Sarah Green Brinckerhoff of New York City, October 31, 1836; and second, to Mrs. Maria L. DeForest, November 22, 1875. He had five children: Samuel, Rev. William, James, De Witt, and Clarence, of whom only the first and the last survive him. In 1844, Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. In 1847 he was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. In 1863 he was elected a member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Mr. Swan's ancestry was as follows:—Richard¹ Swan came from England, January, 1639, to Boston, and in that year removed with others, and settled in the town of Rowley, Massachusetts. He united with the Boston church, January 6, 1639, and was dismissed November 24, 1639, with others to form the church at Rowley. He was representative from that town in the General Court in 1666, and for many years after. He died August 14, 1678. Robert² Swan removed in 1646 to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died February 11, 1698. Samuel³ Swan was born in 1672, and died in 1751. Tim-

othy' Swan was born in 1694, and died in 1746. He enlisted June, 1725, in his Majesty's service, during the Indian wars, under Capt. John Penhallow.

Samuel' Swan was born in 1720, and died August 6, 1808. He owned the farm upon which the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and his house was burned at the time of the battle. After the British left Boston in 1776, he rebuilt on his land on the hill, nearer Charlestown neck. Samuel' Swan was born January, 1750, and died November 25, 1825. He served under General Lincoln in the Revolution and was Quarter-master General during the Shays Rebellion, 1787. He removed from Charlestown to Medford in 1790. Samuel' Swan, the father of Benjamin Lincoln, was born May 9, 1779, and died in March, 1823. He was Captain of the brig "Hope-still," which was lost with all on board on the voyage from the west coast of Africa for Boston.

By CLARENCE SWAN.

JOHN LAURIS BLAKE, Jr., A.M., for a sketch of whose father, John Lauris Blake, Sr., see the Memorial Biographies of this Society, iii., 182, where the ancestry is given, was born March 25, 1831, in Boston, Massachusetts, where his father was principal of a young lady's school. In 1836 the father removed with his family to New York, and in 1846 to Orange, New Jersey. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Blake became a student of law in the office of Philip Kingsley, Esq., of Orange, and he was enrolled as an attorney in June, 1852, as soon as he had acquired the legal age of twenty-one years, taking the higher degree of counselor-at-law in November, 1855. In 1855, Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. For many years the main income of the family was derived from Mr. Blake's practice, and he had the satisfaction of making the closing years of his father free from financial anxiety.

In October, 1858, Mr. Blake married Angeline Nelson Holbrook, the daughter of Lowell Holbrook and Angeline Nelson, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Blake died January 19, 1889. The only issue of this marriage, a daughter, Annie Holbrook Blake, married William Read Howe of Orange. In 1876, Mr. Blake was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. He was elected from the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey a member of the Forty-Sixth Congress, serving from 1879 to 1881.

Mr. Blake was a man in whom everybody, regardless of sect or politics, had implicit confidence. His best work was that of a counselor, and he held positions of trust and responsibility as guardian, executor or trustee in a large number of estates. He was a member of the Vestry of St. Mark's Church almost continuously until the

time of his death. He was a Director in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark for many years, and President of the Half-Dime Savings Bank of Orange from its organization in 1870 until 1880. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Washington Association of New Jersey, was largely interested in all matters of local improvement and philanthropic work, and a liberal contributor to all charities. He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1857. After the death of his wife, to whom he was devoted, Mr. Blake gradually withdrew from work to a large extent. He died at Orange, October 10, 1899.

During the last year or two of his life, while confined to his house, he amused himself in putting together notes and information obtained on his last trip abroad, with the result of printing for private distribution "The English Home of Mr. Timothy Dalton, B.A., the Teacher of the Church of Jesus Christ in Hampton, N. H., from 1639 to 1661." Mr. Blake was a man of high ideals, refined sentiments, and noble character; nothing that was low, coarse or deceitful appealed to him or met with any favor from him. He was full of sympathy for any one who came to him in trouble or perplexity, and always ready to aid to his utmost those who needed his help. He was unselfish to a fault. In his friendships he was true and strong. He illustrated in his daily life the injunction of the Apostle :—"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."

By WILLIAM READ HOWE, Esq.

1900.

DAVID HARTER was born in Starke county, Ohio, May 8, 1815, the son of George and Elizabeth (Bowman) Harter. The Harter family was originally of German extraction. In 1840, David Harter married, at Massalon, Ohio, Miss Susan M. Breed. Three years later they started overland for Lafayette, Indiana, Mr. Harter having a commission to sell medicines in that region. They found the muddy roads in such wretched condition that, on reaching Crawfordsville, they could proceed no further, and at length decided to make their home there. Mr. Harter continued in the medicine business for twelve years, after which he became a member of the firm of Campbell, Galey and Harter, in general merchandise. Some twenty or twenty-five years later he engaged in real estate, loan and insurance business, continuing in that until failing health obliged him to retire.

He was a man of sterling integrity, and had the confidence of the entire community. He was active in church and charitable work, and served for a quarter of a century as Sunday School Superinten-

dent. He was for a time one of the trustees of Wabash College. He was a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1858. "In all that was good in the life of Crawfordsville, Mr. Harter earnestly enlisted, and he labored indefatigably for the maintenance of morality and righteousness in the community."

He died at Crawfordsville, July 9, 1900, leaving a widow and one daughter, Mrs. James P. Walter.

1901.

AUSTIN WILLIAMS BENTON died at his home in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, March 15, 1901. He was born in Rowe, Massachusetts, November 16, 1818, and was the son of Horace and Anne (Case) Benton. His grandfather was Captain Zebulon Benton, a revolutionary pensioner, born about 1760 at Norwich, Connecticut. His third wife, and the mother of Horace, was Abigail Burt of Deerfield, Massachusetts.

Austin Williams Benton was educated at Shelburne Falls Academy (Massachusetts), and came to Boston to live when he was seventeen years of age. In 1841 he married a daughter of Edward A. Raymond of Boston. He subsequently lived in Malden, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, and Brookline. For twenty-five years he was intimately concerned in the affairs of the town of Brookline as member of the school committee, of the board of assessors, and of the water board, selectman, and representative to the Legislature. For many years he was connected with one of the oldest insurance companies in Boston, and was a director in various banks and trust companies.

Mr. Benton was always a staunch Republican, and an active member of the Baptist Church. At the age of seventy-three he made the trip to California and Colorado. During his nine years residence in Newton Centre he occupied the position of director and trustee of the Newton Theological Institution, the Newton Centre Trust Company, and the Old Peoples Home. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1870.

By EDWARD RAYMOND BENTON, Ph.D.

HENRY MITCHELL SMITH, M.D., son of John T. S. and Amelia (Franklin) Smith, was born in New York, April 24, 1835. He was descended from John Smith who came from England, about 1640, and settled on Smith's Neck near the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. About the middle of the eighteenth century the family removed to New Bedford, where they were interested in the shipping business, more than one going to sea as captains of vessels trading with China and the East. Through his mother, Amelia Franklin, Dr. Smith was descended from Matthew Franklin who came to this

country about 1680, and settled on Long Island near the present town of Flushing.

In 1860, Dr. Smith graduated from the New York Medical College, joining, in the same year, the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was also a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, of which he was secretary for eleven years from 1861, and of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine. In 1865 he was elected a permanent member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. He was professor of physiology in the New York Medical College for Women, in 1865-66, and held the same chair in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1866-68. He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1857.

In 1859, Dr. Smith married Jennie Victoria Knight, who died in Bermuda in 1865. In 1867 he married Mary Elizabeth Moorhouse, daughter of Isaac Moorhouse of Boston, by whom he had five children, four of whom survived him.

For forty years he was actively engaged in the business of homœopathic pharmacy, his father, John T. S. Smith, being the first to make homœopathic medicines in this country. During his business life he edited and published, in connection with Drs. P. P. Wells and Carroll Dunham, the American Homœopathic Review, besides compiling many statistics concerning homœopathy, homœopathic physicians, and medicines. He did not take an active part in business during the last four years of his life, but devoted his time largely to his work as neurologist of the American Institute, to the "Pharmacopœia of the American Institute," of which he was an editor, and to the raising of a fund to erect a monument in Washington to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy. The pharmacopœia was completed and the monument unveiled before his death.

Early in 1901 he went to California, hoping that the climate would be of benefit to his failing health, and while visiting his daughter in Escondido, he was taken with pneumonia, and died after a short illness, March 16, 1901.

By JULIAN P. SMITH.

JOSEPH FARRAND TUTTLE, D.D., LL.D., was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 12, 1818, the son of the Rev. Jacob Tuttle, a Presbyterian minister. Joseph was a bright boy in the schools which he attended, and from the time he was ten until he was fourteen years of age he was a student in the Newark academy. Before he was fifteen, his father removed as a Presbyterian missionary to the then sparsely settled state of Ohio, and Joseph, a stout and robust lad, was placed upon the farm of his uncle, a Mr. Ward, he having expressed a desire to become a farmer.

When he was eighteen years of age, however, an older brother, for whom he had always cherished a great love and admiration, came to his uncle's farm as a visitor. He had just completed his course at Princeton. Scholarly, cultured, and brilliant, he impressed upon Joseph the fact that education had placed a gulf between them, a gulf which not all the rich, broad acres of Ohio could fill or bridge. Within a week the young farmer had changed his life's plans, and going to his parents expressed a wish to take the college course he had before refused. He entered Marietta College in 1837, and was graduated in 1841 as the valedictorian of his class. After serving one year as tutor at Marietta, he began his professional studies at Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, completing the course with honor in 1844. In 1845 he married Miss Susan King, daughter of Rev. Dr. Barnabas King of Rockaway, New Jersey. In this same year he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Delaware, Ohio, taking his bride with him to that then almost wild country. After two years of successful service there he went to Rockaway as assistant pastor in Dr. King's church. He labored there fifteen years, under the most pleasant conditions.

In 1862, however, a call came to him out of the West. A struggling little institution at Crawfordsville, Indiana, poorly endowed and with a debt of over ten thousand dollars, needed for its president a man of strength, energy, and devotion, a man willing to make sacrifices and to bear burdens. There were surprise and sorrow at Rockaway when Dr. Tuttle decided it to be his duty to take up this arduous work. The outlook at Crawfordsville was not bright. The new president, however, had brought with him a personal endowment of executive ability, strength of character, social charm, and, above all, an unfaltering faith in an overruling Providence. A teacher in the best sense of the word, a strong man and a good man, the impress of his life upon the educational growth and the sterling manhood of the West is incalculable. When in 1892 he retired from the presidency of the college, he left the institution with an endowment of about half a million of dollars, and an attendance of nearly three hundred. He published a number of books, notably "The Life of William Tuttle," "Way Lost and Found," "Self Reliance," and the "History of Morris County." At the semi-centennial of Marietta college, in 1885, he delivered the memorial address, and was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, having received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the same institution many years before. He was a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1867.

In his home life Dr. Tuttle was particularly happy. Spared to the last the companionship of his devoted wife, he had in addition his daughters, Mrs. E. B. Thompson and Mrs. C. L. Thomas, as neighbors, while his sons, J. F. Tuttle, Jr., of Denver, and Arthur

W. Tuttle, of Wisconsin, were his frequent visitors. He died at Crawfordsville, June 8, 1901.

HOLLIS BOWMAN^a PAGE was born in Boston October 27, 1859, the son of Dr. Calvin Gates^a and Susan Haskell (Keep) Page. His paternal grandfather, Calvin^a Page, was the son of James^a Paige of Hardwick, Massachusetts, and his wife Anna Warner, who were both of English descent. James Paige's father, John,^a and grandfather, Nathaniel,¹ were "cornets" in the militia. His grandfather, Nathaniel,¹ was the first of the family to come to America, and died in Boston in 1692. Mr. Page's grandmother on his father's side, Philinda Gates, was a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Stephen Gates of Hingham and Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Susan Haskell Keep was the daughter of Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep, a founder and the first dean of the Dental School of Harvard University, and a founder and the first president of the Massachusetts Dental Society. His wife was Susan Prentice Haskell, daughter of John and Susan (Prentice) Haskell, and a descendant of William Haskell of Gloucester. Dr. N. C. Keep was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Keep of Longmeadow, and among his ancestors were John Leonard, Quartermaster George Colton, Samuel Terry, Simon Beamon, Capt. Miles Morgan, and Ensign Benjamin Cooley, all settlers of Springfield, also Matthew Griswold, Bigot Eggleston, and Henry Wolcott, well known names in the colonial history of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Mr. Page studied in the Boston public schools, and afterwards attended various art schools in that city and in Germany. During the school year of 1883-4 he was instructor in Geometric and Mechanical Drawing in the Polytechnic School of Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri. He married, December 29, 1887, Nina Cutter, daughter of Edmund F. and Charlotte M. Cutter of Boston. She died Sept. 17, 1889; and he married, Dec. 29, 1891, Georgia Weymouth, daughter of George M. and Melissa E. Weymouth of Savannah, Georgia. He died August 4, 1901, at "Fairlawn," his summer residence in Richmond, Maine, leaving a widow and two children, Adelaide Helen, and Sarah Crocker.

Mr. Page took much interest and pleasure in the study of color harmony. Using the analogy of harmony in music, he sought for the fundamental principles common to both, and made a classification of more than two hundred samples of unmixed pigments to illustrate his theory. The results of his work are stated in the manuscript of six lectures which he hoped to publish. In one of these lectures he writes: "I knew that color theorists for years had claimed that when the colors of the solar spectrum were arranged in their order around a circle, those diametrically opposite were visual complementaries. Now, why was not this also

true of musical notes? I argued to myself that if there was any correspondence worthy of the name between color and music notes, an aural complementary must exist to correspond to the visual complementary, and so I asserted it. But I first heard it for myself in the summer of 1893, over two years later. After repeated experiments with my reed organ, I found that the position of the aural complementary was regulated by middle C, notes above that place having their complementaries below, and vice versa. I had to wait three years longer before I found some one else who could hear it. Then two others heard it in my presence and under such conditions that I was satisfied that each recognized the aural complementary. This is a lonesome and bewildering sensation to stumble across an unrecognized fact in physiology and find that it must be carried along for years before others can be brought to recognize it."

Mr. Page was a life member of this Society, elected in 1894.

By Dr. CALVIN G. PAGE.

1902.

JONATHAN TYLER STEVENS was born in Ware, Massachusetts, December 20, 1844, the son of Hon. Charles A. and Maria Tyler Stevens. He was the eighth in lineal descent from John Stevens, one of the founders of Andover, Massachusetts, in 1640, as follows: — John¹ Stevens, married Elizabeth —, and died April 11, 1662, aged 57; Deacon Joseph² married Mary Ingalls, May 20, 1679, and died February 25, 1743, aged 88; Capt. James,³ married Dorothy Fry, March, 1712, and died May 25, 1769, aged 84; James,⁴ married Sarah Peabody, in 1745, and died November 28, 1755; Jonathan,⁵ married Susannah Bragg, December 15, 1773, and died April 13, 1834, aged 87; Capt. Nathaniel,⁶ married Harriet Hale, November 6, 1815, and died March 7, 1865, aged 78; Charles A.,⁷ married Maria Tyler, April 20, 1842, and died April 7, 1892, aged 76; Jonathan Tyler.⁸

John Stevens, the founder of the family, came from Caversham, County Oxford, England, in the ship *Confidence* from Southampton, in 1638. He was sergeant in the military company in Andover, served on a committee to delimit its boundaries, and was a man of note and substance. Captain James³ commanded a company⁴ at the capture of Louisbourg, and for his services was granted a tract of land in Maine. James⁴ raised a company in Andover for the French and Indian War, and marched away at their head to Lake George, where he died of camp fever, November 28, 1755. Jonathan⁵ fought at Bunker Hill. On the anniversary of the battle he invariably invited his comrades in the fight and entertained them with hearty old-fashioned hospitality, while the veterans fought the battle over again. Captain Nathaniel⁶ was one of the first and most successful manu-

facturers of New England. He was a man of ability and great force of character. Charles A.' Stevens was a man of stalwart presence, fresh complexion, and genial disposition and manners, one of nature's noblemen. He represented his district in Congress, and was for many years a member of the governor's council.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in Ware, educated in the schools there and in Mr. Woodbridge's school at Auburndale, and later assisted his father in manufacturing. In the winter of 1864-5 he, with his father, made a visit to the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg, and took great interest in the camps, troops and the Union cause. December 3, 1873, he married Miss Alice Coburn, daughter of Charles B. Coburn of Lowell. In 1875 he moved to that city and assumed charge of the estate of his grandfather, Jonathan Tyler, one of the heaviest taxpayers in the city, and in this duty and the care of his growing family found abundant occupation during the remainder of his life. He took an honorable part in public life, was a member of the City Council, and served in the General Court in 1881-2. He was four times elected Vice-president of the Massachusetts Republican Club. He was an active member of the First Unitarian Church, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He was also interested in genealogy, especially in that of the Stevens family, and was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1894.

Jonathan Tyler Stevens was a sincere, straightforward, manly man, cordial and kindly in disposition, frank and unaffected in demeanor, and commanded the respect and friendship of all who knew him. "His tastes were simple and refined and his chief pleasure was in the pleasure which others had. He loved his children, and did everything a father could to make it pleasant for them." He died in Lowell, March 13, 1902. His wife and five children, Tyler A., Julia W., Charles A., Oliver and Maria, now Mrs. W. H. Fox of Framingham, survive him.

By Gen. HAZARD STEVENS.

JOHN EMORY HOAR was born in Poultney, Vermont, November 22, 1828. His father, Hiram Hoar, was born in the same town, and his grandfather, David Hoar, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts. On his father's side he was a lineal descendant of Charles Hoar, "Sheriff of the Cittie of Gloucester, England," whose son's widow, Joanna, came to Boston about 1640 with five children. From Boston the family went to Braintree; thence in 1660 to Concord. His mother, Sarah (Smith) Hoar, was a remarkable woman; he always felt that to her influence he owed most of his success in life. On his mother's side Mr. Hoar was a lineal descendant of Richard Smith who came from Shropham, Norfolk County, England, and settled in

Ipswich about 1640. He also was a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens.

The only school of the immediate neighborhood was the "District School as it was," which was kept three months in the summer and three in the winter. This he attended until he was sixteen years old. He then went to a seminary in the adjoining town of Castleton, three miles away. To and from this seminary he walked daily for three years, and was then admitted to Middlebury College. Here he remained one year, then going to Harvard where he was graduated in the class of 1852. During the three years before he entered college, he taught in a district school, and during his last year at the seminary he was both pupil and instructor there; while in college also he was obliged to support himself by his own exertions.

Some months before his course ended at Harvard he was elected sub-master of the High School in Cambridge, where he taught until April, 1853, when he was elected principal of the High School in Brookline, Massachusetts. The latter position he held until he resigned at the close of the school year in 1888, about thirty-five years.

In 1857 he joined with a few gentlemen in efforts which resulted in the establishment that year of the Free Public Library of Brookline, of which he was librarian from its opening until 1871. He was chosen a trustee of the Library in 1895, and in 1897 a member of the School Committee, both of which offices he held down to the time of his death. In 1875, by vote of the town, he was one of the committee to copy, index and print "Muddy River and Brookline Records from 1634 to 1838." For some years he was corresponding secretary of the American Institute of Instruction, and edited a volume of its Transactions. In 1866 he became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was a member, also, of the Brookline Thursday Club, and of the Union Club of Boston; as a Mason he was a member of Beth-horon Lodge in Brookline, and of St. Bernard Commandery in Boston.

On August 16, 1854, he was married to Ann Borrodaile Blakely, daughter of David and Esther (Edgerton) Blakely of Pawlet, Vermont. The fruit of this marriage was two sons, David Blakely Hoar and Frederick Albee Hoar; the latter died November 26, 1864. His second wife was Lucy Ann Demond, daughter of Rev. Elijah and Lucy (Brown) Demond of Westborough, Massachusetts, to whom he was married July 6, 1871. His third wife was Mary Tuck Jones, of Prince George's County, Maryland, to whom he was married April 21, 1897.

Mr. Hoar was exceedingly fond of genealogy and the local history of Brookline, and did a great deal of work in that connection, the results of which he, unfortunately, did not publish. He died March 29, 1902, at his residence in Brookline.

By D. BLAKELY HOAR, Esq.

JOHN HOMANS, second, the son of Charles Dudley and Eliza Lee (Lothrop) Homans, was born in Boston, March 15, 1857. In youth his studies were interrupted and his health impaired by severe illness, with long periods of convalescence; in spite of which he obtained his early education at the Boston Latin School, a year's study in Germany, and then tutoring for a year, and entered Harvard College in June, 1874, with the class of 'seventy-eight, with which class he graduated. While in college he took a prominent place socially, was president of the Hasty Pudding Club and a member of the Porcellian Club. Upon graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School, remaining three years, then becoming a house officer in the Massachusetts General Hospital for one year, and receiving the degree of M.D. in 1882. He then traveled in Europe, and studied principally in Vienna. Returning in 1884, he opened an office in Boston.

In his late medical school days, and in his early practice, he acted as assistant to his uncle John Homans in abdominal surgical cases. He also, through this uncle, became assistant medical director in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1886 his father died. From him he inherited a considerable practice, and within a few years he had built up a large practice and established himself as the medical adviser among many of the leading families of Boston.

He was descended from a distinguished medical family. His great grandfather John Homans (Harv. Coll. 1772) was a surgeon in the Revolutionary service. From him, through his grandfather, Dr. John (H. C. 1812), and his father (H. C. 1846), he inherited the right to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, and was an assistant secretary of that body. John of the Revolution was the son of John who married Rebecca Gray about 1750, but whether he came from Norfallen, County Kent, as has been stated, or from Homan's Corner, Maine, as has also been stated, must at present rest in obscurity.

The subject of this memoir was physician and afterwards director in the Home for Aged Men; a member of the Society for Medical Improvement, and of the Society for Medical Research; a director of the Boston Medical Library Association, to which he gave much time and aided with his private means; physician and director of the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys; president of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; Secretary of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, and a former president of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association. Among various societies with which he was connected, but which were not the outgrowth of his profession, were the Massachusetts Military Historical Society; The Loyal Legion, in the right of his uncle George H. Homans; the Union and University Clubs; the Wednesday Evening Club; the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, to which he was elected in 1891. In connection with the Military Historical Society, he collected a con-

siderable library bearing on the Civil War, especially regimental histories.

His manners were genial and conciliating. One who was near him has said that his smile in a sick room was worth more to him than the most profound knowledge. For a year before his death he was aware of his failing health, but was not confined to the house until late in January, dying in Boston, May 4, 1902. Dr. Homans was never married. By his will he left twenty-five hundred dollars to the Farm School for Indigent Boys, and one thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Cremation Society, leaving to the same society his body for incineration. The bequest was used by the society in constructing an approach to the chapel from the front, and in erecting a gateway which becomes, in a sense, a memorial to the donor, their first secretary.

By JOSEPH CUTTER WHITNEY, A.B.

ALBERT GAY was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, August 5, 1822, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, July 20, 1902. He was a descendant of John Gay who came to America in the ship *Mary and John*, May 30, 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, afterwards locating, in the year 1636, in Contentment, now Dedham, where he spent the remainder of his life. John¹ had eleven children, of whom Samuel² was born March, 1639, and died April 18, 1718. Timothy,³ son of Samuel, was born July 15, 1674, and died May 20, 1719. Timothy,⁴ son of Timothy, was born December 29, 1703, and died May 29, 1793. This second Timothy was the father of a third Timothy,⁵ who was born July 29, 1733. The last named had a son Ichabod,⁶ who was born in Dedham, July 23, 1765, and died June 20, 1824. Ichabod was the father of Timothy,⁷ born September 25, 1795, and died November 26, 1864; and Timothy was the father of Albert.⁸

On his mother's side, Albert traced his lineage to Lieut. Francis Peabody, who was probably born in or near Great St. Albans in Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, and came to New England in the ship *Planter* in 1635, with his wife Mary Foster, the daughter of Reginald Foster or Forster.

Albert received the usual course at the district school and Academy at Francestown, and in 1840 attended the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, with the intention of taking a collegiate course preparatory to practising medicine. His plans were interrupted by the desire of his father for his assistance in mercantile business in Nashua, to which town he moved in 1841. In January, 1849, he removed to Boston, where the same firm established the flour business; and upon the death of his father he became the senior member, which position he held until he retired from active business in 1898.

Mr. Gay was a member of the Boston City Council in 1869-1870, and always advocated liberal improvements, and as such voted for the extension of Washington Street from Cornhill to Haymarket Square, and also for laying out of Scollay Square by removing a block of buildings from the centre of it. In philanthropic and religious movements he was always an active and prominent worker. For many years he was a director of the Boston City Missionary Society and the Boston Industrial Home. He was treasurer and deacon of Union Congregational Church of Boston, until he removed from that city to Brookline in 1895. Here he became a charter member of Leyden Congregational Church, and later its senior deacon. He always cherished a strong desire to produce a creditable history of his native town, and it was greatly due to his zeal and untiring efforts that a full and accurate history of Francetown was published in 1895. He was a member of this Society, elected in 1896.

Mr. Gay married Ellen M. Spaulding, daughter of Captain Ira Spaulding of Merrimack, New Hampshire, November 26, 1863, who survives him. To them were born three children: Charles A., on April 30, 1865; Alice Marion, on March 5, 1867; and Helen S., on January 8, 1871, who died November 3, 1899.

By CHARLES A. GAY.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL.D., an honorary member, late president of the University of Wisconsin, one of the most distinguished of American educators and of similar repute as an author and editor, was born in Derby, Vermont, January 24, 1835. He was the only son of Charles and Maria (Shedd) Adams, and descended from William Adams who emigrated from England in 1635. After teaching school in Vermont from 1852 to 1855, he removed in the autumn of 1856 to Iowa. He entered the University of Michigan as a student in 1857, and was graduated from there in 1861. He taught in the University as instructor in Latin and history, and was advanced in 1863 to the position of assistant professor. In 1867 he was given the full professorship in history, and immediately thereafter spent a year and a half in study at the leading universities in Germany, France and Italy.

Having, from 1881-85, been a non-resident professor of history at Cornell University, in the latter year he was called to succeed Andrew D. White as president of that institution. Under his administration, the numerical attendance at Ithaca grew from between five and six hundred to fifteen hundred, and the endowment was increased by nearly two millions of dollars. In 1892 he resigned, however, with the intention of thereafter living at the national capital and devoting himself to historical writing. He at once received several invitations to resume educational work, and accepted,

in July, 1892, the call to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. During the nine years of his presidency, the University advanced from an enrollment of about one thousand students to a total of twenty-seven hundred. The list of instructors was correspondingly increased. Suffering from ill health, which a year's residence in Europe had failed to relieve, he resigned his post in the autumn of 1901, and removed to California, where he died in Redlands, July 26, 1902.

Dr. Adams was active in the work of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The task of erecting a building which should house the libraries both of the society and of the University engaged his earnest attention for five years. His intellect was remarkable. "He was the embodiment of dignity; he thought on high things; he towered above much of the pettiness that engrosses other men to the exclusion of things worth while; he ran a notable career from very humble beginnings."

He wrote, besides numerous magazine articles and published addresses, "Democracy and Monarchy in France" (N. Y., 1872); "Manual of Historical Literature" (N. Y., 1882); and "Christopher Columbus, His Life and Work" (N. Y., 1892.) He also edited "Representative British Orations" (3 v., N. Y. 1885), and the ninth edition of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia." During the last two years of his life he was engaged, with Dr. William P. Trent of Columbia University, upon a text-book of American history, which was published—"A History of the United States" (Boston, 1903).

Dr. Adams was twice married; in 1863 to Mrs. Abigail (Dibrow) Mudge, who died in 1889; in 1890 to Mrs. Mary J. (Mathews) Barnes, who survived him only a few months. He left no children.

By REUBEN G. THWAITES.

RICHARD INGALLS ATTWILL, the son of John Daggett and Martha (Ingalls) Attwill, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, July 17, 1812. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, from John Attwill, who settled early in Casco Bay.

Mr. Attwill received his education in the public schools of his native town, and after becoming of age he learned the trade of printing. He then went west and worked on the staff of the "Alton Observer," being in the employ of that paper when its building was sacked by the mob, and its editor, the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, was murdered, August 21, 1837. Returning to his native town, he became editor and proprietor of the "Lynn Freeman," continuing with this paper during the early forties. He then removed his residence to Boston, and served as reporter for many years on the staffs of the leading journals of that city, being one of the first to report the proceedings of the Legislature.

Mr. Attwill took great interest in the history of his native town, especially in that of his mother's, the Ingalls family, whose ancestors, Edmund and Francis Ingalls, were among the first white settlers in Lynn. He wrote many articles on the history of Lynn, which appeared in the "Lynn Item" during the last ten years of his life. He died in Boston, December 8, 1902. He was a member of this society, elected in 1881.

By ALFRED M. ATWILL.

1903.

WILLIAM HENRY SHERMAN was born at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 29, 1841. On the paternal side, he was a descendant of Capt. John Sherman of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1634, and on the maternal side, of John Fay of Marlborough, Massachusetts, 1656. His father was Abraham Patch Sherman, son of Ephraim and Ruth (Patch) Sherman of East Sudbury, now Wayland, Massachusetts. His mother was Mary Fay, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Mayo) Fay of Warwick, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sherman received his early education in the public schools of Cambridge. In 1853 his parents moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, where later he entered into the furniture business with his father; but while still very young, he came to Boston and entered the wool business under Samuel Rindge, in the firm, known then and now, as Parker, Wilder and Company. In 1873 he became a member of the firm, and remained so until his death. He was married, September 9, 1868, in Waltham, Massachusetts, to Ellen Sophia Lawrence, daughter of Frederick and Jane Isabelle (Smith) Lawrence.

Mr. Sherman was known in business circles as a man of great ability, tireless energy, and strict integrity of character. He attained to large wealth because he was worthy of it. But he measured the value of his possessions and of his ability by the happiness he was able to give and the good he was able to do. His first thought was always of his home and his family. He loved the members of his household with all the intensity of a strong man's affection. To minister to the joy and the well-being of wife and daughters was his main ambition. With them he made his home the brightest and most beautiful of places. He loved beauty. A lovely painting or a beautiful statue had for him an irresistible charm. He surrounded himself with these. But he loved only that art which represents hope and joy. To him the supreme test of the value of any work of art was, Does it speak of life? But his ministrations were by no means confined to his home or his especial business. He carried into the world the same love of life and beauty which he manifested in his home. Where he felt that he could minister to the happiness of those about him his service was easily commanded. To his church he was more than

loyal or generous or responsive. He did not wait to be asked. Among his friends and neighbors he carried the same kind and sympathetic nature. He knew the joy of ministering to the joy of those about him.

For a dozen years he served Tufts College as a trustee and as chairman of the committee on finance, where his devotion and his keen intelligence were of the greatest value. He knew the worth of what a college has to give, and served with gladness the interests of an institution whose business it was in turn to serve the lives of the young.

Among the many clubs and societies to which Mr. Sherman belonged were the Algonquin Club, Brookline Country Club, Boston Art Club, Beacon Society, Eastern Yacht Club, and the Merchants' Club. He was for many years a prominent member of the Third Universalist Society of Cambridge, and was repeatedly elected on the board of trustees. At one time he was a director of the Old North National Bank of Boston, and a vice-president of the Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge. He was a member of this Society, elected in 1895.

He spent the summer of 1902 in Europe, and returned home apparently in sound health; but a few weeks later he was taken suddenly ill, and after a brief illness died in Boston, January 11, 1903. He left a widow and two daughters, Miss Edith Sherman and Mrs. Ida Damon, wife of John Linfield Damon, Jr.

By the Rev. FRANK O. HALL, D.D.

WILLIAM LEWIS WELCH, the son of Aaron and Malvina Fitzalan (Lyford) Welch, was born in Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, July 29, 1840, and while an infant was brought to Salem, Massachusetts. He was a direct descendant from Francis Lyford, who went from Boston to Exeter at the close of King Philip's war.

He was graduated from the Phillips school in Salem at the age of ten, but was not allowed to enter the Bowditch High School, on account of age, for another year; and was graduated from that school when about fifteen years old. For a number of years he worked for his father, who kept Juniper Farm, at Salem Neck. He was enrolled in Company A, 23d Massachusetts Regiment, August 26, 1861, detached as Post Commander, August 16, 1862, discharged at the expiration of his term of service, and continued as chief clerk in the department of subsistence at Newberne, North Carolina, until February, 1866. He was, from its organization, quartermaster and treasurer of the 23d Massachusetts Regiment Association. After leaving the service, he became a clerk in the Blackstone National Bank, then the Massachusetts National Bank, which position he held for twenty-five years. He was then dropped from the bank, through its consolidation, but was pensioned and retained for special work.

Mr. Welch married in Boston, April 11, 1869, Margaret Doane (Holbrook) Wiley, by whom he had six children: William Lewis; Flora; Mabel, who married Albert Nelson Blake; Horace Mann; Francis Lyford; and Walter Doane. He was a kind and loving husband and father, full of interest for his family.

He was a member of the Salem Common Council, 1886 to 1888, and 1890. While in the council he secured the passage of an order providing for the erection, at North Bridge, of a granite monument, with a tablet, recording the famous conflict at this spot between the British troops under Lieut. Col. Leslie and the patriots of Salem and vicinity, known as "Leslie's Retreat." This was the first tablet in Salem to mark a historic spot. He was an earnest historical student, and a recognized authority on the history of Salem Neck and the islands in Salem Harbor.

At one of the home meetings of the Essex Institute, of which he was a member, he read a carefully prepared paper on "The Battle of Roanoke Island," and he contributed several papers to the 23d Regiment Association, which led to an extensive correspondence with Union and Confederate officers. He made a very valuable contribution to the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, in a "Genealogy of Francis Lyford of Boston and Exeter and some of his Descendants," 1902. He had been interested in the work and engaged in the research for more than fifteen years. He wrote, also, "Baldy Smith's Vindication," 1894; "Walk around Salem Neck and Winter Island," 1897; "Battle of Roanoke Island," 1897; and compiled "First Fifty Years of Fraternity Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F."

He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1896. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, holding for some years the office of Registrar of the Old Salem Chapter; a member of Philip H. Sheridan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic; quartermaster and treasurer of Brewster Associates; and held high offices in organizations of the order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Welch died in Salem, January 23, 1903.

By Miss FLORA WELCH.

JOHN DWIGHT MORTON was born in Athol, Massachusetts, October 3, 1830, and was the son of Jeremiah and Olive (Morse) Morton. He was a descendant of one of the Pilgrim families, his first ancestor in America having been George Morton who came to Plymouth in 1623. Mr. Morton's great-grandfather, Richard Morton, was one of the first settlers at Athol.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the country schools, and at the age of fifteen began his business life in a country store in the adjoining town of Royalston. He came to Boston in 1853, entering the counting room of Stinson and Valentine, dealers in

paints, oils and varnishes, remaining there until 1859, when he became connected with the house of Banker and Carpenter, in the same line of business, becoming a partner of the house in 1864. In 1868 this firm name was changed to Carpenter, Woodward and Morton, which continued until January 1, 1893, when the partners organized a corporation with the name of the Carpenter-Morton Company, Mr. Morton becoming the treasurer and general manager.

He was, in Boston, especially prominent in the establishment of business organizations, local and national, that have become institutions of wide influence and importance. He was one of the founders of the Paint and Oil Club of New England, and of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. Of each of these organizations he was at different times the president. He first suggested the formation of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, calling the first meeting of the representatives of constituent bodies, taking an active part in its organization, serving as its first vice-president, and, as the chairman of its Committee on Postal Affairs, largely instrumental in securing improved mail service between Boston and New York. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the Bostonian Society, of the Boston Art Club, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and of the Knights Templars. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1899.

Mr. Morton married, October 7, 1862, Miss Maria E. Wesson, daughter of William C. Wesson of Hardwick, Massachusetts, and grand-daughter of Rev. William B. Wesson, a well-known Massachusetts clergyman of his day. She survives her husband, with three children, Mrs. J. H. Goodspeed, George C. Morton, and Mrs. George F. Gray.

Mr. Morton died at his home in Roxbury, February 17, 1903.

*

THOMAS GODDARD FROTHINGHAM was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 1, 1840, and was the only son of Hon. Richard Frothingham, the historian, and Voylena (Blanchard) Frothingham. His immigrant ancestor was William¹ Frothingham of Charlestown, 1630, who died in 1651. The line continues through Nathaniel² (1640-1688), Nathaniel³ (1671-1730), Nathaniel⁴ (1698-1741), Nathaniel⁵ (1722-1791), Richard⁶ (1748-1819), Richard⁷ (1781-1861), Richard⁸ (1812-1880) to Thomas Goddard.⁹ All these, except William the immigrant, were born in Charlestown.

Mr. Frothingham received his education in the Charlestown schools. "His business career was commenced with his uncle, the late Thomas A. Goddard, in the well-known house of Iasigi and Goddard, where he remained until after the death of its junior part-

ner, when a co-partnership was formed with Joseph A. Laforme, under the style of Laforme and Frothingham, which continued up to the time of Mr. Frothingham's death. Besides his regular business, Mr. Frothingham held important trusts, and earned the reputation of an upright and able merchant and business man. His character and worth grew upon one with acquaintance, and to those who knew him thoroughly he was always the warm-hearted, reliable and true friend."

After spending most of his life in Charlestown, he removed from Monument Square to a house he had built on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. "While he remained in Charlestown he was much interested in its affairs, serving several terms in the City Council and as trustee of the Public Library. He was a trustee of Tufts College, one of the trustees of the Warren Institution for Savings and a member of the standing committee of the Universalist Church, and actively interested in all public matters and movements of his time. He was one of the directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, a member of the committee to rebuild the Beacon Monument, as also of the committee to look after the new Granite Lodge on the monument grounds, and it is not too much to say that the credit of their successful and very satisfactory completion in a good measure belonged to him." He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1866.

Mr. Frothingham made two visits to Europe; the first in 1861, when, for the benefit of his health, he sailed in the bark "Racehorse" to Trieste and Smyrna and back to Boston, visiting Venice, Vienna and Constantinople. In 1877, with Mrs. Frothingham, he visited the principal cities of England and the Continent.

Mr. Frothingham married Miss Frances Adeline Cook, who survives him with their four sons, Thomas G., Richard, Henry Adams, and Joseph Laforme. He died suddenly, in Washington, February 20, 1903.

By Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

HON. RODNEY WALLACE, son of David and Roxana (Gowen) Wallace, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, December 21, 1823, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, February 27, 1903. He became a member of this Society in 1900. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from John Wallis of Stowe and Townsend, Massachusetts. John¹ Wallis resided in Stow ten or more years, removing to Townsend in 1731. He was one of the foundation members of the Church of Townsend, and a selectman. He died May 20, 1763, aged 87, and his widow Elizabeth died January 25, 1765, aged 72, according to their headstones in Townsend cemetery. John² Wallis, born about 1700, married, February 15, 1721/2, Sarah Wheeler, daughter of Zebadiah and Mary (Law-

rence) Wheeler of Stow. She was a granddaughter of Richard and Sarah (Prescott) Wheeler of Lancaster, and maternal granddaughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Lawrence of Groton.

Benoni² Wallis, son of John¹ and his wife Sarah, born in Townsend about 1728, married, July 2, 1755, Rebecca Brown of Lynn, and died at Lunenburg, March 15, 1792. He was a soldier in the Revolution. David¹ Wallis, son of Benoni,² born October 16, 1760, served three enlistments in the Revolution. He was a farmer and a good citizen of Ashburnham. He married Susannah Conn, born June 16, 1772, daughter of John and Ruth (Davis) Conn of Ashburnham. He died January 12, 1842. David² Wallace, son of David,¹ born July 14, 1797, was the first of this lineage who wrote the name "Wallace." In early life he was a clothier, owning land and a mill in Fitchburg. Later he was a farmer in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and after 1846 in Rindge, New Hampshire, where he died May 29, 1857. He married, July 8, 1821, Roxanna Gowen of New Ipswich.

Rodney¹ Wallace, at the age of twenty years, removed to Rindge, and entered the employ of Dr. Stephen Jewett, proprietor of the Jewett medicines, and was the traveling agent in the New England states. In 1853 he removed to Fitchburg, and there, in the firms of Shepley and Wallace, and R. Wallace and Company, he was a successful dealer in books, stationery, cotton and paper waste. In 1865, in the purchase with others of a paper mill at West Fitchburg, he entered a new field of enterprise, in which he was eminently successful. From year to year the business was enlarged, new mills and tenant houses were added to the plant, and the product of the manufacture was constantly increased.

Mr. Wallace was a selectman of the town of Fitchburg for three years, a representative in the General Court one year, a member of the Executive Council throughout the administration of Governor Long, and a member of Congress from the Eleventh District, 1889-91. He was a trustee of Burbank Hospital and of Smith College, and president or director of many banking, insurance and manufacturing companies.

Rodney Wallace will be remembered, not as a successful business man who accumulated wealth, but as a bountiful brother who found good uses for it. His benefactions to the worthy poor, to churches and to educational institutions, have been frequent and substantial. He gave a Public Library and Art Building to the city of Fitchburg (dedicated July 1, 1885), and a substantial fund for its maintenance. In 1894 he erected in Rindge a library building, and added a contribution to the perpetual fund. He purchased land and erected an approach to the High School of Fitchburg. He made liberal contributions to Smith College of Northampton, and to the Calvinistic Congregational Church where he was accustomed to worship.

In the life of Mr. Wallace is presented an illustration of the sure reward that will crown a fixed and liberal purpose. From early manhood he aimed at success in business, and his early savings were generously divided between accumulation and charity. In the progress of years, as his income increased, his charities were correspondingly enlarged. His life was the consistent fulfilment of a lofty ideal.

In his domestic life Mr. Wallace was fortunate and happy. His home was attractive, and there his friends received a cordial welcome. He married, December 1, 1853, Sophia Ingalls, daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Shurtleff) Ingalls of Rindge. Through the influence of a cultured mind and the strength of a devoted life she was a ministering angel of her household. She died June 20, 1871. He married second, December 28, 1876, Sophia Farwell (Billings) Bailey of Woodstock, Vermont, a lady of exalted character and amiable qualities. She died November 9, 1895. Two sons, Herbert Ingalls Wallace and George Rodney Wallace, are prosecuting the business, and under propitious auspices are assuming the duties and burdens formerly borne by an honored father.

By Hon. EZRA SCOLLAY STEARNS, A.M.

JOSEPH PINKHAM was born in the old garrison house at Newmarket Neck, New Hampshire, February 26, 1827. He was the son of John and Betsey (Smith) Pinkham, and was descended from Richard¹ Pinkham, the immigrant, through John² Pinkham and his wife Rose Otis, Otis³ Pinkham and Abigail Tebbetts, John⁴ Pinkham and Phebe Tebbetts, Joseph⁵ Pinkham and Sally Young, John⁶ Pinkham and Betsey Smith. Through his mother he was descended from Governor Thomas Dudley and Governor John Winthrop, as follows: Rev. Samuel⁷ Dudley, son of Thomas,¹ married Mary, daughter of John Winthrop. Ann² Dudley married Edward Hilton. Mary³ Hilton married Joseph Hall. Edward⁴ Hall married Mary Wilson. Ann⁵ Hall married Rev. John Moody. Mary⁶ Moody married Lieut. Winthrop Smith. John Moody⁷ Smith married Sarah Hill and was the father of Betsey⁸ (Smith) Pinkham.

Joseph Pinkham received his early education in the public schools of his native town. When a young man, he entered the employ of Col. James B. Creighton, a merchant of Newmarket, and later was in the employ of Z. Dow Creighton. In the Fifties he engaged in the daguerreotype business, and later opened a general store, to which business he soon after added the manufacture of clothing, continuing until the early Seventies, when he retired from active business life.

For over half a century Mr. Pinkham was prominent in business, social and political affairs in his native town, and was a man of well-known integrity and uprightness of character. He was a Justice

of the Peace for more than twenty-five years, and a Notary Public since 1893. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1895-6. Through his efforts, Lamprey River Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted in 1896, and he was its first Worthy Master. He was also Chancellor Commander of Pioneer Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at the time of his death. He took a deep interest in historical and genealogical matters, and was well versed in local history. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1895), the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Pinkham was never married. He died in Newmarket, February 27, 1903.

By ERNEST PERCY PINKHAM.

SAMUEL SMITH KILBURN was born in Boston, January 22, 1831, the son of Samuel Sawyer and Sarah (Smith) Kilburn. His home, after the year 1835, was in West Newton, Massachusetts, and his education was received there under the late Seth Davis. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the art of wood engraving with Abel Bowen, in Chelsea, and later was with Richard Mallory, with whom he entered into partnership in February, 1852. After the death of Mr. Mallory, he was in partnership with Henry C. Cross, and still later the business was conducted under the name of the S. S. Kilburn Company.

Mr. Kilburn in his younger years traveled very widely in this country, going over all the principal railroad and steamboat routes just before the civil war, and visiting all the chief cities and towns, to make sketches. His work in those days appeared largely in Gleason's Pictorial Magazine and Ballou's Pictorial. He continued to draw and engrave on wood as long as he lived, and was noted for the excellence of his work, much of which appeared in the principal magazines of this country. He took great interest in coats of arms, and was skilful in making drawings of them from the descriptions.

Mr. Kilburn was a great reader and had a very tenacious memory, and became to his friends an almost exhaustless source of information respecting the changes in men and methods during the last sixty years. He was a Mason, being a member of Massachusetts Lodge, St. Andrew's Chapter, and De Molay Commandery. He was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, to which he was elected in 1855.

Mr. Kilburn married, November 25, 1852, Pamela Pike, who survives him. They had three sons, Austin Stanwood, William, and Warren Silver, of whom the first and last survive their father. He died at West Newton, March 10, 1903.

JOSEPH SAMUEL ROPES, A.M., son of William Ropes, a Boston merchant, and Martha (Reed) Ropes of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818. He studied in Boston in the school of Gideon F. Thayer, the founder of Chauncy Hall School, and attended a private school at Medford, Massachusetts. His father had business interests in Russia, and in 1832 the family took up their residence in St. Petersburg. Here he continued his studies in the Gymnasium and in the Imperial University, where he completed his course in 1841, standing, it is said, in the very first rank in scholarship. It was his idea, when he undertook this course of study, to fit himself for the Christian ministry and to become a missionary in Siberia. A change in the laws of Russia, after Nicholas I. came to the throne, was one of the reasons which prevented the carrying out of this plan.

"Returning to Boston in 1847, he became a member of the firm of William Ropes and Company. He was connected with the Union Church, Boston, and became one of the original members and for many years a deacon of the Vine Street (now Immanuel) Church. In 1894 he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and for the rest of his life made his home there with the Misses Huntington, nieces of his wife.

He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1853. He was for years on the board of Greek examiners of Harvard University. Besides his knowledge of Greek and Latin, he was familiar with French, German, and Russian." "When the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Boston with the company of noblemen and officers of the Russian navy, many years ago, Mr. Ropes was sought for as the only man in Boston who was familiar with the Russian tongue. He surprised and delighted the visitors by his rare accomplishments and knowledge of their language and literature, and it was said he was the only man, not a native, they had ever met in any land who spoke and thought in Russian as if it were his mother tongue."

"He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1875 and 1876, and of the Senate, 1878 and 1879. He was president of the Boston Congregational Club, 1870 and 1871; a member of the American Oriental Society; a corporate member of the American Board, from 1870, and of its prudential committee, 1870-94; a member, from 1870, of the board of managers of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, of which his father was the first president; president of the Massachusetts Colonization Society for years; a member, 1874-98, of the board of trustees of Phillips Academy and Andover Theological Seminary, of which his father was an early friend." He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1870.

Besides articles contributed to periodicals, he published "The Financial Crisis" (republished from *The New Englander*, Novem-

ber, 1857), 15 pp. ; "Currency, Banking, and Credit" (republished from *The New Englander*, May, 1858), 36 pp. ; "The Currency," Boston, 1868, 24 pp. ; "The National Debt," Boston, 1868, 12 pp. ; and "Restoration and Reform of the Currency" (paper before the American Social Science Association), Cambridge, 1874, 26 pp. At the dedication of Brechin Hall, Andover Seminary, August 1, 1866, he delivered the address, on "The Value of Libraries."

Mr. Ropes married, November 16, 1848, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Anna Rumsey Perit, daughter of John W. and Margaretta (Dunlap) Perit. She died December 22, 1879. They had no children. He died at Norwich, Connecticut, March 14, 1903.

"A quick sense of right and of honor, the absence of self assertion and presence of unusual refinement were well known characteristics of Mr. Ropes." "Increasing loss of sight compelled him to withdraw gradually from business cares, yet it quickened his delightful remembrance of the events of his long life, of all that was best in the ancient classics, in modern literature, in poetry, in hymnology, and the sacred scriptures." He is said to have carried in his memory more than seven hundred hymns. "He beautifully exemplified Milton's words, 'They also serve who only stand and wait,' for, secluded as his life was for many years, they were neither unhappy nor useless years. The sweet influences of the daily beauty in his life, his broad culture, his kindly consideration for others, his patience, gentleness, unfailing courtesy and grace, his generous charity that never failed, his Christian faith, were an inspiration to every one who was so happy as to come within the circle of his influence."

By Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

JOHN WILSON CANDLER was born in Boston, February 10, 1828. His father, Captain John Candler, was an officer on board the frigate *Constitution*, and was with Commodore Stewart on his famous cruise through the British Channel. Mr. Candler's great-grandfather, John Candler, landed at Marblehead, from England, about 1750. On the maternal side, Mr. Candler's great-great-grandfather John Wheelwright died on the passage over from England, in 1719. The family settled in Cohasset, where John Wheelwright's son John was born. His son Lot Wheelwright was a prominent Boston merchant and ship builder, and was the father of Mr. Candler's mother.

Mr. Candler was educated in the Marblehead Academy, and in the Dummer Academy at Byfield, Massachusetts, and finished his studies under the tuition of Rev. A. Briggs of Schoharie Academy, New York. On leaving school, he entered a counting room in Boston, later becoming a member of several different firms of ship owners engaged in foreign trade, especially with the East and West Indies, South America, and the Cape of Good Hope. His busi-

ness was of such character and magnitude as to rank him among the most eminent and widely known merchants of this country.

In 1849 he removed to Brookline, where he lived until four years before his death. He was married, in 1851, to Lucy A. Cobb, daughter of Henry Cobb of Boston. She died in 1855. By this marriage he had three children: Cora, Lucy, and Anita. His second marriage took place in 1867, to Ida M. Garrison, daughter of John Garrison of New York. She died in 1891. There was one daughter, Amelia, by this marriage.

Mr. Candler's interest in politics and in all public questions, coupled with his eloquence and ability as a public speaker, and his skill as a presiding officer, brought him into much prominence. In 1866 he was a member of the State Legislature, but he declined a renomination. He was an earnest advocate of the establishment of a board of prison commissioners. After the creation of the board, he served for several years as its chairman, and for four years, amidst many pressing demands, devoted much time to the prosecution of the work of building the separate prison for women. He was a prominent member of the National Board of Trade, and served for several years as one of its vice-presidents from Massachusetts. He was president of the Boston Board of Trade in 1877 and 1878, and declined a renomination. He was also president of the Commercial Club for three years. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1858.

In politics Mr. Candler was a Republican, but of the liberal wing of the party, advocating changes of navigation laws, judicious revision of the tariff, and modification of sundry commercial treaties. In 1880 he was elected a member of the 47th Congress by the Republicans of the eighth congressional district, and in 1888 he was elected to the 51st Congress, in the ninth district, by a large majority. In the 47th Congress he was on the Committee of Commerce and other important committees. In the 51st Congress he was chairman of the World's Fair Committee, and worked in his customary broad-minded manner to keep sectional interest subordinate to the national interest in the management of the Fair. He was for some years president of the Florida Southern Rail Road, and was a pioneer in bringing within reach of civilization large isolated and wild tracts of country in the state of Florida.

In 1898, Mayor Quincy selected Mr. Candler to represent Boston at the anniversary of the foundation of Bristol, England, to which the great cities of the world had been invited to send representatives. During many years Mr. Candler was a vestryman and also superintendent of the Sunday school in the Unitarian First Parish Church of Brookline. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 16, 1903.

By AMELIA CANDLER GARDINER.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, A.M., F.R.S.L., the author, otherwise known as "Hans Breitmann," whose death occurred in Florence, Italy, March 20, 1903, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1824. He was a grandson of Oliver Leland of Holliston, Massachusetts, a brave New England patriot who fought for his country at Princeton and elsewhere, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. An earlier ancestor, Hopestill Leland, or Layland, came early to Massachusetts. In speaking of his family ancestry, Mr. Leland once wrote, apropos to his passion for objects of antiquity: "This was, I believe, the old spirit which had come down through the ages into my blood—the spirit which inspired Leland the *Flos Grammaticorum*, and after him John Leland, the antiquary of King Henry VIII., and Chrs. (Charles) Leland who was secretary of the Society of Antiquaries in the time of Charles I."

Mr. Leland's maternal grandfather was Colonel Godfrey, who fought in the Revolution and who was at one time an aide-de-camp of the governor of Massachusetts. The Godfreys had, in Rhode Island, received an infusion of French Huguenot blood, from which might be traced the wonderful vivacity of the subject of this sketch. For whilst Mr. Leland was a man of strong personality and decided convictions, he had also a great charm of manner and a certain buoyancy that denoted a Gallic rather than an English strain.

Mr. Leland received his earlier education in Philadelphia at private schools, and developed a great love for reading, as well as a taste amounting to genius for the "romantic, poetic, marvellous, quaint and humorous." It was this diversified literary interest, if it might be so called, that gave to his work, in later years, that variety and catholicity which enabled him to write on such divergent topics as Gypsies, Decorative Art, Pennsylvania Dutch Humor, Italian Folklore, etc., not to mention clever contributions to literature for children.

After several years of boyish study in Philadelphia, young Leland was sent to school at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, to Charles W. Greene, "a portly, ruddy, elderly Boston gentleman, who had been in early life attached in some diplomatic capacity to a Legation, and had visited Constantinople." Later on, Leland returned to Philadelphia, and finally entered Princeton College, where he graduated with honor, then went to Europe and studied at Heidelberg, returned to Philadelphia and studied law under the late John Cadwalader. Mr. Leland next drifted into a literary career, for which he was so manifestly fitted, and became, at successive times, a contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, the *Drawing Room Journal*, and other periodicals, and was, also, connected with the editorial staffs of the *Philadelphia Press* and the *Evening Bulletin*.

His later career is well known. After the death of his father,

Mr. Leland went to England, where he proved a conspicuous member of the London literary set; later he returned to Philadelphia, and here he founded the "Decorative Art Club," and introduced the teaching of industrial art into the public school system. Then again he went to Europe, and finally settled in Florence, where he died. His wife, who died in July, 1902, was Belle Fisher, a daughter of the late Rodney Fisher, the grand-nephew of Cæsar Rodney, of Delaware, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thackeray once said that Mrs. Leland was "the prettiest woman in America."

Mr. Leland's books include the "Hans Breitmann Ballads" (by which, possibly, his name will be remembered longest), "Fusang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhists," "The Algonquin Legends of New England," "English Gypsies," "American Gypsies," the "Egyptian Sketch Book," "Johnnykin and the Goblins," "Minor Arts," translations of Heine, and many more, not forgetting his "Memoirs," in which he has set forth with vividness some of the most striking phases of his really romantic life.

Mr. Leland was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1863.

By EDWARD ROBINS.

Rear Admiral GEORGE EUGENE BELKNAP, LL.D., was born in Newport, New Hampshire, January 22, 1832, and died at Key West, Florida, April 7, 1903. Entering the United States Navy in 1847, he passed through all grades of naval rank, reaching that of Rear Admiral in 1889. During the Civil War he served first on board the frigate *St. Louis* in the Home Squadron; next, on the steam gunboat *Huron*, in the expedition which captured the ports of East Florida, and in the capture of the blockade-runner *Cambria*, which he took to Philadelphia as a prize.

From July, 1862, to September, 1864, as lieutenant-commander, he was the executive officer of the iron-clad steam frigate *New Ironsides* in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. After being detached from the *New Ironsides*, he for a time commanded the steam gunboat *Seneca*, and in November, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the *Canonicus*, an iron-clad steamer of the monitor class. With her he for two days engaged Howlett's Battery, after which he joined Rear Admiral Porter's fleet off Fort Fisher, and participated in both the attacks on that work at the closest range, directing the movements of his ship from outside the turret and pilot-house.

After the fall of Fort Fisher, Belknap, with the *Canonicus*, again joined Rear Admiral Dahlgren's fleet off Charleston, where he received the last shot fired by the Confederates at the fleet, and fired the last shot fired at the defences of Charleston by that fleet. On February 18, 1865, he, with other officers, accompanied Admiral

Dahlgren into Charleston. In 1867-'68 he commanded the *Hartford* in the Asiatic squadron, and also the expedition against the savages of southern Formosa. After his return, he was engaged on shore duty in New York and Boston. In 1872 he took command of the *Tuscarora* and proceeded to the Pacific. In 1873 he co-operated with Commander Selfridge in a survey for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and in July landed seamen and marines to protect transit across the isthmus during a revolution there.

In the same year, he was assigned to make deep-sea soundings between the western coast of the United States and Japan, to determine the practicability of laying a submarine cable on the bed of the North Pacific Ocean. He ascertained the "True Continental Outline" from Cape Flattery to San Diego, making soundings from San Diego to Yokohama, via the Hawaiian and Bonin Islands. Returning, he sounded from Cape Flattery, via the Kurile Islands and the Aleutian group, and found off the east coast of Japan one of the deepest and most extended troughs in any of the great oceans. It is called the *Tuscarora Deep*. The deepest cast was 4,655 fathoms, or more than five and a quarter statute miles.

The results of Belknap's soundings, enlarging our geographical and hydrographical knowledge, excited great interest in Great Britain and France, as well as in the United States. Lord Kelvin repeatedly publicly complimented Belknap alike for the important results which he had achieved and for the skilful methods which he had pursued. In 1881 he took command of the *Alaska*, and served on the coasts of Peru and Chili, making deep-sea soundings off Peru. In 1885 he became a commodore, and was superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington; and in 1886 he was commandant of the Navy yard at Mare Island, California.

In 1889 he became a rear admiral, and until 1892 commanded the Asiatic squadron. He was retired on account of the age limit, in 1894, after more than twenty-four years sea service, and more than eighteen years shore duty. In 1894, and until his death, he was president of the Board of Commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School. In 1895, Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1880. He was a member of the American Historical Society, and of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, and read three papers before the latter body, which are printed in volume 12 of its Papers. He was commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Naval Order of the United States, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Order of Foreign Wars, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the National Association of Naval Veterans.

By CHARLES COWLEY, LL.D.

WILLIAM GERRISH died at his home in Chelsea, Massachusetts, April 12, 1903. He was born in Chelsea, June 24, 1842, a son of George Washington and Sarah Howard (Hanson) Gerrish. His line of New England ancestors extends back for seven generations, beginning with Capt. William Gerrish, born August 20, 1617, who came from Bristol, England, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. The line of descent includes Capt. William,¹ Capt. John,² Col. Timothy,³ John,⁴ George,⁵ Capt. George,⁶ George Washington,⁷ and William.⁸

William Gerrish was educated in the public schools of Chelsea, and fitted for college at the Chauncy Hall School of Boston. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted for three years in Company H, formed in Chelsea, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, but was later discharged on account of disability. He spent six months endeavoring to recuperate his health, and then entered Norwich University in Vermont, where he spent two years. February 4, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Twentieth United States Colored Infantry, a regiment raised, equipped and turned over to the Government by the Union League of New York City. The regiment took part in the capture of Mobile, and several other engagements, and was mustered out in the autumn of 1865. While with the regiment, Lieut. Gerrish served as Acting Assistant Adjutant General for the district of Carrollton, Louisiana.

On being mustered out he went to Chicago, but returned east in 1867, and in the following year entered the office of his father, who was a large real estate dealer. From that time he remained a resident of Chelsea, where he served the city as assessor for over ten years. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1895. Lieutenant Gerrish was an expert with the rifle, having served as a member of the American team in two international rifle contests. In 1880, he made the highest score ever made at long range. As far as known, he has made ten of the largest scores of any man in the world of which there is authentic record.

Mr. Gerrish was married in Chicago, June 11, 1872, to Emily Gertrude, daughter of Artemas Spofford and Susan Wheeler (Turner) Patten. He is survived by his widow and four children, namely: Susan Louisa, now Mrs. Edwin T. Rollins, William Patten, Charles Victor and George Howard.

By GEORGE HOWARD GERRISH, S.B.

CHARLES ALBERT HOYT, of Brooklyn, New York, a life member admitted in 1900, died at Pasadena, California, April 18, 1903. He had been in failing health for several years, and his winters had lately been spent in California, and his summers in Burlington, Vermont. He was the eldest son of Rev. William H. and Anne (Deming) Hoyt, and was born in Burlington, Vermont, July 27,

1839. His earlier studies were taken at the academies in Burlington and St. Albans (his father was the rector of the Episcopal Church at the latter place, 1838-1846), and later at St. Mary's (Jesuit) College in Montreal. He entered the University of Vermont as a sophomore, in January, 1856, and was graduated with the class of 1858. He also held a degree from Georgetown (D. C.) University. For about a year he read law with Judge Asa O. Aldis (U. Vt., 1829), and privately in New York City. He was actively concerned in the development of the Goodyear Hard Rubber patents, having entered the business while it was still in its infancy. For over thirty years he acted as treasurer of the Goodyear Rubber Company, as also of the India Rubber Comb Company, and was a trustee of the American Hard Rubber Company of New York.

He was a man of high character and generous impulses. One could not see much of him without recognizing his scholarly spirit and the fine enthusiasm which gave color to his thinking and his projects. The University of Vermont was indebted to him for the portrait of Ira Allen which adorns the central hall of the Billings Library. Other tokens of his unfailing interest in this college were rare volumes, which at not long intervals came to remind his college intimates of him. He was much interested in genealogy, and was one of the most liberal contributors of funds for publishing the "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury," by David W. Hoyt.

On his father's side, his descent is traced from John Hoyt, one of the earliest settlers of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, through John,¹ Joseph,² Ezekiel,³ Joseph,⁴ Daniel,⁵ William H.,⁶ to Charles A.⁷ His grandfather, Gen. Daniel Hoyt (or Hoit) of Sandwich, New Hampshire, was an active and prominent man, and for several years the candidate of the "Free Soil" or "Liberty" party for governor of New Hampshire. His uncle, Albert G. Hoit, was a noted artist in Boston. His father, William Henry Hoyt, was a clergyman, lawyer, newspaper editor, and publisher.

Mr. Hoyt was connected with the Society of the Cincinnati, the Union League Club of New York City, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Order of Founders and Patriots, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, October 14, 1862, to Julia H. Sherman, of Sandwich, New Hampshire, who, with a son living at Pasadena, survives him.

By WILLIAM R. CUTLER, A.M.

Rev. HENRY GRISWOLD JESUP, A.M., was born in Sangatuck (now Westport), Connecticut, January 23, 1826. He was the son of William Henry and Mary Hannah (Riley) Jesup, and was of direct descent from the distinguished Edward Jessup, who with John Richardson purchased from the Indians the tract of land

known as West Farms, Westchester County, New York. Edward¹ Jessup came from England to this country, prior to 1649, when he was a citizen of Stamford, Connecticut. The line of descent was through Edward,² Edward,³ Ebenezer,⁴ Ebenezer,⁵ William Henry,⁶ to Henry Griswold.⁷

"In 1838 Henry attended the family boarding school of the Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, in East Granville, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. In 1841 he was sent to the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and in 1843 he entered Yale College, graduating in 1847. He then went to Georgia, where he traveled and taught. In 1850-3 he studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. He began preaching at Stan-
wich, Connecticut, where he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church, April 26, 1854. In 1862 he left Stan-
wich, on account of ill health, and went to Minnesota, and after a year to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he devoted himself to the study of natural science. In 1876 he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, also in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

"He assisted in many publications of botanical works, and in 1822 published a 'Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Higher Cryptogams found within Thirty Miles of Hanover,' and 'A List of Vertebrate Animals of the Same Region.' In 1891 a second edition of this work was issued, with many additions, including an exhaustive index. Although laborious and hard-working in his profession as a botanist, he did not confine himself to this study. He became deeply interested in historical and genealogical matters, and in 1879, at the request of Moris K. Jesup, he began to collect material for a genealogy of the Jesup family. He visited West Farms, and made a complete study of the old town, its surroundings, and the extent of the West Farms patent granted to his ancestor, Edward Jessup, and John Richardson. In 1887 this work, upon which Professor Jesup expended an enormous amount of labor and study, was completed and issued under the title of 'Edward Jessup, of West Farms, Westchester Co., New York, and his Descendants.'" Health and strength declining, Professor Jesup resigned his position in the College in 1899, and on the 15th of June, 1903, he passed away.

He was a man much esteemed for his scholarship, "of great industry, singularly kindly and generous of disposition, and an enthusiastic and successful instructor." "Who that ever knew him can forget that gentle voice, that cheerful intercourse and great sense of humor that animated his entire conversation." The Faculty of Dartmouth College adopted a formal testimonial of respect to his memory. "Of refined, poetic mind, a lover of all things lovely,

Professor Jesup won the affectionate regard of his students and accomplished a noble work. In his last years his faith was signally triumphant over the paralyzing effects of bodily ills, and he fell asleep in the perfect trust of a child of God."

Professor Jesup was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and of the New York Academy of Science, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1883.

By REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

DAVID BOARDMAN FLINT was born May 1, 1816, in Troy, New Hampshire, and was the son of Sylvester Proctor and Damaris (Boutelle) Flint. He was descended from Thomas' Flint of Salem, through Thomas' of Danvers, Jonathan' of Reading, Jonathan' of Reading, Jonathan' of Fitchburg, and Sylvester Proctor,⁶ who was born in Fitchburg in 1778.

When about sixteen years of age, Mr. Flint went with his brother to Lubec, Maine, where he was employed in a general country store; and in 1839 he came to Boston, entering business as a book-keeper, in which employment he continued until 1844. In that year, without any capital, yet with great courage and determination, he went into business on his own account, soliciting consignments of lumber and produce in Maine. He succeeded well in this venture, and continued until 1869, when, having amassed a competency in the lumber trade, he retired from active business life.

Since his retirement from business, Mr. Flint has been active in many philanthropic and charitable lines, bringing to this self-imposed work a great humanitarian love for the good of the community and the welfare of those less fortunate or less favorably situated in life than himself. To all this work he also brought the same energy and deep interest which characterized his business life, and his charities in various directions were many and for the most part very quietly bestowed. He was especially interested in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, of which he had long been a trustee. In memory of an adopted daughter, Fanny Flint, he and his first wife furnished and fitted, fully a quarter of a century ago, what is known as the Fanny Flint Ward at this hospital, devoted to the care of children.

In recent years Mr. Flint had been deeply interested in establishing and maintaining the Sunnybank Home for women and children convalescents, in Watertown. He had for a long time a summer residence at Winter Harbor, Maine, where he built the Channing Chapel, the deed of which he turned over as a gift to the American Unitarian Association. Many successful men and women of to-day owe to Mr. Flint's interest in their welfare the success they have achieved in business or professional life, and as a patron

of the arts and letters he has done much to promote youthful ambition.

Mr. Flint was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Louisa Fuller, was of Roxbury, where they made their home after their marriage in August, 1843, later going to Cambridge, and then to Watertown. His second marriage was in June, 1891, and his wife, who before her marriage was Dr. Almena J. Baker, well known as a homœopathic physician, survives him. Mr. Flint was a member of the South Congregational Church, and belonged to the Unitarian Club, the Boston Art Club, and the Agricultural Club, and was a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. For many years he was an associate member of the Apollo Club, of which he was one of the charter members. He also belonged to the Grolier Club of New York. For several years he was president of the Charles River Bank in Cambridge. He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1881.

He died in Boston, July 5, 1903.

EDWIN HOLBROOK SAMPSON was born in Boston, June 5, 1831, the son of Joshua and Susan (Lloyd) Sampson. His mother was a daughter of Martin Lloyd, who was born in England and served in the Federal army in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Sampson was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from Henry Sampson who came to Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in 1620, a young member of the family of his uncle, Edward Tilley, too young to sign the compact in the cabin of the *Mayflower*. His name is on the monument at Plymouth. He was admitted a freeman of Plymouth Colony in 1637, removed to Duxbury, married Ann Plummer, February 6, 1635-6, and died December 24, 1684. The line of descent is as follows: Henry,¹ Caleb,² Joshua,³ Amos,⁴ Joshua,⁵ Joshua,⁶ Joshua,⁷ and Edwin Holbrook.⁸

Mr. Sampson was taught in the Eliot School in Boston. He was fond of study and had a strong desire to obtain a college education. But his father having died early, his mother needed his assistance in supporting the family, and he was obliged to give up his ambition. In 1847, at the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of Mr. Charles Wilder, in the paper business on State Street, where he served eight years, and became master of the business. In April, 1855, he commenced business for himself on Exchange Street. In April, 1856, he married Julia Verlinda Wiltberger, daughter of the Rev. Christian Wiltberger of Philadelphia. Mr. Sampson engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper boards, having mills at West Groton and Charles River Village. He became a wealthy and prosperous merchant for many years, and during his prosperity his hand and purse were ever open to help those who needed his assist-

ance. He was one of the most genial and kindly of men. It has been truly said of him that "he was always thinking of others, never of himself." He was a man of strong opinions on all matters, and had a receptive mind and an excellent memory, especially for all historical facts and data about his native city which he dearly loved. In his last days, he would often wander down to old North End, where he was born, and go about among the familiar streets.

In early life Mr. Sampson became a member of old Christ Church on Salem Street, to which he was greatly attached. In 1860 he removed to the South End, and became connected with St. Paul's Church on Tremont Street, was a member of its vestry, and also held the office of treasurer. He was one of the founders and the first treasurer of the "Free Hospital for Women," now located in Brookline. From its inception he gave of his means, counsel and services to the fullest extent. The welfare of the hospital was ever deep in his heart, and he rejoiced in the good work he assisted to establish. In 1865 he became a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, of the Bostonian Society, of the Pilgrim Society, of the Boston Art Club, of the Old Boston School Boys Association, and of the Eliot School Boys Association. The last years of his life were clouded by reverses in business, and failing health. He died in Cambridge, August 14, 1903, leaving a widow, a married daughter, and two sons.

J. V. S.

NOAH BROOKS was the son of Barker and Margaret (Perkins) Brooks. His immigrant ancestor was William¹ Brooks, who, at the age of twenty, came to Scituate, Massachusetts, in the ship *Blessing* in 1635. He married widow Susanna Dunham of Plymouth. Their oldest son, Nathaniel,² in 1678 married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Curtis. Nathaniel³ married in 1717, Mary Taylor. Taylor⁴ married in 1740, Miriam [Curtis?]. Captain Noah⁵ was born in 1744, and died at sea. Barker,⁶ born in Scituate, September 10, 1789, was engaged in shipbuilding in Boston until just before the war of 1812, when he removed to Castine (then known as Penobscot), Maine, where he married Margaret Perkins, in 1815, and where he died in 1830.

Noah,⁷ the subject of this sketch, was born at Castine, Maine, October 24, 1838. He had only a public school education. In 1847 he went to Boston to learn the trade of a house-painter, making his home in Chelsea. After some months in that occupation, he began to do something at ornamental painting, but finally, in part through the influence of the late Benjamin P. Shillaber, drifted into newspaper work as a reporter. Seven years later, he went to Dixon, Illinois, and tried mercantile pursuits, but with no great success.

In 1856 he married, at Salem, Massachusetts, Miss Caroline Augusta Fellows, and in March of the following year went to Kansas, at the time of the conflicts there which ended in making Kansas a free state. Here he remained two or three years and tried farming, but with small encouragement. In 1859 he joined a large company of emigrants, who with ox-teams journeyed across the plains to California. Mr. Brooks and his wife made their home in Marysville, Yuba County, where he was associated with Benjamin P. Amory, afterwards United States Minister to China, in editing the *Daily Appeal*. But after three years at Marysville, the death of his wife broke up his home, and he came to Washington as a correspondent for the *Sacramento Union*, the great leading California newspaper of those days. At Washington he renewed the acquaintance with President Lincoln, whom he had known in Illinois, and became one of the President's trusted friends.

In the spring of 1865, Mr. John Hay, later Secretary of State at Washington, was about to leave the position of private secretary to the President, and it was arranged that Mr. Brooks should take the place. But before the change was consummated the tragic death of the President intervened. Not long after this, Mr. Brooks was appointed naval officer of the port of San Francisco, which place he held for fifteen months, and was then, for five years, editor of the *Alta California*, at San Francisco. Following this, he was five years on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, eight years on the *New York Times*, and for other eight years, editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, an influential journal in Newark, New Jersey. He was a member of the Authors, the Lotus, and the Players clubs of New York. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1900. In the spring or summer of 1894 he returned to Castine to spend his remaining years. He traveled in Europe and the Holy Land in 1894 and 1895. Failing health obliged him to spend a part of his time in California, and he died in Pasadena, August 16, 1903.

Mr. Brooks was of a genial and social nature. He possessed rare conversational gifts, and had large store of incidents and experiences to draw upon, reminiscences of his early life in California, anecdotes of Bret Harte and Mark Twain and others with whom he was associated there, and stories of life in Washington in the dark days of the war. He had the ready faculty of making friends wherever he went. If we except those actually in public life, there are few men in the country who had a wider circle of acquaintances than he had.

He was much interested in young men. He gave freely of his time, his influence, and, when needed, his money, to further the interests of those who were struggling to make a start in life, helping to open to them avenues to success.

He had great facility as a writer, and applied himself to his work with unusual diligence. This is sufficiently evident from the amount of literary work he accomplished. He published not less than fifteen volumes, and many articles for magazines, besides constant daily editorial writing for thirty years. Of one of his stories in the *Overland Monthly*, entitled "The Honor of a Family," Mr. Brooks used to tell a peculiar experience. "When afflicted with insomnia he tried bromides as a soporific. The drug invariably caused vivid but not unpleasant visions. Once he dreamed a scene, like a tableau in which the characters of a small domestic drama were grouped, and an exciting dialogue took place. Upon waking, he thought over the vision with great interest, as suggesting a story. Falling asleep again he actually dreamed another scene, in which appeared all the characters of the first tableau, but the action anticipated that of the first part of the vision. The next day, remembering vividly both these disjointed sketches, he combined the two, invented a connecting plot, and from these materials evolved what proved to be a capital story."

Mr. Brooks was energetic, self-reliant, resourceful. He was not one to shrink before obstacles which might arise in the path he had marked out, nor to distrust his own ability to overcome them.

He was a great reader, and had gathered a large and well-selected library. There were few subjects on which he had not formed an opinion and gathered information. He had extended his studies over a broad field of literature and science and history, seeking practical knowledge of a great variety of subjects, rather than devoting himself to exhaustive study of any single department of knowledge.

He was a man of prayer and of deep religious experience. He made public avowal of his faith in Christ, and joined the Christian church, when about twenty-three years of age. For half a century he stood with those who testify their faith in the immortal life and their loving allegiance to Him who is the Guide and Leader into that life. He was a kind neighbor, a good citizen, a wise counselor, a faithful friend.

Mr. Brooks's published works are: "The Boy Emigrants," "The Fairport Nine," "Our Base Ball Club," "Abraham Lincoln, a Biography for Young People," "The Boy Settlers," "American Statesmen," "Tales of the Maine Coast," "Abraham Lincoln and the Downfall of American Slavery," "Short Studies in American Party Politics," "How the Republic is Governed," "Washington in Lincoln's Time," "The Mediterranean Trip," "Scribner's History of the United States," "General Knox, a Revolutionary Soldier" and "The Story of Marco Polo."

By REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.

GEORGE TAYLOR PAINE, son of Walter and Sophia Field (Taylor) Paine, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 25, 1838. He was descended, in the eighth generation, from Stephen Paine of Hingham and Rehoboth. The line is as follows: Stephen,¹ Stephen,² Samuel,³ Daniel,⁴ Amos,⁵ Walter,⁶ Walter,⁷ George Taylor.⁸ Mr. Paine was also descended, through his mother, from Richard Warren, who came over in the *Mayflower*, as follows: Richard Warren,¹ Elizabeth (Warren) Church,² Benjamin Church,³ Thomas Church,⁴ Hannah (Church) Cary,⁵ Benjamin Cary,⁶ Abigail (Cary) Field,⁷ Elizabeth (Field) Taylor,⁸ Sophia Field (Taylor) Paine,⁹ George Taylor Paine.¹⁰

Mr. Paine was educated in the public schools of Providence, and, with the exception of a few years, when he was in business in Philadelphia, he spent all his life in Providence, where he was engaged in insurance business. He never held public office, but always took practical interest in civil affairs. He was connected with the Rhode Island Historical Society, and at the time of his death was its president. He was much interested in genealogical researches, and had a valuable record of prominent families in Rhode Island. His reputation in this respect was such that his opinion and assistance were frequently called into requisition by those seeking information in that line. He published a dictionary of the pronunciation and the meaning of Indian names, and under the name of the Narragansett Club he published the early history of the State of Rhode Island. During the Civil War he did not go to the front, but was quite prominently connected with the militia of his native State.

Mr. Paine married, in 1863, Louise Mason Akerman of Providence, who died in 1883, leaving one son, William Howard Paine, a resident of Providence. George Taylor Paine died in Providence, September 22, 1903.

By WILLIAM WIRT PAINE.

SAMUEL WELLS, A.B., was born in Hallowell, Maine, September 9, 1836. He was the younger son of Hon. Samuel Wells, born in Durham, New Hampshire, August 15, 1801, who, after practising law at Winslow, Maine, removed in 1844 to Portland. He was a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, from 1848 to 1852, and governor of that State in 1856 and 1857, afterwards removing to Boston, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, July 15, 1868.

Governor Wells's father was Edward Wells, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 12, 1766. He was drowned May 13, 1817. Edward Wells's father came from Biddeford, England, to Portsmouth. In 1796 he married Margery Hardy, who was born in Durham, November 18, 1778, and died March 24, 1824. The

mother of Samuel Wells, the subject of this sketch, was Louisa Ann Appleton, daughter of Dr. Moses Appleton of Waterville, Maine.

Samuel Wells received his early education at Mr. Forbush's private school in Portland, Maine. He entered Harvard College in 1853, and was graduated with honors in 1857. After leaving college, he became a student in his father's office in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, December 18, 1858. He practised with his father until the death of the latter in 1868, and afterwards alone until 1871, when he formed a partnership with the late Edward Bangs. In the early part of his professional career he was engaged in general practice, but in later years confined himself to office business. Mr. Wells was among the first, if not the first, to effect combinations of capital in the erection of great business blocks in Boston, and the many real estate trusts and associations now existing for that purpose have been organized by principles and methods instituted by him. State Street Exchange was the earliest of these, and for several years he was its president.

He was one of the leading members of the Boston bar, and for many years was recognized as an able, industrious and reliable lawyer. Well grounded in legal matters and possessed of sound judgment and great intellectual powers, he achieved deserved success. During a career of forty years he won and maintained the confidence and respect not only of a large clientage, but of the entire community. He had been president of the Papyrus Club, and of the Beacon Society, and was one of the trustees of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1891), of the Bostonian Society, of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, of the Union, St. Botolph, Unitarian, and Boston Art clubs of Boston, and of the University Club of New York. He was a prominent Mason, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts in 1890, '91 and '92, and had taken the thirty-third degree and attained its highest honors in this State. Historical matters also engaged his attention.

Apart from his professional life, Mr. Wells won high reputation by his close study of diatoms, and was the first to discover by the use of Wenham's reflex illuminator that there are transverse as well as longitudinal lines on the diatom *Fonstulia Saxonica*. This point had long been in controversy, and was proved by Mr. Wells's success in photographing the diatom. He made a large and notable collection of the diatomaceæ and the literature relating to that interesting group, and contributed a number of important and valuable papers on the subject. In the threefold capacity of lawyer, scientist and philanthropist, he achieved eminence and honor, and

as a citizen he was universally respected for his patriotism, public spirit and liberality.

He was a reserved man, but of deep affections. Integrity, kindness, breadth of view united with insight into details, were his characteristics. "A gentle, tolerant conversationalist, he was a kind and thoughtful host, a lovable gentleman in every way," and gifted with a keen wit.

Mr. Wells was married, June 11, 1863, to Kate Boott Gannett, daughter of Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., pastor of the Arlington Street Church of Boston, by whom there were three children: Stiles Gannett, the late Samuel, Jr., and Louisa Appleton. He died at his home in Boston, October 3, 1903.

ALFRED SMALL MANSON, son of William and Abigail Fearing (Gould) Manson, was born in Searsmont, Maine, January 31, 1841. He became a member of this Society in May, 1899. He was a descendant of Richard Manson, a native of Scotland and an early settler of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His line of descent was Richard,¹ John² of Portsmouth and Kittery, Samuel³ of Kittery, William⁴ of Kittery and South Berwick, Maine, John⁵ of Gorham, Maine, and Eaton, New Hampshire, William⁶ of Limington, Searsmont and South Berwick, Maine.

He was educated in the public schools and at the Academy at New Hampton, New Hampshire. While attending the academy he taught winter schools, and was a teacher subsequently. In 1865 he came to Boston and entered the employ of Crosby and Ainsworth, wholesale booksellers and publishers. He soon became connected with the publishing part of the business, and a little later was one of the associate authors of the famous Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Writing Books. He was very successful in introducing these and other educational publications of Crosby and Ainsworth, Woolworth, Ainsworth and Company, and their successors, into the schools of leading cities and towns, continuing in this work for more than thirty years.

Mr. Manson was a collector of books and of antique articles of historic interest. Many of these books he illustrated with portraits and rare pictures that he had collected from time to time from different sources. Though not especially musical, he had a very fine collection of violins, a large and valuable collection of colonial furniture, and a collection of American arms consisting of guns, swords and pistols used in this country from its settlement until after the Civil War. Mr. Manson's rare collection of Americana was sold by auction in 1899 at Libbie's.

He was a man of strong individuality and of artistic taste. He had much talent for drawing, and was an expert both in the theory and practice of penmanship. It was in this connection that he was

most widely known. He was interested in tracing the development of copy books and handwriting from colonial and earlier days to the present time, and collected a large number of old-time writing books that had much historic interest and value and are now in a New York library. He took great interest in looking up the genealogy of the families to which he belonged. He was working on a genealogy and history of the Manson family, but did not live to publish it.

December 6, 1880, he was married to Mary Eliza Langley, daughter of James Towle and Eliza Ann (Swan) Langley of Arlington, Massachusetts. They had one child, Waldo Sears Mont Manson. Mr. Manson died in Boston, October 7, 1903. His wife and son survive him.

By DAVID HENRY BROWN, A.B.

WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.H.S., was born at Monkstown, in the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland, March 26, 1838, the son of John Hartpole and Maria (Tallents) Lecky. He was educated at a school in Cheltenham, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree in 1859. He commenced studies in Divinity, but was soon drawn away from orthodox views and chose a literary life. In his early years he was a stanch champion of home rule for Ireland, but in 1886 went over to the Liberal-Unionists, and was identified with that party for the remainder of his life.

"Lecky's first work, 'The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland,' i. e., Swift, Flood, Grattan and O'Connell, was published anonymously in 1861. It was so well received, and excited so much favorable comment, that a new edition, bearing Lecky's name, was issued in 1871. Four years later, the issue of his 'History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe' made a profound impression. This was sustained by his next work, 'History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne' (1869). Both books were severely criticised. He gave nearly ten years to studies and research preparatory to his 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century' (1878-90). In 1892 a new edition of this work appeared, in twelve volumes, the last volume being devoted to Ireland, and covering the years 1790 to 1800. The first three of these works were translated into German, and the History of Morals is used as a textbook in German universities."

Of his History of England, Mr. Gladstone, as quoted in an article in the London Times, says: "It may perhaps be considered a series of pictures rather than a history strictly so called; but if the thread is not one of perfect continuity yet his presentation of scenes and characters is worthy in more than one respect of grateful acknowledgment. Conscientious labor, profuse information, judicious selection, happy arrangement of detail, are crowned by the para-

mount and rare merit of a dispassionate love of truth and a constant effort to be faithful to that love, which have seldom been surpassed."

His later works include "The Political Value of History" (1893), *Poems* (1891) and "Democracy and Liberty" (1896). The latter is regarded as one of his greatest books. It has passed through many editions, and is one of Mr. Lecky's most varied pieces of writing. In 1899 appeared "The Map of Life, Conduct and Character," in which he applied moral principles to current history and politics.

Mr. Lecky received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, and St. Andrews. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, Trustee of the National Gallery and of the British Museum, and President of the Royal Literary Fund. He was an honorary member of this Society, elected in 1890.

In 1896, Mr. Lecky was returned to Parliament from Dublin University, and was reelected in 1900. In 1897 he was made a Privy Councillor, and in the year of the Coronation his name was placed by the King among those of the twelve distinguished men who were made the original members of the "Order of Merit."

Mr. Lecky married, in 1871, a Dutch lady, Elizabeth, Baroness de Dedem, the daughter of Baron de Dedem, Lieutenant-General of the army of the Netherlands and a landed proprietor in North Holland. They had no children. Mr. Lecky died in London, October 22, 1903.

By Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, Ph.D., a life member of this Society, elected in 1892, was born in Boston, November 6, 1836, the son of Joseph Hale and Fanny Ellingwood (Larcom) Abbot. He was a descendant from George¹ Abbot (1615-1681), who was at Andover between 1640 and 1650, through John² (1648-1721), John³ (1674-1754), John⁴ (1704-1793), Abiel⁵ (1741-1809), Ezra⁶ (1772-1847), Joseph Hale⁷ (1802-1873).

He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1859 with high rank, being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa.

He graduated at the Meadville Theological School in 1863, and soon identified himself with the more radical branch of the Unitarian body. Objections were made to him on this ground in his parish at Dover, New Hampshire, and these led ultimately to his being legally displaced from his pulpit, after four years occupation of it (August 31, 1864, to April 1, 1868), by the decision of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, on the ground that the word Unitarian could not be legally regarded as including those representing, like him, a faith wider than Christianity proper. He became for a time minister of a Free Religious Society in Dover (April-October, 1868), and

during the following year of a similar society in Toledo, Ohio (September 1, 1869, to March 16, 1873). He also edited for ten years an independent weekly newspaper, "The Index," which he took to Boston with him on leaving Toledo in 1873, a paper characteristic of the time and well worth preserving. Retiring from the pulpit, he naturally resorted to teaching for an employment, belonging to a family long distinguished in that vocation in New England. He took pupils for a short time in New York City, and then for many years in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was thenceforward his home. He was always a laborious student, especially in the department of philosophy, received the Harvard degree of Ph.D. in 1881, and took, two years later, the temporary charge of Prof. Royce's classes at that University during the absence of their regular instructor, with whom he afterwards had some controversy as to their respective methods of thought and instruction. During the later years of his life he took no pupils, but devoted himself entirely to the completion of a larger philosophical work, having previously published only smaller ones, such as "Equal Rights in Religion" (1886), "Scientific Theism" (1885), and "The Way out of Agnosticism" (1890), besides contributions to periodical literature. He died October 23, 1903, in the cemetery at Beverly, Massachusetts, on the grave of his wife, where he first placed a bouquet of flowers and then took his own life.

His purely intellectual standing will necessarily be determined by the verdict of thinkers upon his life work, "The Syllogistic Philosophy or Prolegomena to Science," when published. As to his personal character, it was recognized by all as being absolutely conscientious, truthful, courageous, unworldly, and in many respects very lovable. He had, however, a temperament somewhat peculiar, including an almost morbid conscientiousness, to which small differences of opinion were liable to seem as important and even vital as larger ones; so that he usually found it hard to work long in full alliance with others, no matter how close may have been the preceding relations between them. He was at such times conscientiously outspoken, and was the first to emphasize his divergence from his nearest friends and allies on points which had, perhaps, seemed to them quite unimportant. Thus he withdrew himself from the Free Religious Association, of which he was one of the three or four founders, because of a difference of construction as to its fundamental principles. He was president of the Society of Colonial Wars, but when that society declined to give up its annual dinners and devote the money to building monuments he lost all interest in it, and ultimately withdrew.

This peculiar temperament inevitably made his life, in some degree, a lonely one, and more so as time went on; while he at the same time ardently desired sympathy and was only the victim of an

overpowering conscience. His domestic life was fortunately untouched by this trait, and he could hardly be surpassed in absolute fidelity to his home and household, this being repaid by such sympathy that the best report of his main ideas, up to the present time, may be found in the singularly clear and logical little essay of his daughter, Miss F. L. Abbot, entitled "Faith Built on Reason" (Boston, James H. West Company, 1902). Nor did he ever lose the personal regard and even affection of those from whom he was temporarily separated in thought; and the testimonials to his character after his death were singularly warm and affectionate, even from those who did not share his opinions and who perhaps had not met him for years. Such was the case, for instance, with men like Rev. W. R. Huntington, an Episcopalian, and Rev. William Everett, a conservative Unitarian. Whatever of sadness there may have been connected with his death, it must be remembered only in connection with the words which he himself had written to a friend only a week before his death: "Do not think that I despair. God is! How can I despair? . . . Doing right is worth all that it costs and my whole being asks no more."

By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, LL.D.

WATSON GILL died at his home in Syracuse, New York, November 8, 1903, as the result of somewhat long continued heart trouble. He was one of the best known men in the social and business life of the city. He had been in the work of bookselling for thirty-five years. He put on the market in Central New York the American Cyclopædia, the Encyclopædia Britannica, and many of the best subscription books of former years. In later years he was engaged chiefly in the jobbing and wholesale trade. He was industrious and enterprising in his vocation, displayed taste and judgment in his selection of books, and was himself a careful and extensive reader. He was a successful man in business life, and won his way to a considerable fortune.

Mr. Gill was a man of public spirit, fond of sports and club life, and especially devoted to the study of genealogy and local history. His memory was of rare tenacity, and he gave the utmost care to his investigations. When he became interested in his favorite pursuit, he spared neither time, travel nor expense in order to get to the exact facts. He visited libraries where there were books on the subject, bought books for himself, went to the localities where the people of whom he wished to know had lived, searched family lists and public records, and used every means by which the patient genealogist and historian knows how to hunt down his information. It is a loss that he died before he was able to publish the results of his work.

Mr. Gill was born in North Stoughton, Massachusetts, February 14, 1837. He studied in the schools of the place, and was gradu-

ated from Wilbraham Academy of Middletown, Connecticut. He began the study of law, but at the age of twenty-three years the failure of his eyes caused him to abandon his purpose of professional life. He was afterward principal of the Webster high school for two years. After this he became connected with the American Publishing Company. This determined his life-work, and he was a successful business man to the last. He married, March 1, 1862, Miss Frances C. Kendall of Cazenovia, New York. In 1868 he came to Syracuse, and made his home there from that time. Mrs. Gill and one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Gill, survive him.

Mr. Gill's ancestors were of good British stock. He was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from John¹ Gill of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who married Phœbe Buswell, May 2, 1645, and died December 1, 1690. His son Moses,² born December 20, 1656, married Sarah Estey, whose mother, Mary Estey, was hanged as a witch at Salem in September, 1692. The line of descent continues through Benjamin,³ born 1689, Colonel Benjamin⁴ (1730-1807), who commanded a regiment at the battle of Saratoga in 1777, Deacon Elijah⁵ (1752-1826), Elijah⁶ (1779-1856), John W.⁷ (1809-1868), who married Elizabeth Johnson, and was the father of Watson⁸ Gill.

Mr. Gill was President of the Genealogical Society of Central New York, member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1896), of the Century Association, of the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, of the Syracuse Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Onondaga Historical Society, and of several similar organizations.

By EZEKIEL W. MUNDY.

✕

CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE, son of Isaac and Annis (Allen) Galloup, was born at Beverly, Massachusetts, September 5, 1825. His ancestry is traced, on the paternal side to John Gallop who arrived perhaps in the ship *Mary and John*, May 30, 1630, and on the maternal side to William Allen, who came for, and with, the Merchants' or Dorchester company in 1624. The line of descent from John¹ Gallop includes Capt. John,² who was killed at the battle of Narraganset Fort, December 19, 1675, John,³ Thomas,⁴ William,⁵ Enos,⁶ Isaac⁷ Galloup, Charles William⁸ Galloupe.

Mr. Galloupe attended the public schools in Beverly, and a full course at the private academy then under the charge of Mr. Thomas West. In 1840 he entered the store of Elbridge Fisk, a dealer in dry goods at Beverly. Two years later he entered the employ of Ephraim Patch, who was largely engaged in the tailoring business in Beverly. After about a year with Mr. Patch, he engaged with Carney and Sleeper, wholesale dealers in clothing, on North Street, Boston, where at the expiration of two years he had worked his way to the head of the sales department. Messrs. Carney and Sleeper

retiring from active business, he was made an equal partner with Joseph J. Whiting and M. Kehoe, Jr., and on attaining his majority the new firm was organized under the name of Whiting, Kehoe and Galloupe. This partnership expired by limitation in 1850, and another firm was established under the name of Whiting, Galloupe, Bliss and Company. About this time the business was removed to Federal Street.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Galloupe was in Virginia, and with great difficulty succeeded in making his way back to Washington, barely escaping capture. The next year, he and Mr. Whiting became associated with Mr. C. A. Putnam in a private banking and brokerage business, on State Street, and he was of assistance in the State Quartermaster's department, without compensation. On the death of Mr. Whiting, in 1864, Mr. Galloupe retired from business, and traveled extensively abroad. For several years he spent the summer months at his beautiful residence of "Strodehurst," in Swampscott, and the winter months at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, where he died November 28, 1903.

April 13, 1848, he married Sarah A. Kittredge, daughter of Dr. Ingalls and Augusta (Smith) Kittredge of Beverly. She is a lineal descendant of Roger Conant, the distinguished and fearless settler of the "Bay Colony." Soon after his marriage, he took the initiatory steps towards establishing a Public Library at Beverly, and for several years was chairman of its board of Trustees, also serving as president of the Lyceum, at Beverly. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Sarah K. G., wife of F. F. Hunt of New York, and Wilhelmina G., wife of Samuel J. Mixter, M.D., of Boston.

He was distinguished for his eminent business qualifications, loyal devotion to his country and its history, a genuine antiquarian taste, and an unwavering interest in the welfare of his native town, especially its Historical Society, to which he bequeathed a large library, many valuable and rare collections, and a liberal endowment. Appeals to his benevolence met with a ready response, and he gave himself the pleasure of contributing to the necessities of others unsolicited. He never entered public life or sought public office. He was identified with Trinity Church, being one of the sub-committee of three that practically built it, and had a high appreciation of the abilities and friendship of the late Bishop Brooks.

He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1886.

By A. A. GALLOUPE and S. J. MIXTER, M.D.

WILLIAM APPLETON THOMAS died at his home in Kingston, Massachusetts, very suddenly, on Friday, December 4, 1903. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 13, 1829, and was a descendant of John¹ Thomas, who came to this country in the *Hope*-

well in 1635, and who married Sarah, daughter of James Pitney. His son Samuel² married Mercy, daughter of William Ford; whose son John³ married Lydia Waterman; whose son John⁴ married Hannah Thomas of Plymouth. John⁴ was a major-general in the army of the Revolution, and died at Chamblay in Canada, of small pox, in 1776, while in command of the American army in Canada, leaving a widow and a son John,⁵ who married first, Waity Gray, and second, Judith Drew Sampson. By his first wife, Waity, he had a son John,⁶ who married Hannah Hedge of Plymouth, and who was killed by lightning at his home at Irvington, in New York, in 1855, leaving a daughter Eunice Burr Williams, wife of John Earl Williams of New York City, and the son, William Appleton⁷ Thomas. The same stroke that killed the father prostrated the son, and it is probable that he never fully recovered from the shock.

Soon after the death of his father, William returned to Kingston and resided in the old family mansion, on Col. Thomas's Hill, till his death. He married Annie C. Morton, October 8, 1868. He leaves a widow but no children. He was the last one bearing the name of Thomas in his line. He was a graduate of New York University, a Trustee of the Pilgrim Society in Plymouth, a member of the Old Colony Commandery of Abington, and of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1889).

Mr. Thomas never sought public office, but kept in touch with all public affairs, national and local. He had made a collection of many letters and other documents of great value to persons interested in the history of our Revolutionary struggle, and was well versed in antiquarian lore, and delighted to meet with persons who could converse intelligently on matters appertaining to the past. He was buried in the family lot in Kingston, as were his ancestors before him.

By WALTER H. FAUNCE.

GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN BLANCHARD, of Malden, Massachusetts, was born in Cumberland, Maine, June 19, 1823. He was the son of Captain Andrews Blanchard, a master mariner, and Sarah Phipps (Boardman) Blanchard, a daughter of Rev. Sylvanus and Phebe (Dana) Boardman of Livermore, Maine.

Young Blanchard attended the public schools in Farmington and New Sharon, both in Maine, and in 1835 came to Boston and entered the Eliot School, later going to the school in North Bennet Street, from which he was graduated in 1837. For three years afterward he attended the old English High School, and after that accompanied his father to Antwerp, Belgium. This was in 1840, and in the autumn of 1841 he went to Lille, France, where he attended l'Ecole Evangélique, from which he later was graduated. He returned to Boston, and entered the wholesale woolen business in Milk Street, with which he was long identified.

Mr. Blanchard married, June 19, 1850, Mary Eliza Croxford of Belfast, Maine. They removed to Malden in 1852, and that has ever since been the place of residence of the family. Five children were born to them, only one of whom, Mary Eliza Blanchard, now the wife of Fritz Endell of Paris, France, survives the father. Mrs. Mary Eliza Blanchard died in Malden in 1863. Four years later, Mr. Blanchard married Rebecca Morella Whorf, of New Sharon, Maine, who survives him.

He had been a justice of the peace since 1851. He was a member of the Malden Historical Society, which he served as librarian for some years. He was an honorary member of the Weymouth Historical Society, a member of the Essex Institute of Salem, a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1855, and a member of the Hampshire Record Society of Winchester, England. He was a member of the First Baptist Church in Malden. He died in Westborough, Massachusetts, after a protracted illness, December 17, 1903.

JOSIAH LITTLE HALE, M.D., was born in Geneva, New York, April 1, 1841; and died at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, December 21, 1903. He was the youngest son of Rev. Benjamin^{*} Hale, D.D., for twenty-two years President of Hobart College. This family of Hales has been connected with Newburyport, Massachusetts, since the settlement there of Thomas¹ Hale in 1637, from whom Dr. Hale was descended through Thomas,² Thomas,³ Thomas,⁴ Thomas,⁵ Benjamin,⁶ and Thomas⁷; of whom Thomas³ and Thomas⁵ were representatives in the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Legislatures, respectively, and Benjamin⁶ served at Bunker Hill and in other Revolutionary battles. Dr. Hale's mother was Mary Caroline, daughter of Cyrus and Hannah (Storer) King, of Saco, Maine. His grandfather, Cyrus (1772-1817), son of Richard King of Watertown, Massachusetts, and Scarborough, in the Maine District, was from 1813-1817 a leading representative of the Federalist party in Congress.

Dr. Hale graduated with second honor from Hobart College in 1860, where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa, and from which he received the degree of A.M. in 1863. In 1860 he was employed in the office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York, which he left in 1863 to attend his father's last illness. The following year he entered the Harvard Medical School, and took his degree in 1868. The same year he published, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, a report of surgical operations at the Massachusetts General Hospital, at which he was appointed a house pupil in 1867. After continuing his studies at Vienna two years, he commenced practice in Boston

in the autumn of 1870. From 1872 he was for ten years on the staff of the Boston Dispensary; but persistent ill health had been forcing him gradually to discontinue active practice, which he finally relinquished in 1882, and removed to Brookline with his family.

In 1875, Dr. Hale became a member of this Society, and since his retirement from medical practice he has made historical and genealogical matters his chief study. This led him also, in 1895, to enter the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. For several years, and until his death, he was of the membership committee of the former society; of the latter he was a charter member of the Boston Chapter. To both he contributed several sketches published among their records of ancestors. He was also a member of the Natural History Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and others.

From childhood, Dr. Hale possessed a warm, genial, strong nature, and a wholesome character well remembered by every acquaintance. Besides his marked ability as a practical and thorough investigator, he was by temper and training so singularly fitted for general medical practice that his retirement was a genuine loss to his profession. The deprivation of his life work may have seemed to himself almost a total loss; but by his blameless life, and cheerful, unflinching courage in the face of disheartening illness, he turned this misfortune to inestimable gain.

Dr. Hale married, April 24, 1873, Annie Skinner, daughter of Jacob Willard and Mary B. (Dean) Pierce, who survives him. Of their five children, one, Josiah Little, died in infancy, and there are living Mary Dean, Richard King, Margaret, and Annie Pierce.

By MOSES HALE DOUGLASS.

ISAAC GILBERT ROBBINS, of Melrose, Massachusetts, son of Isaac Haile and Sarah Rowell (Tucker) Robbins, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, November 26, 1835, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 24, 1903. His grandfather, Benjamin Robbins, was engaged in the Seminole war, and was killed in battle with the Indians; his great-grandfather, Benjamin Robbins, served as a private; from Harvard, Massachusetts, in Capt. Jonathan Davis's company in Col. John Whitcomb's regiment, on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and continuously in the Continental army. On the organization of the militia of Massachusetts, 1787, he was commissioned ensign, promoted to lieutenant, August 4, 1791, and to captain, March 23, 1795. In 1797-98, Capt. Robbins was an innkeeper at Harvard, Massachusetts. Isaac Gilbert Robbins was a lineal descendant from Robert Robins of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1671, whose son Robert was in Groton in 1697. The former had an active part in King Philip's war.

Isaac Gilbert Robbins was married, April 5, 1866, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, to Miss Marie Brofee, of Buffalo, New York. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Boston, and worked at it for many years. He served in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Boston Fire Department, and was an early member of the Boston Veteran Fireman's Association. In 1862 he aided Col. Codman in recruiting Co. K, 45th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, being enrolled as a member, and performed able service in his country's aid. He was for a number of years a member of military bands, was a leader of Bond's Brigade Band, and was practically engaged in police business.

At the re-organization of the Boston Police Department, under E. H. Savage, in 1870, Mr. Robbins was made clerk at headquarters and secretary to the Chief of Police, with rank of lieutenant, remaining in the service of the city for ten years; later he became Chief of Police at Wakefield, Massachusetts. He was made a Mason in Adelphi Lodge, South Boston, March, 1877; was a prominent organizer of the Sons of Temperance and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and one of the original Massachusetts members of the Order of Founders and Patriots. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1894.

In his later years, Mr. Robbins was engaged in preparing a genealogical history of "The Robbins of America," an exhaustive work, embracing all of the name, from the earliest immigrants to the present time. Careful and painstaking in his work, nothing was assumed to be correct in his research till its accuracy had been tested. No more fitting eulogy can be pronounced of Isaac Gilbert Robbins than the words of the Robin family motto: "*Vivit post funera virtus*,"—virtue survives the grave.

By FREDERICK D. ROBBINS.

Memoirs of the following named members of the Society may be found as indicated:—

JOHN TYLER HASSAM, A.M., in the REGISTER of January*, 1904; JOHN JOSEPH MAY, in the REGISTER of April, 1904; WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON, A.M., LL.B., in the REGISTER of July, 1904; and Hon. NEWTON TALBOT, A.M., in the REGISTER of October, 1904.

ERRATA.—In the Proceedings of 1894, page 35, the date of birth of Dr. Charles Frederic Crehore should be June 18, 1828, in Newton, Mass.; and in the Proceedings of 1903, page xxii., Mr. Sanborn's name should read Franklin Benjamin Sanborn.

INDEX OF MEMOIRS.

	Page.		Page.
Abbot, Francis Ellingwood . . .	cvi	Jesup, Henry Griswold . . .	xcv
Adams, Charles Kendall . . .	lxxviii	Kilburn, Samuel Smith . . .	lxxxvii
Allen, Stephen Merrill . . .	lxi	Lawrence, Joseph Wilson . .	lx
Attwill, Richard Ingalls . . .	lxxix	Lecky, William Edward	
Belknap, George Eugene . . .	xcii	Hartpole	cv
Benton, Austin Williams . . .	lxix	Leland, Charles Godfrey . .	xci
Blake, John Lauris, Jr. . . .	lxvii	Manson, Alfred Small . . .	civ
Blanchard, George Dana		Morton, John Dwight . . .	lxxxii
Boardman	cxi	Munger, George Goundry . .	lxiii
Brooks, Noah	xcix	Page, Hollis Bowman . . .	lxxii
Candler, John Wilson	lxxxix	Paine, George Taylor . . .	cii
Clark, James Wilson	lviii	Pinkham, Joseph	lxxxvi
Cushing, William Theodore .	lxiv	Redfield, John Howard . . .	lxii
Dixon, Benjamin Homer . . .	lxv	Robbins, Isaac Gilbert . . .	cxlii
Flint, David Boardman . . .	xcvii	Ropes, Joseph Samuel . . .	lxxxviii
Frothingham, Thomas Goddard	lxxxiii	Sampson, Edwin Holbrook . .	xcviii
Galloupe, Charles William . .	cix	Sherman, William Henry . .	lxxx
Gay, Albert	lxxvii	Smith, Henry Mitchell . . .	lxix
Gerrish, William	xciv	Stevens, Jonathan Tyler . .	lxxiii
Gill, Watson	cviii	Swan, Benjamin Lincoln . .	lxvi
Hale, Josiah Little	cxii	Thomas, William Appleton . .	cx
Harter, David	lxviii	Tuttle, Joseph Farrand . . .	lxx
Hoar, John Emory	lxxiv	Wallace, Rodney	lxxxiv
Homans, John, '2d.	lxxvi	Welch, William Lewis . . .	lxxxj
Hoyt, Charles Albert	xciv	Wells, Samuel	cii



THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO APRIL NUMBER, 1905.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, 11 JANUARY, 1905.

WITH
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS, 1904.

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BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

MDCCCCV.



The Society
8

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1905 .	v
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL .	vi
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	ix
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	xv
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL	xviii
Committee on Finance	xxiii
Committee on the Library	xxiv
Committee on Publications	xxv
Committee on Papers and Essays	xxvi
Committee to Assist the Historian	xxvi
Committee on English Research	xxvii
Committee on Heraldry	xxvii
Committee on Epitaphs	xxvii
Committee on Collection of Records	xxix
Committee on Consolidated Index	xxxi
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	xxxiii
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY	xxxviii
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	xli
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	xlix
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND	liv
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN — NECROLOGY FOR 1904	lv
MEMOIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS	lviii
FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY	cix
CHARTER	cx

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FOR THE YEAR 1905.

President.

HON. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., Litt.D., Portland, Maine.

Vice-Presidents.

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., . Boston, Massachusetts.
WILLIAM DAVIS PATTERSON, Wiscasset, Maine.
JONATHAN EASTMAN PECKER, B.S., . . Concord, New Hampshire.
HON. HOYT HENRY WHEELER, LL.D., . . Brattleboro', Vermont.
AUGUSTINE JONES, A.B., LL.B., Providence, Rhode Island.
JAMES JUNIUS GOODWIN, Hartford, Connecticut.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., . . Somerville, Massachusetts.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B., Manchester, Massachusetts.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, A.M., . . . Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Librarian.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW, . . . Sudbury, Massachusetts.

The Council.

Ex-Officiis.

HON. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., Litt.D.
CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M.
HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.
NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, A.M.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW.

For 1905.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON RUST, Boston, Massachusetts.
WILLIAM TRACY EUSTIS, Brookline, Massachusetts.
ALBERT MATTHEWS, A.B., Boston, Massachusetts.

For 1905, 1906.

WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER, A.M., Ph.D., . Cambridge, Massachusetts.
RUFUS GEORGE FREDERICK CANDAGE, . Brookline, Massachusetts.
WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M., . . . Woburn, Massachusetts.

For 1905, 1906, 1907.

BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, Hanover, Massachusetts.
JAMES SWIFT ROGERS, A.B., Boston, Massachusetts.
MARY ALICE KEACH, Providence, Rhode Island.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL.

Historian.

REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D. Auburndale.

Editor of Publications.

HENRY ERNEST WOODS, A.M. Boston.

Committee on Finance.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., Litt.D., *Chairman* Portland, Me.
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WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER, A.M., Ph.D. Cambridge.

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THOMAS HILLS Boston.

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HELEN FRANCES KIMBALL Brookline.
MYLES STANDISH, A.M., M.D. Boston.
JOSEPH GARDNER BARTLETT Boston.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW, *ex-officio* Sudbury.

Committee on Publications.

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DON GLEASON HILL, A.M. Dedham.
CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON, A.B. Brookline.
FRANCIS EVERETT BLAKE Boston.
EDMUND DANA BARBOUR Boston.

Committee on Papers and Essays.

ALBERT ALONZO FOLSOM, *Chairman* Brookline.
CHARLES DARWIN ELLIOT Somerville.
WILLIAM THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN, A.M. Longwood.

Committee to Assist the Historian.

WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M., <i>Chairman</i>	Woburn.
REV. SILVANUS HAYWARD, D.D.	Southbridge.
REV. ANSON TITUS	Somerville.
WILLIAM SWEETZER HEYWOOD	Boston.
ANDREW FISKE, Ph.D.	Weston.
REV. CHARLES EDWARD BEALS	Cambridge.
ABRAM ENGLISH BROWN	Bedford.

Committee on English Research.

CHARLES SHERBURNE PENHALLOW, A.B., <i>Chairman</i>	Boston.
FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER	Falmouth.
BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY	Hanover.

Committee on Heraldry.

HENRY ERNEST WOODS, A.M., <i>Chairman</i>	Boston.
FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER	Falmouth.
BOYLSTON ADAMS BEAL, A.B., LL.B.	Nahant.

Committee on Epitaphs.

JOHN ALBREE, JR., <i>Chairman</i>	Swampscott.
CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B.	Newton.
JOHN BLISS BRAINERD, M.D.	Brookline.
MRS. NELLIE CHAMBERLIN PRAY	Boston.
RUFUS GEORGE FREDERICK CANDAGE	Brookline.

Committee on Collection of Records.

ARTHUR GREENE LORING, <i>Chairman</i>	Woburn.
ALBERT MATTHEWS, A.B.	Boston.
MRS. IDA LOUISE FARR MILLER	Wakefield.
THEODORE STUDLEY LAZELL, A.B.	Boston.
JAMES SWIFT ROGERS, A.B.	Roxbury.
STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES, S.B.	Cambridge.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW	Sudbury.

Committee on Consolidated Index.

JAMES SWIFT ROGERS, A.B., <i>Chairman</i>	Roxbury.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW	Sudbury.
NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, A.M.	Cambridge.

Committee on Sale of Publications.

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., <i>Chairman</i>	Boston.
HENRY ERNEST WOODS, A.M.	Boston.
HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.	Manchester.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M.	Somerville.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW	Sudbury.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW ASSOCIATES OF THE NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, AND FRIENDS :

At the close of an eventful year and at the beginning of another which promises to be as eventful, I extend to you my warmest greetings. The years are sheaves in the great garner house which we call history, and each holds within it the experiences of the world during the period of its growth; grain ripe and full, commingled with tares and much refuse; yet its exact worth we cannot estimate, nor can we tell exactly how it compares in value with other years; yet we have a faith, more or less distinct, that, upon the whole, it ranks well. The year that has passed has been one of momentous events in the history of the race. The great war in the East, so terribly destructive of human life; the social and labor agitations which have threatened material progress; the earnest missionary activities in every clime to educate and uplift men, never so persistent as now; all these must tend to distinguish the year past from its fellows.

Amid all these great events which have interested and affected us so much, each individual has been busy with his own well being; his own conservation and development; and with larger associated effort which he has deemed for the benefit of men. These associated efforts which are the most useful instrumentalities which can be employed, have been worthy of all the time and labor which we have bestowed upon them, and all that we can bestow upon them; indeed, they distinguish this age above all other ages.

As I look over the work of this Society, and recall to mind the many occasions upon which we have assembled; the pleasant associations which we have enjoyed; and the enterprises which we have fostered and promoted, I feel that we may not be ashamed to place this year of accomplishment beside that of any in the past. We have prospered in all things and have made encouraging progress along those lines of work peculiar to this Society. Our finances have been well and conservatively managed, and we have today an invested fund of \$203,719.82, including real estate producing income, and the Society's building valued at \$65,486.90. The only bequest received during the year is from the William C. Todd estate, amounting to \$10,000, of which the income only can be used for books. While this is a considerable sum, it is insufficient to carry on much useful work which we would be glad to undertake. Of the wants of the Society, you all know. They have been ably set forth by the Council, and it is hoped will meet the attention of some who are specially interested in the work in which we are engaged.

Our Publication Committee reports the completion of the initial volume of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, and it is now ready for delivery. This volume, to which Mr. J. Henry Lea has devoted so much valuable talent, contains over six hundred pages of concise and exhaustive abstracts of all wills proved in the Prerogative Court in 1620, to the number of 1366. This volume is the first of a series which will be continued, if the work receives the support to which it is entitled. It should be known that these abstracts supplement the work of the British Record Society, whose work, beginning with 1383, is to be continued to the year 1620. It is to be hoped that this Society may be able to carry on the work until it eventually completes the 17th century. The volume is very carefully and thoroughly indexed, and contains about 40,000 references to persons, and 10,000 to places.

The very important work of publishing the Vital Records has progressed without hindrance. The records of New Braintree, Washington, Great Barrington, Gill, Waltham, Arlington, Chilmark and Bellingham, have been printed, and those of Newton, Medway and Palmer will soon be in the press; while those of Edgartown, Norton, Sturbridge, Dracut, Holliston, Middlefield,

Foxborough, Weymouth, Scituate, Heath, Brookline, Tisbury, West Stockbridge, Granville, Hingham, Hopkinton, Billerica, Medford, Dover, Townsend and Carver are in preparation. If other New England States would follow the example of Massachusetts, we should soon have a collection of material invaluable to the genealogist.

Volume 6 of Memorial Biographies, prepared by Rev. Dr. Adams, our Historian, is now in press, and will soon be ready for distribution. The REGISTER has been regularly published, and maintains the high character which has distinguished it in past years. I think we can justly claim that it stands unexcelled among publications of its kind.

The Report of the Library Committee is especially worthy of careful attention. The Library has been greatly enriched during the year by the addition of English parish registers, obtained through London booksellers, and from the sale of the Robinson Library, so that now in works of this class our collection is probably the most complete of any in this country. Besides these works, about three hundred and fifty family genealogies have been added to the library. Attention is called to the gift of Dr. Arthur H. Nichols, consisting of two colored maps of the Forts at Canso and Louisbourg, made in 1745, the former believed to be unique.

Another good work of the Committee has been the fitting up of the room on the ground floor of this building for the use of the Council and the various committees of the Society. Such a room, where meetings can be held free from interruption, has long been needed, and the Committee has displayed excellent judgment and taste in the performance of the task assigned it. The Committee has expended all the money appropriated by the Council for the purchase of books, as well as considerable contributions made for this purpose by Miss Helen Frances Kimball, Mr. Henry W. Cunningham and Mr. William Tracy Eustis.

That the library is constantly growing in usefulness is evidenced by the increasing number of those who avail themselves of its benefits. Never has it been so efficiently managed as now, and visitors, by the expert assistance of those employed in its care, need never go away dissatisfied for want of helpful attention.

By the Report of the Committee on Papers and Essays, you will see that nine papers have been read to the Society by their authors, and in most cases copies have been placed in our archives. Those who have listened to these papers can testify to their high literary character, as well as their value as historical contributions.

The Chairman of the Committee to assist the Historian reports that he has written, for Volume 6 of Memorial Biographies, sketches of Edward Everett and George Peabody, and has aided in compiling and condensing sketches for a number of other deceased members. A sketch of Hon. Henry B. Metcalf is being prepared for the PROCEEDINGS by Rev. Anson Titus. I take occasion to repeat my request of last year, that members aid the chairman in his efforts to discover facts respecting deceased members of whom the Society possesses no record.

The Committee on Consolidated Index reports the completion of the verification of the names and places in the first fifty volumes of the REGISTER, begun by the late Mr. John T. Hassam. The verifications of references and the grouping of variations of names has been carried about half way through the alphabet. The Index when completed will contain from two thousand to twenty-five hundred pages. In response to a prospectus sent out some time ago by the Committee, it appears that about two hundred and fifty subscribers are willing to pay five dollars per part, which will assure the publication of the work. The Committee recommends that the publication be begun at once, and that no more than the cost be charged to subscribers; that the price be the same to all, and that not more than fifty copies in excess of those subscribed for be printed.

The Epitaph Committee makes a report which I trust members will carefully read. The interest in collecting inscriptions has continued to increase, and we have completed and have in process of completion a large number of valuable manuscript volumes. Interesting additions to these have been made from Braintree, Springfield, Ashby and Gill, Mass., Waitsfield, Vt., and Hamden, Conn. A number of valuable manuscripts have also been obtained from the estate of the late Bradford Kingman, besides a large collection from Nova Scotia. The Chairman of the Committee remarks that "The purpose of the Committee is to emphasize the truth that old

grave stones are not merely a source of funny epitaphs, but that they contain facts of great value to historians, genealogists, conveyancers and owners of real estate, and, therefore, these facts must be preserved and placed where they may be readily accessible." Especial attention is called to methods of copying inscriptions, which will prove useful to those interested in the work of collection, and the volume of Cohasset inscriptions is cited as an example worthy of imitation. It is to be expected that the work of this Committee, which has been so efficiently conducted, will eventually result in a collection of material invaluable to the Society.

The Committee on Collection of Records, which was appointed last year, reports that it has secured the Dover, N. H., marriages, four thousand five hundred in all, from 1623 to 1823, copied from the original volume now in the possession of Elisha Rhodes Brown of Dover; the Parish Records of Andover, England, and Blanchard Genealogy, presented by Mrs. George Dana Boardman Blanchard of Malden, Mass., five volumes in all; from Matt Bushnell Jones, LL.B., Waitsfield, Vermont, Cemetery Inscriptions, and a Book of Records of births, deaths and marriages, of the same town. Besides these, the Committee has received from Mrs. Mary C. Olmsted, Hewett Family genealogical papers; Ipswich Clippings with index, by William Tracy Eustis, Esq.; from Charles H. Alden, M.D., a collection of short biographies of the descendants of John Alden; from Edward Wharf, Braintree Cemetery inscriptions and Diary of Prince Howes; also, from the town of Great Barrington, a manuscript copy of the vital records of that town.

This Committee has made a creditable beginning, and there is no doubt that the work which it performs in the future will be of great benefit to the Society.

I recur to a subject to which I once before called your attention, namely, the present custom among publishers of issuing books of permanent value, printed upon cheap paper which will survive but a few years. This custom, all too prevalent, demands the protest of historical societies especially, and authors should insist upon having works upon which they have bestowed much valuable labor, printed upon durable paper. Our own Society I think may well use its influence in this direction.

I have briefly reviewed the work of the year, in order to interest you in the reports of the various Committees. The work of the old year has closed, and we are entering upon a new one which demands our best efforts to make it a year of success. Let us with mutual good will earnestly endeavor to make it the most successful year which the Society has experienced.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in Marshall P. Wilder hall of the Society's house, No. 18 Somerset street, Boston, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 11 January, 1905, at 2.30 o'clock, the President, Hon. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, Litt.D., presiding.

The call for the meeting was read and the meeting declared open for business, agreeable to article 1, chapter III., of the by-laws.

The annual reports, as hereinafter printed, were presented, received, read, accepted, and ordered on file.

On motion, it was

Voted, To proceed to the election of officers for 1905, agreeable to article 1, chapter IV., of the by-laws.

That the polls be now opened and stand open until half-past three o'clock this afternoon.

That three tellers be appointed by the Chair, who shall receive, sort and count the ballots and make report to this meeting.

The Chair appointed, as tellers: JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL, A.M., of Charlestown, GEORGE CANNING BURGESS, A.B., of Boston, and REV. CHARLES HENRY POPE, A.B., of Cambridge, who accepted the duty and conducted the election.

The limit of the poll having arrived, the Chair, after inquiry if all, who wished to, had voted, declared the polls closed. The President vacated the chair, calling CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, LL.B., of Newton, to preside as Chairman *pro tempore*. Mr. ENSIGN accepted and assumed the gavel.

The tellers made a report of the election, which was received, read, accepted and ordered on file.

Proclamation was then made of the result of the election, as follows :

President.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, Litt.D., of Portland, Me.

Vice-Presidents.

CALEB BENJAMIN TILLINGHAST, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM DAVIS PATTERSON, of Wiscasset, Me.

JONATHAN EASTMAN PECKER, B.S., of Concord, N. H.

HOYT HENRY WHEELER, LL.D., of Brattleboro', Vt.

AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B., of Providence, R. I.

JAMES JUNIUS GOODWIN, of Hartford, Conn.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B., of Manchester, Mass.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Librarian.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW, of Sudbury, Mass.

Councillors for the term of three years, 1905, 1906, 1907.

BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, of Hanover, Mass.

JAMES SWIFT ROGERS, A.B., of Boston, Mass.

MARY ALICE KEACH, of Providence, R. I.

The Hon. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, Litt.D., of Portland, Me., was then presented as the President elect, who accepted the position and delivered an inaugural address. (See page ix.)

On motion, it was

Voted, That the annual reports this day accepted ; the inaugural address of the president ; the biographical notices of deceased members ; the charter and other acts of the General Court of Massachusetts, extending the rights and privileges of this Society ; an estimate of the financial needs of the Society ; with the proceedings of this meeting, be printed in pamphlet and mailed to the members (including the families of members deceased during the past year, donors and exchanging societies), the number to be determined by the Committee on Publication, including fifty copies for the use of the Council.

That the Council be charged with the execution of this order.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, at its annual meeting, places upon record a lasting testimonial of its gratitude to Miss Edith Mae Ware and Miss Bertha Belle Fuller, both of Springfield, for their conscientious faithfulness to duty, and their bravery in the face of death from fire, by placing in the vault, at the destruction of the Springfield, Mass., City Hall, on January 6, 1905, the city's vital statistics and other valuable records whose loss would have been irreparable.

That an engrossed copy of this record, signed by the President and Secretaries of the Society, be sent to each of the ladies.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the Council be requested to present its annual report for the year 1905, together with the reports of its various committees, to the next annual meeting, in print.

No other business being presented for consideration, on motion, it was

Voted, That this meeting do now dissolve.

So attests

GEO. A. GORDON,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Prepared by WILLIAM THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN, A.M.

As the purpose of the Annual Report of the Council is to furnish the Society with a general view of what has been attempted or accomplished for its advancement during the year, we shall endeavor as briefly as possible to outline the plans which have been considered to increase its usefulness, to enlarge the facilities which it aims to offer to those who are interested in the special lines of study for which it was founded, and to indicate what seems to us some of its most pressing needs.

The work of the Society naturally divides itself into two distinct departments :

(I.) The collection of a working Library, which shall contain everything available relating to the local history of New England from its first settlement ; the family histories of the founders of its various colonies and the genealogies of their descendants now scattered throughout our land, carrying with them wherever they have gone the traditions and memories of their early homes, and spreading throughout the nation the silent yet powerful influences of those traits of character which marked the first settlers of Massachusetts and her sister States ; and

(II.) The endeavor to enlist the sympathy and cordial co-operation of State authorities, of kindred societies, and of others outside of our immediate membership, in aid of our work ; this we hope to accomplish by judiciously planned and carefully organized efforts to make accessible to students of New England history and the genealogies of its founders, the immense amount of unpublished material contained in the early records of our towns, our probate courts, and our ancient churches ; on the stones of our too often neglected church-yards and town cemeteries ; in the lists of births and baptisms, marriages and deaths, contained in Family Bibles, diaries, old newspapers, and various other sources of a similar nature, which have been brought to your attention through the appointment, something more than a year ago, of a special committee — the Committee on Records — who now have this branch of our work in charge.

1. The Library. During the past year the Library has shown a satisfactory growth on its special lines. As the editions of Eng-

lish Parish Registers are almost invariably very limited, we consider ourselves fortunate in the acquisitions we have been able to make, and the Society may congratulate itself that in this department our Library is now, as we have reason to believe, more complete than any other in the country. Every effort should be made to obtain everything published of this class of books, which are of special value to those who are seeking information that may enable them to trace their ancestral lines on the other side of the ocean. There is an increasing interest in England in the work of the various societies which are printing genealogical material, especially the Parish Register Societies, and the Index Society, and others that are publishing abstracts of wills and indexes of probate records. We can lend a little aid to this laudable work by subscriptions, inasmuch as the receipts of many of these institutions are applied to further research in the same direction. It is believed that more printed data of interest to Americans would result from such encouragement than in almost any other manner at present open to this Society. As yet but few American libraries have appreciated the value of English genealogical books.

The volumes of Vital Records of Massachusetts towns, published and to be published by the Society, will at no distant day render this department, which has already proved its value, an authoritative source of information that will greatly lighten the labors of future genealogists.

The Society is fortunate in having been able to secure and hold the services of its Library staff, especially the two assistants, Miss Stickney and Miss Rayne, who wait upon readers. Their courteous attention to all deserves commendation. Progress has been made on the Card Catalogue during the year, and about 9000 cards have been added. Had we means at our command, the entire time of an assistant to the cataloguer could be profitably employed in hastening the completion of this work.

The shelving is now crowded to very nearly its full capacity. Time and again, in the last two or three years, book-cases have been added on the floor of the main reference room, until now there is scarcely space to consult the shelves with care, and not sufficient room to pass in the aisles without inconvenience to the readers. The cases in the room where we hold our meetings, containing some of our duplicates and other volumes less frequently called for, have long been filled. Further encroachment on the space remaining for the work of the assistants and the general purposes of the Society is out of the question, and it is becoming a serious problem how to arrange the accessions which may be reasonably expected during the coming year, so that they may be readily accessible. More room will be imperatively needed within a very short time. The

tables are often thronged with visitors from all over the United States, and occasional students from abroad.

While we are glad to open our treasures freely to all comers, the constant use of our Library presents some difficult questions which must soon receive most thoughtful consideration. Strain and wear of our books are of course inevitable. Partly because of the poor quality of paper too often used in recent years for printing books so frequently consulted as ours, and partly because of almost ceaseless, and sometimes we regret to say careless handling by readers, the bill for repairs and rebinding is nearly five times what it was in 1893, and seems to be doubling about every five years. Many of our books it would now be almost impossible to replace. Careful supervision to see that rebinding is not postponed too long, if the volumes are to be kept in proper condition, is more and more required, and the necessity for establishing a substantial fund for rebinding and the purchase of duplicates is daily becoming more urgent. No feasible method of fixing responsibility on the general reader has yet been discovered, and a restriction upon the use of quite a large proportion of our books is an alternative which we may be forced to consider, however reluctantly; but this seems to be the only mode of relief, unless some such fund can be provided.

The Society holds the following funds, the income of which is restricted by their donors to the purchase of books:

The Anne E. Sever Fund	\$5,000
The Mary W. Russell Fund	3,000
The Robert C. Billings Fund	1,000
The William C. Todd Fund	1,000
This has just been increased to \$11,000.	
The Kidder Fund, about	350

By vote of the Council the income from these funds has been increased temporarily by an appropriation of a portion of the income from the George P. Smith Fund, and other funds, so that not far from \$1450 has been available for additions to the Library during the year, from our investments, and this amount has been generously supplemented by other donations from officers of the Society.

In view of the constant growth of the Library, the enlargement of our quarters by the erection of a fire-proof structure on the land in the rear, the purchase of which was reported at our last annual meeting, has received some consideration. When the day for our new building comes, there will be ample room for a commodious and well-lighted edifice, thoroughly adapted to our work. In the mean time there is cause for anxiety from the fact that our valuable collections are constantly exposed to destruction by fire. This is reduced, so far as possible, by the utmost vigilance, and suggestions made by insurance experts have been acted on. But in a

patched-up building, a part of which is nearly a century old, and all of which has within and about it an abundance of inflammable material, the danger is always great. It would seem that a fire-proof addition, such as has been suggested, could be erected for a comparatively moderate sum, on a part of the land in the rear. This would give us sufficient room to accommodate our books and manuscripts; it might contain convenient quarters for the editor of the REGISTER, for indexing and other clerical work, and the officers and committee meetings, free from interruption, and give us the entire space of the room where we hold our meetings unencumbered. The plans should be drawn with a view to its becoming a part of the new building, when that shall no longer be a castle in the air. For this donations will be welcomed. For the present, however, it must wait the pleasure of some liberal benefactor, since the current expenses necessary to carry on the work of the Society with proper efficiency absorb the entire income of our unrestricted funds, and no portion of the principal can as yet be diverted into unproductive property.

Mr. Edmund D. Barbour, who was largely instrumental in acquiring the adjoining property, has shown his continued interest in the plans for enlargement. In support of the suggestions which he made in the last Annual Report of the Council, he has caused two draughts to be prepared showing how this land can be utilized. The Society is indebted to Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett for studies for two buildings, one to cost about \$75,000, and the other about twice as much. These have been placed in the Society's hall, for inspection, and similar studies from other architects would be welcomed.

2. We pass to the second department of the Society's work, referred to at the beginning of this Report. We venture to say that at the present time this is quite as important as the first. The Library has a recognized value. That its needs and usefulness are appreciated is proved by the gifts of books it is receiving, and by the liberality of those who have contributed to its endowment. The increase of its funds for the purchase of books, and even for the erection of a new building, may be hopefully anticipated. The State has encouraged us by its aid in publishing the Vital Records of our towns. The entire expense of publication of Waters' Gleanings has been met by the sales, and the Society has a fair supply of copies on hand, the sale of which will yield some profit. The growth of local historical societies may be claimed as largely due to the influence of this Society. But the importance of gathering the material to which our Record Committee is giving attention, cannot be too strongly emphasized. A wider popular interest in this work must be aroused, and funds must be provided for use of

this committee. The possibilities within our reach were outlined in the last report of the Council, and an expenditure of \$1500 was suggested. Only a very small part of this however has been used during the year. Some valuable documents are falling into decay, and if the work is ever to be done, it must be speedily begun. The reports of the Committee on Epitaphs have shown how indifference and neglect have permitted many precious records contained in our older cemeteries to be utterly destroyed. Members of the Patriotic Societies are often indebted to our archives for the proofs which enable them to establish their claims. If some of them would reciprocate the aid they have here received, by giving a few hours' work to copying inscriptions—like that recently accomplished by the D. A. R. of Cohasset, in the six graveyards of that town and presented to us—it would be an excellent return, which would be gratefully appreciated.

The work which has been done in former years through the Committee on English Research has been frequently mentioned in these reports. In December, 1904, there was issued, under its supervision, a new volume of over 600 pages containing abstracts of wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1620, and recorded in "Register Soame." Particulars are given in the report of that Committee, and plans for the continuance of the work proposed. The Committee on Publications, on Consolidated Index, and that to assist the Historian have made satisfactory progress in their several departments, as will more fully appear in their reports which are herewith submitted.

In view of what has been accomplished, as shown by these reports, it must be evident to all, whether members or not, that the work in which the Society is engaged is one of peculiar value. That there is nothing selfish or restrictive in its policy is clearly proved by the freedom with which its treasures are opened to the public. May we not hope that the statement of our needs, as recently announced in the REGISTER [repeated at the end of this publication], will meet with a corresponding liberal response by gifts to our Library, by increasing our funds, and by a cordial co-operation with its officers and its various committees.

In conclusion, the retiring members of the Council are happy to congratulate the Society on the spirit which has marked its proceedings under our President. Rarely has he been absent from any meetings, coming from Portland to attend them. Throughout his administration the greatest harmony has prevailed in the Council and the Society. Under such conditions we may look forward with full assurance of hope for future continued prosperity.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, by William Taggard Piper, Ph.D., Secretary :

The payments for carrying on the work of the Society have been as follows :

For Salaries	\$5,238.47
Care of House	810.01
Printing, stationery, postage	1,010.92
Heating, lighting	534.44
Books	1,418.70
Binding	552.35
Register	2,359.15
Miscellaneous expenses	790.17
Taxes and Insurance	436.72
	<hr/>
	\$13,150.93

The receipts have been as follows :

From Income from Investments	\$4,206.34
Annual dues	3,049.00
Subscriptions to Register	1,362.39
Miscellaneous Registers sold	1,286.69
Books sold	80.95
Gifts for special purposes	103.08
Rents (gross) from 16 Somerset St., Nos. 3, 5, 7 Allston Place	2,429.95
69 Bushnell Street	400.08
73 Bushnell Street	510.71
4 Westmoreland Street	315.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,744.19
Less taxes, mortgage interest, repairs, and other expenses for income-pro- ducing real estate	3,054.78
	<hr/>
Net income for current expenses	\$10,689.41

The invested funds of the Society, including income-producing real estate, now amount to \$148,214.18, and the Society's House on Somerset Street is now valued at \$65,486.90.

This year \$24,399.96 was paid for the real estate purchased, and, in order to obtain money to meet this outlay and the deficit in the unrestricted net income of the Society, securities, valued at \$26,433.58 have been sold. In addition to the cash paid for this property, mortgages, amounting to \$28,000.00, are still outstanding.

By authority of the Council the following securities have been sold: 22 shares Old Colony R. R. Co.; \$5,000.00 Massachusetts bonds; \$10,000.00 Union Pacific R. R. bonds; \$2,000.00 New

England R. R. bonds; \$3,000.00 City of Providence bonds; \$1,000.00 Kansas & Fort Scott bonds.

The only legacy received this year has been one of \$10,000.00 from the Todd estate, of which the income only may be used for the purchase of books.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, by George Brown Knapp, A.M., Chairman :

During the past year the Society has been particularly fortunate in opportunities to add to its collection of English Parish registers, especially at the sale of the Robinson library by auction in this city last spring, and later through London booksellers; so that now our collection of works of this class, so useful to the genealogical student, is probably the most complete of any in this country.

Special efforts have been made to obtain family genealogies, and about 350 have been secured.

A very interesting and valuable gift was received from Dr. Arthur H. Nichols of Boston, consisting of two colored maps of Forts Canso and Louisburg, made by George Folling in 1745. The plan of Fort Canso is believed to be unique, and that of Louisburg gives details not found on other maps. Folling's commission as "First Lieutenant of the Train of Artillery * * under the Command of Richard Gridley, Esq.," bearing date 1756 and signed by Governor Shirley, was also given. All of these are framed and hanging in the Library.

Perhaps the most important act of the Committee during the year was the fitting up of the room now known as the Council Chamber. The need of a place where the Council and the various committees could have greater privacy in their meetings, and cause less interruption of the duties of the employees of the Society, has long been but too apparent. Accordingly, application was made to the Council for permission to fit up room No. 1 for that purpose. A large portion of the contents of this room consisted of New England town reports, which were very rarely consulted. These were catalogued and packed in boxes and stored in the old stable at the rear of the Society's lot, where access can be had to them if necessary. As the State Library has nearly complete files of the town publications, however, they can readily be found there. For the moderate sum of one hundred and ten dollars this lumber room has been transformed into an attractive and convenient room fitted up with excellent taste, where meetings can be held in quiet, and free from interruption. Part of the shelving taken from this room was used in room No. 2, to provide shelves for the Boston Transcript, which has been bound to date, making our file of that valuable paper nearly complete.

All the money appropriated by the Council for the purchase of books has been expended, together with considerable sums kindly given for that purpose by Miss Helen Frances Kimball, and Messrs. W. Tracy Eustis and Henry W. Cunningham.

That the library is being appreciated more and more, the increasing number of those who avail themselves of its wealth of information from year to year abundantly proves; and it is safe to say that the service was never more efficient than at the present time. The librarian's assistants, Misses Stickney, Rayne and Chapman, with their thorough knowledge of the resources of the library, are of much assistance to visitors for the purpose of genealogical research.

The great value of our collection of books and manuscripts renders it imperative that every possible precaution be taken to protect it against damage or loss by fire. A portion of our building is already provided with electric lighting, and your Committee would suggest the desirability of equipping the remaining portion with it, as it can be done at comparatively small expense. Besides diminishing the risk, it would be of no small advantage in the safe where the manuscripts are kept, the use of gas having a tendency to hasten their destruction.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, by Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, A. M., Chairman :

The work of the Committee on Publications during the calendar year 1904 may be summarized as follows :

(1) The REGISTER has been published regularly, as usual, including the Proceedings in the volume, according to the custom of later years.

(2) The volume of Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, Register *Soame*, 1620, has been printed, and will be ready for delivery by the first day of January.

(3) Volume 6 of the Memorial Biographies has been prepared by Rev. Dr. Adams, the Historian, and is now in the hands of the printer.

(4) The publication of the Vital Records has gone forward in a satisfactory manner. The records of the following towns have been printed and issued by the Society during the year : New Braintree, Washington, Great Barrington, Gill, Waltham, Arlington, Chilmarch, and Bellingham. Vital records of these towns are expected to be in the hands of the printer very soon : Newton, Medway and Palmer. Vital records of the following towns are in various stages of preparation : Edgartown, Norton, Sturbridge, Dracut, Holliston, Middlefield, Foxborough, Weymouth, Scituate, Heath, Brookline, Tisbury, W. Stockbridge, Granville, Hingham, Hopkinton, Billerica, Medford, Dover, and Townsend.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ESSAYS, by Albert Alonzo Folsom, Esq., Chairman :

The Committee upon Papers and Essays herewith submit their annual report. During the year 1904, your Committee have secured the presentation of nine papers, by their authors, before the several stated meetings of the Society, as follows :

January 6. Rev. Samuel Dike, LL.D., of Auburndale — "Capt. Anthony Dike."

February 3. Anson Marshall Lyman, A.B., of Brookline — "The Monroe Doctrine."

March 3. Charles G. Chick, Esq., President Hyde Park Historical Society — "Writs of Assistance, the spark that kindled the American Revolution."

April 6. Capt. R. G. F. Candage, of Brookline — "Blue Hill (Me.) Academy."

October 5. Capt. R. G. F. Candage, of Brookline — "Rev. Jonathan Fisher, Pastor of Blue Hill (Me.) Congregational Church, 1796-1837."

November 2. Arthur Gilman, A.M., of Cambridge — "The Siege of Louisburg."

December 7. Albert Matthews, A.B., of Boston — "The Naming of Hull, Massachusetts."

Copies of these valuable papers, covering a large amount of research and involving literary capacity of high character, have been deposited in the archives of the Society, with few exceptions.

The Report of the COMMITTEE TO ASSIST THE HISTORIAN, by William Richard Cutter, A.M., Chairman :

The Historian has been so successful in finding personal friends to prepare sketches for the Proceedings that he has asked less assistance than usual from the Committee.

The chairman has written, for Volume 6 of Memorial Biographies, sketches of Edward Everett and George Peabody, and has done much work (compiling or condensing) on sketches of Hon. Ebenezer Lane, Hon. Charles A. Dewey, Rev. Albert Barnes, and John Alfred Poor. On the sketches for the Proceedings, he has written sketches of Charles Louis Flint and Jacob Warren Manning.

Rev. Anson Titus is writing a sketch of Hon. Henry B. Metcalf for the Proceedings.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON ENGLISH RESEARCH, by Albert Matthews, A.B., Chairman :

The volume called "*Register Soame*," which, under the editorship of Mr. J. Henry Lea, has been so long in preparation, is at last completed and is ready for distribution. This volume of over 600 pages contains a concise but exhaustive abstract of every will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1620, comprising the two volumes known as *Register Soame*, containing 1366 wills, with about 40,000 references to persons and 10,000 to places, all thoroughly indexed. This forms the first of a series which, if proper support be given, will cover at least ten years (1620-1630), and it is hoped the entire 17th century may be included. These abstracts are consecutive with the calendars, or indices to Testators, printed by the British Record Society, which are now in hand to the year 1619, thus making the series complete from the earliest registration in 1383. It is hoped that so important a work will meet with hearty recognition and will be generously subscribed for. The subscription price, \$6.00, should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. N. C. Nash.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY, by Henry Ernest Woods, A.M., Chairman :

The Committee on Heraldry begs to report that no books or articles of special interest have come to its attention during the year past, and that it has had very few queries to answer.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON EPITAPHS, by John Albree, Jr., Esq., Chairman :

During the year, there have been added to the library manuscript copies of inscriptions from the following places : Ashby, Braintree, Gill, Springfield, and Uxbridge, Mass., Hamden, Conn., and Waitsfield, Vt. The manuscripts contributed are the result of voluntary unpaid labor by those who have at heart the preservation of the history of their respective localities. The large number of manuscripts, already completed or in progress, show the extent of that interest.

The Library has also acquired, at slight expense, a number of manuscripts, formerly owned by the late Bradford Kingman, containing many hundred inscriptions from Plymouth, Stoughton, and Brockton ; and also from another source, over 5200 inscriptions, completely indexed, from the following counties in Nova Scotia : Annapolis, Caledonia, Cumberland, Digby, Guys, Halifax, and Kings.

One of the purposes of the Committee is to emphasize the truth that old gravestones are not merely a source of "funny epitaphs," but that they contain facts of great value to historians, genealogists, conveyancers, and owners of real estate, and that, therefore, these facts must be preserved and placed where they may be readily accessible.

Uniformity in the preparation of copies in this, as in all genealogical work, is greatly desired. While it did not seem wise to draw up hard and fast rules prescribing the desired degree of uniformity, yet it did seem practicable, by consulting those who through experience in the actual work had met and overcome difficulties, to arrive at an expression of opinion as to best methods. The result was the preparation of a circular, which was submitted for comment and criticism to a large number of those interested before it was finally approved and printed, under the title "Suggestions as to Copying Inscriptions."

Three different methods for copying are shown in the circular, as follows, the choice depending on the skill and patience of the copyist and the time at disposal:

(The stone is at Watertown, Mass.)

First: Here lyes Buried y^e
Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth
Eve Wife to M^r Adam
Eve Who Diad July
28th 1735 in y^e 78th
Year of Her Age

Second: Here lyes Buried ye | Body of Mrs Elizabeth | Eve Wife to
Mr. Adam | Eve Who Diad July | 28th 1735 in ye 78th |
Year of Her Age.

Third: Mrs. Elizabeth Eve, wife of Adam Eve, July 28, 1735, in her
78th year.

In addition, there have been incorporated many valuable hints as to methods adopted to ensure accuracy in the copies. In short, the circular has been designed to meet the question arising so often, "What do you want, and how is it to be done?" The co-operation of the patriotic orders and local historical societies is sought in undertaking and accomplishing this important work for which they are well fitted by reason of their having an organization, thus allowing the work to be divided among several workers.

Frequently the objection is raised that it needs an expert genealogist to make copies, and in reply we call attention to the volume, "Cohasset, Mass. Inscriptions," contributed in 1903 but bound and placed on the shelves this year. This manuscript, containing 1103 inscriptions from six graveyards, was the work of the Cohasset Daughters of the American Revolution and is an excellent illustration

of what can be done by those interested in their local history. The prefatory note is included here because it shows the carefulness exercised, and thus the result well serves as a model for work which should be undertaken in many towns where the stones are neglected and valuable facts in danger of disappearing, unless copies are made now :

Note. The copies have been revised and corrected by a comparison with the original inscriptions. Where an inscription was found to be illegible, defective or insufficient, missing particulars have been supplied from the record of the town and the churches and from family records and old diaries."

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON COLLECTION OF RECORDS, by Stephen Paschall Sharples, S.B. :

Owing to the fact that the person who was appointed Chairman of this Committee declined to serve, no meeting of the Committee has been held. Individual members of the Committee have, however, collected considerable material, and the Committee respectfully submit the following report. The Committee would respectfully suggest that all persons willing to copy records accessible to them would communicate the fact to Mr. Greenlaw, who will furnish them with suitable paper, and give them instructions in regard to the work.

They request that the following rules be observed in preparing the record in a permanent form :

First. That paper be used that is of a uniform size. The size most suitable for this purpose is a good typewriter paper measuring $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This paper, if used for writing upon, should have a line on the left hand an inch from the margin. A margin of an inch should also be left at the top and bottom of the page. If used for typewriting, the same rules should be observed in regard to margins. The spelling of the original should be carefully followed.

Second. In all cases where it can be done, an index should be prepared, giving all names in the copy. In case of births and deaths, this index may be omitted provided the names are arranged alphabetically.

The following records have been placed in the Society's custody during the year :

Dover, N. H., Marriages, 1628-1823, 4500 marriages, compiled by John R. Ham, M.D., 1880-1902. Copied from Dr. Ham's original volume, now in possession of Elisha Rhodes Brown of Dover.

This is an excellent piece of work and the title by no means describes it. Not only are the marriages given, but in many cases

the dates of birth and death and parents of the contracting parties, and the name of the person performing the ceremony. The book is arranged alphabetically according to the male names, and there is no index to the female names, so that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to find the marriage of a woman if the name of her husband is not known. The work contains not only the names of residents of Dover, but of all who have been married in the town, and of many who have had only a temporary connection with the town. It includes many persons from adjacent towns. In several cases births, deaths and marriages of families are given, as for instance, the Davis Family, p. 44, Henderson family, p. 102, Kielle family, p. 125, Meserve family, p. 145, Stackpole family, p. 192, Twombly family, pp. 210-213.

The Parish Records of Andover, England, presented by Mrs. George Dana Boardman Blanchard of Malden, Mass. These records are contained in four volumes :

1. Baptisms 1586 to 1628, with index to surnames.
2. Baptisms from 1628 to 1650. Marriages 1587 to 1637. No index.
3. Marriages from 1637 to 1650. Burials 1586 to 1632. No index.
4. Burials from 1632 to 1648. No index.

These volumes contain many names which are common in New England. Among these are Ayres, under various spellings, Blake, Baker, Biles, Curtis, Child, Cooper, Cooke, Dowse, Dean, Edmunds, Francis, Foster, Greene, Goodale, Hunniwell, Homes, Hayden, Knight, James, Jewell, Noyce, Phillips, Turner, Venable, Waite, and West.

Waitsfield, Vt., Cemetery Inscriptions, Old Common, Meadow, Irasville or Methodist, and Village Cemeteries. Copied and presented by Matt Bushnell Jones, A.B., LL.B.

These notes include only the vital statistics found on the stones, with such other information as may serve to identify the deceased. The names are arranged alphabetically and there is also an index to the families.

Waitsfield, Vt. A Book of Records for Births, Deaths and Marriages, copied and presented by Matt Bushnell Jones, A.B., LL.B.

Blanchards, Genealogy of, with copies of records and correspondence relating to the same, collected by the late G. D. B. Blanchard, the result of more than forty years research. Presented by Mrs. George Dana Boardman Blanchard of Malden, Mass.

Hewett Family, Genealogical papers relating to. Early Massachusetts branch, compiled by Professor W. T. Hewett of Cornell,

early Connecticut branch by the late Judge Wheeler of Stonington, the remainder and additions by Mrs. Mary C. Olmstead (Mrs. Frederick Law Olmstead). Presented by Mrs. Olmstead.

Ipswich Clippings, Index to, by William Tracy Eustis. (Type-written.)

Alden, Eliab, fourth in descent from John Alden the Pilgrim, and his descendants, collected by Charles H. Alden, M.D., U.S.A., his grandson.

This is a collection of the names of the descendants of Eliab Alden, arranged alphabetically with brief biographical notices.

Braintree Cemetery (Elm Street), inscriptions copied by Walter Faxon and Edward H. Whorf.

These are arranged alphabetically.

Howes, Prince, Diary of, from the original now in the possession of William C. Howes, Oak Hill, Florida.

Great Barrington. Manuscript Copy of the Vital Records of the town, presented by the town.

The Report of the COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATED INDEX, by James Swift Rogers, A.B., Chairman :

The work of verifying the names and places in the first fifty volumes of the REGISTER, which was begun by the late Mr. Hassam as chairman of the Committee, has been completed. The verification of references and the grouping of variations of names has been carried about half way through the alphabet. The Committee thought it best to suspend this editorial work until the publication of the index was assured.

A sample page was set up in three columns, of six point type, with the leading spelling of each name and the volume numbers in heavy faced black type. With this arrangement — which proves to be very economical and is believed to be satisfactory — the index will contain two thousand to twenty-five hundred pages.

In order to get a basis of cost to subscribers, bids on this specimen page were obtained from some of the largest printing houses in New England.

A prospectus was then issued, proposing to print the index in parts, similar to quarterly numbers of the REGISTER, at the price \$5.00 per part to 200 subscribers, \$2.50 per part to 400 subscribers, or \$1.67 per part to 600 subscribers.

Responses to this proposition, thus far, indicate about 250 subscribers willing to pay \$5.00 per part; thus assuring the publication at the highest price.

A second call to owners of complete sets, asking subscriptions at a maximum price of \$2.50 per part, would probably bring in enough additional subscriptions to enable the Society to publish 400 copies at \$2.50 each.

The Committee believe that publication should begin at once; that no more than the cost of the index should be charged the subscribers; that the price be the same to all subscribers; and that not more than fifty copies in excess of those subscribed for at the end of 1905 be printed.

As nearly three years will be required for printing the index, the cost to subscribers will probably be divided through that period.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Presented by WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW.

THROUGHOUT the year 1904, the Librarian has given personal attention to the duties imposed upon him by the by-laws. He has, through the aid of an efficient staff and with the hearty coöperation of the various committees and of his fellow officers, kept the building in repair, kept the Library open during the prescribed hours, assisted visitors, kept detailed records of all accessions, acknowledged all gifts and used all available means to catalogue, preserve and add to the collections in his care. He submits below a statement of the progress made during the year, some of the needs of the Library and the Cabinet and a list of donors whose generosity has added to the Society's collections.

Accessions.

The additions to the Library and the Cabinet have been in a rare degree appropriate to the chief purpose of the Library — the elucidation and illustration of the genealogy of New England families, their origin and migration. Three hundred and sixty-two genealogies have been secured, an exact duplication of last year's record. An unusually large number of English genealogical books, many of which are parish registers, have been acquired and large quantities of manuscripts have been received. The total accessions (not including 410 manuscripts received on deposit) number 1164 volumes, 805 pamphlets and 114 miscellaneous articles. Of these, 551 volumes and 56 pamphlets were purchased, 508 volumes and 693 pamphlets were given, and 105 volumes and 56 pamphlets were received in exchange.

Notable among the accessions of the year are a manuscript Blanchard genealogy gathered by the late George Dana Boardman Blanchard, of Malden, and presented by his widow, a manuscript Cole genealogy compiled and given by Mr. Benjamin Nourse Goodale, of Saco, Me., a manuscript Dutton genealogy presented by the compiler, Mr. William Tracy Eustis, of Boston, a manuscript Hewitt genealogy given by Mrs. Frederick Law Olmsted, of Brookline, a manuscript Woodward genealogy presented by Mr. Frank Ernest Woodward, of Malden, who compiled it, a manuscript copy of the vital records and cemetery inscriptions of Waitsfield, Vt., made and pre-

sented by Mr. Matt Bushnell Jones, of Newton, a typewritten copy of Master Tate's record of Somersworth, N. H. families, made and indexed by Mr. James Swift Rogers, of Boston, a copy of the inscriptions in the Elm Street Cemetery, Braintree, made by Messrs. Edward Henry Whorf, of Boston, and Walter Faxon, of Lexington, and presented by Mr. Faxon, two rare manuscript plans of forts at Canso and Louisburg given by Dr. Arthur Howard Nichols, of Boston, an original volume of records of baptisms, marriages and burials in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, kept by Rev. Arthur Caverno, an oil portrait of Mr. Benjamin Barstow Torrey, treasurer of the Society from 1871 to 1904, painted by Mr. Walter Gilman Page at the Society's expense, an oil portrait of Joshua Winsor, of Duxbury, who was born May 1, 1749, and an oil painting of the house in which he dwelt, donated by Mrs. F. Herbert Winsor, of Roxbury. The portraits of Joshua Winsor's second wife, Ruth (Thomas) Winsor and of his son, Seth, have long attracted attention in the Society's gallery, and, by this gift the family portraits are reunited. These were painted by Mr. Winsor's son-in-law, Dr. Rufus Hathaway, whose widow, Judith (Winsor), died July 22, 1881, at the advanced age of 102 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Growth of the Library.

The growth of the Library under the liberal use of money during the last three years, as shown by the statistics, has been gratifying, but not wholly satisfactory. In the acquisition of desirable printed matter, the Society has not failed, even in the face of fierce competition from libraries outside of Boston, to secure most of the genealogical treasures sought. But in the matter of acquiring duplicate books for future use and also in gathering old manuscripts and copies of records and epitaphs, a larger measure of success is desirable. There is scarcely a member of the Society, who could not, in coöperation with the Committee on Collection of Records, the Committee on the Library, the Committee on Epitaphs or the Librarian, render valuable assistance in this direction. Let each member endeavor to add to the Society's Library copies of those inscriptions, records and books, in which he or she has a personal interest. The various committees and the Librarian are always ready to furnish paper for copying records and to suggest methods of making copies. It is along this line of collection only that the Society can hope to maintain its acknowledged lead in competition with institutions maintained in whole or in part by government aid. The main idea in the policy of the Society in gathering its Library is to secure everything that will assist in tracing the genealogies of New England families, and marked success has attended the efforts put forth to accomplish this throughout the whole history of the Society, and especially during the last ten years.

Genealogies in Preparation.

During the year, a directory of genealogies in preparation has been compiled and placed in the Library. Printed blanks asking for detailed information were sent out to persons engaged in compiling genealogies, and 544 returns were received. These have been arranged alphabetically in two volumes in Tengwall Files, in such a manner that changes can be made whenever desirable without disturbing the order. This directory is being kept up to date, and information from it is supplied by mail upon request.

Use of the Library.

Probably more visitors used the Library in 1904 than in any other year of its history. Interest in genealogy seems to have had a slow but steady growth during the earlier years until about 1890. Then, under the stimulation of numerous patriotic-hereditary societies, there was such an increase in the number of visitors that the Library has often been taxed to its limit, notwithstanding its greater facilities. The visitors have been more uniformly distributed throughout the year than formerly, and there seems to have been more genuine interest in tracing ancestry and less of the craze for joining societies. The excessive use of the books during the last ten or twelve years is shown in their present condition and in the increased expense of rebinding. Eventually, if the present interest continues, the use of the Library will have to be restricted, or many of the books be replaced by new copies.

The policy of opening the Library so freely seems to have the support of the majority of the members and probably is a wise one, notwithstanding the added expense for wear and service. The membership is largely recruited from those who are frequent visitors and, while there are some visitors who abuse the privilege, they are comparatively few. This free policy has attracted and will continue to attract bequests and donations; and substantial exemptions from taxation and tariff duties are recognized in its maintenance.

Binding.

What can be done to secure in the printing of genealogical books the use of a durable book paper like that so common fifty or sixty years ago? More than five times the amount of money that sufficed a dozen years ago for binding was required this year, and this increase was largely due to the inferior quality of paper used during the last twenty years. If the use of such inferior paper continues, later generations of investigators may search in vain for copies of many genealogical works. Measures ought to be taken at once to warn prospective publishers against the folly of trying to preserve genealogical data by committing it to such perishable paper as that used in many recent works, as the only outlook for ultimate preservation of a goodly number of such books is through the expensive Emery process.

The Library needs a special fund large enough to meet the annually increasing expense of binding and rebinding. Another need is the accumulation of duplicate copies of the books most frequently consulted to replace worn out copies. These can be obtained more easily and with less expense while still in print, and systematic, continuous efforts should be made to acquire them.

Cataloguing.

Good progress has been made in cataloguing. More than nine thousand cards have been added during the year, and at the present rate of progress from twelve to fifteen thousand cards can be written in 1905. The catalogue of the genealogies has been finished, and cards have been written for the Massachusetts municipal reports which were placed in storage. While it was not the original plan to catalogue town reports until more important departments were finished, it was thought best to do these so that additions could be made to them without duplicating. The expense of cataloguing these reports was very much reduced by using printed cards designed for the purpose. No library should be dependent on a walking catalogue, no matter how well he serves the purpose. A good analytical catalogue of the books and their contents is next in importance to having the books themselves, and it is exceedingly desirable that the work now in progress be continued without interruption, until the library possesses such a guide to so much of its collections as are germane to its special field.

A New Building Needed.

In the last report of the Librarian, attention was called to the crowded condition of the Society's House, and a plan suggested for temporary relief. That plan has been adopted. A large mass of material consisting chiefly of municipal reports which were not consulted frequently has been stored in the loft of the Kent stable. The front room on the street floor has been fitted for the meetings of the Council and the various committees. A continuation of this plan of storing the least used divisions of the Library will enable the Society to get along for some years to come without serious inconvenience. Yet, even with this makeshift, the time eventually will come when the building will be inadequate to accommodate the clerical force and the visitors who use the Library.

The need of more room is not the chief reason for wanting a new building. Paintings, manuscripts, rare books and engravings of great value are in constant danger from fire, and must continue so until housed in safer quarters. A careless visitor, or a single match may inadvertently at any moment put, beyond the possibility of future examination all of the treasures gathered during the last sixty years. The interior construction of the building, with its large open areas, open stairway and abundance of inflammable

material courts disaster, if a fire once gets started. Every known precaution has been taken. The captain of the nearest fire company has been called upon to examine the Society's property and the approaches to the same on all sides, and to make suggestions for lessening the risk and for action in an emergency. One of his suggestions should be borne in mind by all who use the library, and that is, that on account of the out of the way location of the nearest alarm boxes, it would be far better to communicate direct with the engine company on Bulfinch street (near the Revere House) by messenger and also by telephone, than to ring in an alarm from either box.

Probably the least expensive way of insuring the preservation of the Library is to erect a plain brick building in the rear on the land recently acquired, as suggested in last year's report.

Economy.

A much larger annual expenditure of money is needed for the proper care of the collections in the Society's Library and Cabinet, for cataloguing, for binding and for making additions to the same. In fact, there is no division of the Society's work that could not be administered with better results were more money available. In view of this fact it would be wise to seek diligently to increase the invested funds and also to practice rigid economy in all departments, but not to the extent of being penny wise and pound foolish.

Service.

In August of 1904, the Librarian completed a decade of service in the Library as an assistant and as Librarian. As Librarian, he can look back to the Library of ten years ago, with its two alcoves of genealogies and compare it with the Library of to-day, believing that he has been instrumental in accomplishing something worth while. As a member of the Society, he can draw considerable satisfaction from his part in the various undertakings, that have increased the Society's usefulness during the past ten years. He has been especially fortunate in the selection of his assistants. Each is well qualified to fill the position she holds. Miss Stickney acts as assistant librarian, Miss Rayne has charge of the shelves, the binding and the loans and assists visitors, receiving some help from Miss Stickney when the room is crowded; they both spend their spare time in cataloguing, to which Miss Chapman devotes her entire time. Miss Stickney and Miss Rayne are worthy of commendation for their uniformly courteous assistance to members and visitors. Miss Siders continues to do the clerical work in the Treasurer's department and Miss Thompson, who acts as stenographer for all the officers, devotes all spare time to copying records. The Librarian takes pleasure in saying that these ladies have given entire satisfaction in the performance of their duties.

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Not Members.

William Abbott	New York, N. Y.
Katharine M. Abbott	Lowell.
Samuel Abbott, Jr.	Boston.
Walter Wood Adams	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Langford Taylor Alden	New Dorchester.
Michael Anagnos, A.M.	Boston.
Rev. Asher Anderson	Boston.
George Pomeroy Anderson	Boston.
Franklin Edwards Arnold	Braintree.
James Newell Arnold	Providence, R. I.
Edwin Prosper Angur	Middletown, Conn.
Stephen Babcock, A.M.	New York, N. Y.
Ellis Benjamin Baker	New Haven, Conn.
Hon. Henry Moore Baker	Concord, N. H.
Virginia Baker	Warren, R. I.
Mrs. Orville Dwight Baldwin	San Francisco, Cal.
Henry B. Barton	Riverside (Gill).
Edward Alpheus Bass, M.D.	Montello, Wis.
Samuel Francis Batchelder, LL.B.	Boston.
Albert Stillman Batchelor, A.M.	Littleton, N. H.
Frank Amasa Bates	South Braintree.
Rev. Newton Whitmarsh Bates	West Bloomfield, N. Y.
Edward Stevens Beach, A.B.	Boston.
Thomas Prince Beal, A.M.	Boston.
Dearborn Gorham Bean	
Edward Seymour Beckwith	Elkhorn, Wis.
Allen Rogers Benner, A.B.	Andover.

Names.	Addresses.
Stephen Berry	Portland, Me.
Frank Eugene Best	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. George Dana Boardman Blanchard	Malden.
Henry Putnam Bliss	Middletown, Conn.
Hon. Walter H. Blodgett	Worcester.
Henry Martyn Bracken, M.D.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Clarence Saunders Brigham, A.B.	Providence, R. I.
Francis Henry Brown, M.D.	Boston.
Clarence Monroe Burton, B.S.	Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Daniel Butterfield	New York, N. Y.
Capt. Robert Goldthwaite Carter	Washington, D. C.
Edward Alexis Caswell, M.A.	New York, N. Y.
Edward Earle Cates, A.M.	Frederick, Md.
James Read Chadwick, M.D.	Boston.
Harrison Chamberlain	Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Paul Mellon Chamberlain, M.E.	Chicago, Ill.
Francis Nelson Chase	Lowell.
Edward C. Chatfield	Minneapolis, Minn.
Edith Child	Boston.
Gardner Asaph Churchill	Boston.
Mrs. M. C. Clark	Cambridge.
Newton L. Collamer	Washington, D. C.
George Edward Congdon	Sac City, Ia.
David Hill Coolidge, A.M.	Boston.
Hon. William Ashmead Courtenay, LL.D.	Newry, S. C.
Rev. John Hoamer Cox	West Harwich.
Benjamin Franklin Cummings	New York, N. Y.
Albert Oren Cummins	Montpelier, Vt.
Mrs. Mary H. Ellison Curran	Bangor, Me.
Archibald Dakin	Randolph.
Andrew McFarland Davis, A.M.	Cambridge.
Bertha Louise Deane	Taunton.
DeBarnard & Co.	Launton, Eng.
Webster D. Derby	London, Eng.
William E. Dodd, Ph.D.	Keene, N. H.
James Hale Dodge	Ashland, Va.
Stephen William Driver, M.D.	Boston.
Rev. Joseph Heatly Dulles, A.M.	Cambridge.
Rev. William Durant, D.D.	Princeton, N. J.
R. Henry W. Dwight	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Rev. William A. Eardeley	Boston.
Chester Williams Eaton, B.S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Lester H. Elliot	Wakefield.
William Morrell Emery, A.M.	Waterbury, Vt.
Nelson Wiley Evans	Fall River.
John Louis Ewell, D.D.	Portsmouth, O.
Clara Elisabeth Fairbanks	Byfield.
Mrs. Harriette Favoretta Farwell	Boston.
Walter Faxon, S.D.	Bethel, Me.
Mrs. Clark Fisher	Lexington.
Walter H. French	Flushing, L. I.
Miss Fuller	Washington, D. C.
Newton Fuller	Brookline.
George Pope Furber, LL.B.	New London, Conn.
Augustus A. Galloupe	Boston.
Arthur James Garceau, A.B.	Beverly.
William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., A.B.	Boston.
Rev. Samuel Lankton Gerould, D.D.	Boston.
Carlos E. Godfrey, M.D.	Holls, N. H.
Frederic Webster Goding, Ph.D.	Trenton, N. J.
Theodore Sedgwick Gold, M.A.	Newcastle, New So. Wales.
Rev. William A. Rathertford Goodwin, A.M.	West Cornwall, Conn.
Nathan Gould	Williamsburg, Va.
Elizabeth Porter Gould	Portland, Me.
J. T. Granger	Boston.
Rev. Arthur Hastings Grant	New York, N. Y.
Henry Gray	Montclair, N. J.
B. Frank Green	London, Eng.
John Morton Greene	Newark, N. J.
Ralph Stebbins Greenlee	Lowell.
Martin I. J. Griffin	Chicago, Ill.
Edward Hale, S.T.B.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Allen James Hall	Cambridge.
Gilbert Edgerton Hall	Sudbury.
Hon. Charles Hamlin, A.M.	Fremont, O.
Frederick Stam Hammond	Bangor, Me.
Francis F. Harper	Oneida, N. Y.
James Morrison Hart	New York, N. Y.
Hugh Hastings	Pasadena, Cal.
Marshall DeLaney Hayward	Albany, N. Y.
John Edward Heaton	Raleigh, N. C.
	New Haven, Conn.

Names.	Addresses.
Edwin A. Hill, Ph.D.	Washington, D. C.
Edwin Miles Hills	Taunton.
Rev. Edward Young Hincks, D.D.	Andover.
Frederick H. Hitchcock	New York, N. Y.
Heman Howard	South Easton.
John Henry Huddleston, M.D.	New York, N. Y.
George P. Humphrey	Rochester, N. Y.
George W. Humphrey	Dedham.
Arthur K. Hunt	Portland, Me.
David Webster Hoyt, A.M.	Providence, R. I.
David Russell Jack	St. John, N. B.
Donald Lines Jacobus	New Haven, Conn.
Hon. Edward F. Jones	Binghamton, N. Y.
John Woolf Jordan, LL.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Nina Judd	Augusta, Me.
Walter M. Kearns	Montreal, Can.
Helen E. Keep	Detroit, Mich.
Rufus King	Yonkers, N. Y.
Frank Burnside Kingsbury	Keene, N. H.
Mrs. F. F. Knous	New Haven, Conn.
Frank B. Lamb	Westfield, N. Y.
Fred William Lamb	Manchester, N. H.
Thomas W. Lane, C. E.	Manchester, N. H.
Annie Laws	Cincinnati, O.
Publius Virgilius Lawson, LL.B.	Menasha, Wis.
Philo French Leavens, D.D.	Passaic, N. J.
John H. Leavitt	Waterloo, Ia.
Elizabeth Frances Leonard	New Bedford.
Edmund Norman Leslie	Skaneateles, N. Y.
A. F. Lewis	Fryeburg, Me.
Albert Lamb Lincoln, LL.B.	Boston.
James Minor Lincoln	Wareham.
Charles Frank Livingston	Manchester, N. H.
Rev. John Mills Lord	Weymouth.
Joseph Wheelock Lund, LL.B.	Boston.
John Patterson MacLean, Ph.D.	Franklin, O.
Robert Randall McLeod	Brookfield, Nova Scotia.
Eugene Fairfield McPike	Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Leander Cornelius Manchester, D.D.	Boston.
Charles William Manwaring	Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. William L. Mason	Washington, D. C.
Alvin A. Meader	Philadelphia, Penn.
Samuel Jason Mixter, M.D.	Boston.
Reuben Burnham Moffat, LL.B.	New York, N. Y.
J. Staunton Moore	Richmond, Va.
James W. Moore, M.D.	Easton, Pa.
Harriet M. (Townsend) Morrison	Duluth, Minn.
Noah Farnham Morrison	Elizabeth, N. J.
Albert Harding Newman, A.B.	Boston.
Mrs. Frederick Law Olmsted	Brookline.
Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.	Columbus, O.
Jenny Dewey Paddock	Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet Louisa Page	Boston.
Russell J. Parker	San Francisco, Cal.
Maj. Charles D. Parkhurst	Portland, Me.
Charles Bingham Penrose, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alvin Plummer, M.D.	San Francisco, Cal.
George N. Putnam	Newton.
Edward Kennard Rand, A.M.	Cambridge.
Maj. Wyllys Cadwell Ransom	St. Joseph, Mich.
Edward F. Reed	Boston.
Roe Reisinger	Franklin, Pa.
Giles L. Reynolds	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Elisabeth Mathews Richardson	Danielson, Conn.
Ernest Cushing Richardson, Ph.D.	Princeton, N. J.
William Lambert Richardson, M.D.	Boston.
Franklin Lafayette Riley, Ph.D.	University, Miss.
Guy Scooby Rix	Concord, N. H.
Malcolm E. Robb	Salem.
Charles H. Roberts	Concord, N. H.
Walter Eugene Robie	Waltham.
Hon. Alfred Seelye Roe	Worcester.
Mrs. Fairman Rogers	Philadelphia, Pa.
George Edward Rogers	Boston.
Joseph George Rosengarten, A.M.	Philadelphia, Penn.
Barrett Beard Russell	Brookton.
Mary Hyde Rust	East Bridgewater.
Henry Franklin Ryther	Newport, Vt.
John Dickinson Sabine	Washington, D. C.
M. Ray Sanborn	East Tilton, N. H.
Nathan Perkins Sanborn	Marblehead.

Names.	Addresses.
Carlton Elisha Sanford	Potsdam, N. Y.
George Partridge Sanger, LL.D.	Boston.
Charles Adrian Sawyer	Chicago, Ill.
Mary Peabody Sawyer	Boston.
John Scales, A.M.	Dover, N. H.
J. Henry Sears	Brewster.
Thomas Shankland	Rhyl, North Wales.
Rev. George S. Shaw	Ashby.
Henry Shaw, M.D.	Beachmont.
James Shaw	Providence, R. I.
Frederick Job Shepard, B.A.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Edward Raymond Sherburne	Boston.
Abram Trego Shertzer, M.D.	Baltimore, Md.
Lauriston Ward Small	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carl S. Smith	Hilo, H. I.
Edward Leodore Smith	East Jaffrey, N. H.
Henry F. Smith	Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. James W. Smith	Holyoke.
Joseph Jencks Smith	Providence, R. I.
Hon. J. Adger Smyth	Charleston, S. C.
Benjamin Spaulding	Boston.
Eliot Spaulding	Cambridge.
Capt. Thomas Speed	Louisville, Ky.
William G. Stanard	Richmond, Va.
Edgar Stillman	Westerly, R. I.
George Edward Stone	Amherst.
Augustus W. Stover	Charlestown.
Willis Whittemore Stover	Boston.
Charles Edwin Stratton, LL.B.	Boston.
Thomas Hale Streets, M.D., U. S. N.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter H. Sturtevant	Richmond, Me.
James Sylvester Perry Sweet	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Herbert M. Sylvester	Portland, Me.
Charles Baldwin Ticknor, A.B.	Cambridge.
Susan Eddy Tinkham	Reading.
John Eliot Thayer, A.B.	Lancaster.
John Calvin Thorne	Concord, N. H.
John Atherton Tucker	Mattapan.
John Ford Tyler, A.B.	Boston.
Irving Strong Upson, A.M.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Emily Noyes Vanderpoel	Litchfield, Conn.
Rev. Edwin Sawyer Walker, A.M.	Springfield, Ill.
Arthur Lovell Ware, A.B.	Milton.
D. E. Washburn	Felchville, Vt.
George Thurston Waterman	Albany, N. Y.
Henry Sewall Webster	Gardiner, Me.
John C. Webster	Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Harriet Morse Weeks	Evanston, Ill.
Barrett Wendell, Jr., A.B.	Cambridge, Mass.
G. M. West	Chicago Heights, Ill.
Charles H. Weygant	Newburgh, N. Y.
Silas Carmi Wheat	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Almira Larkin White	Haverhill.
Frederick H. Whittin	New York, N. Y.
Joseph Cutler Whitney, A.B.	Hyde Park.
Charles Barney Whittelsey	Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Anna Cheseborough Wildey	New York, N. Y.
Cornelia B. Williams	Chicago, Ill.
Henry Moreland Williams, LL.B.	Boston.
Walter Williams	Columbia, Mo.
John Lemuel Murray Willis, M.D.	Elliot, Me.
George Dikeman Wing	Kewanee, Wis.
Mrs. F. Herbert Winsor	Boston.
Hon. Josiah Wood, D.C.L.	Sackville, N. B.
Ellen Carolina de Quincy Woodbury	Washington, D. C.
John Woodbury, A.B.	Lynn.
Harry A. Wright	Springfield.
Richard Wynkoop	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Tyson Yerkes	New York, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Presented by HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.

Boston, January 11, 1905.

THE Corresponding Secretary has the honor to report that during the year 1904 the following persons have joined the Society :

Corresponding Members	2
Life "	9
Resident "	131
	<hr/>
	142

The list is as follows :

Corresponding Members.

William Smith Tilden	Medfield.
Dorvil Miller Wilcox, A.B., M.D.	Lee.

Life Members.

Franklin Ripley Barrett, A.B.	Portland, Me.
George Nixon Black	Boston.
Charles Edward Cotting	Boston.
Miss Sarah Haskell Crocker	Boston.
Liberty Emery Holden, A.M.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Richard Clapp Humphreys	Boston.
Daniel Ozro Smith Lowell, A.M., M.D.	Boston.
Thomas Emerson Proctor, A.B.	Boston.
Mrs. Emily Talbot Walker	San Francisco, Cal.

Resident Members.

Herbert Cornelius Andrews	Pasadena, Cal.
Francis Atwater	Meriden, Conn.
Clarence Walter Ayer, A.M.	Cambridge.
Edwin Munroe Bacon	Boston.
Esek Steere Ballord	Davenport, Iowa.
Gen. Lucius Albert Barbour	Hartford, Conn.
Darwin Barnard	Boston.
Harold Lawrence Barrett	Boston.
Clarence Walker Barron	Boston.
Mrs. Clara Foster Bass	Peterboro, N. H.

George Herbert Beaman	Washington, D. C.
Albert Clayton Beckwith	Elkhorn, Wis.
Mrs. Mary Davis Warren Blackinton	West Roxbury.
* Samuel Parkman Blake, A.B.	Boston.
William Francis Joseph Boardman	Hartford, Conn.
Henry Gordon Brinckerhoff	Newton Center.
Albert Waterman Brown	Providence, R. I.
Elisha Rhodes Brown	Dover, N. H.
Rev. Elmer Hewitt Capen, A.B., D.D., LL.D.	Somerville.
George Montgomery Chamberlin	Chicago, Ill.
* Edward White Clark	Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Elizabeth Hodges Clark	Cambridge.
Col. Albert Clarke	Wellesley.
Edward Sherman Crockett	Medford.
Mrs. Martha Thompson Cushing	Boston.
Samuel Milton Cutler, LL.M.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Sarah Rebecca Damon	Scituate.
George Lyman Davenport	Cohasset.
Fred Nahum Day	Newton.
William Richardson Dupee	Boston.
Seth Augustus Fowle	Roxbury.
Alexis Everett Frye, A.M., LL.B.	Cambridge.
Col. James Albert Frye, A.B.	Cambridge.
Arthur Edward Gage, A.M.	Woburn.
Sidney Brooks Gifford	Syracuse, N. Y.
Alexander McLellan Goodspeed	New Bedford.
Charles Elliot Goodspeed	Quincy.
Henry Sturgis Grew	Hyde Park.
Mrs. Alice Norcross Gross	Worcester.
Rev. Frederick William Hamilton, A.M., D.D.	Boston.
Otis Grant Hammond	Concord, N. H.
Charles Stedman Hanks, A.B., LL.B.	Brookline.
Mrs. Esther Caroline Hare	Dorchester.
Edwin Bradbury Haskell	Newton.
Israel H. Hatch	Marshfield.
John Cummings Haynes	Boston.
Frederick Augustus Henry, A.M., LL.B.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hon. John Fremont Hill	Augusta, Me.
Lew Cass Hill	Boston.
Herbert Noah Hixon	Medway.
David Emory Holman, M.D.	Attleborough.
James Hosmer	Hinsdale.
William Alfred Hovey, A.M.	Boston.
Hon. Daniel Wait Howe	Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Hazeltine Howes	Belfast, Me.
Edward Webster Hutchins, A.B., LL.B.	Boston.
Charles Cabot Jackson, A.B.	Boston.
George West Jackson, A.B., LL.B.	Newton.
John Henry Jackson	Quincy.
Robert Tracy Jackson, S.B., S.D.	Cambridge.
Arthur Morse Jones, A.B.	Boston.
Franklin Lawrence Joy	Roxbury.
Fitzroy Kelly	Boston.
Mrs. Ida May Frost Lawton	Newport, R. I.
Mrs. Ethel Brigham Leatherbee	Allston.
Arthur Ellsworth Linnell	Quincy.
Ernest Clifton Marshall	Boston.
Samuel May, Jr.	Boston.
John Norris McClintock, A.B.	Boston.
Frank Paine McDermott	Washington, D. C.
Henry James Mills	Saugus.
William Howe Mills	Brookline.

* Died in 1904.

Joseph Grafton Minot	Boston.
Joseph Benjamin Moors	Boston.
Ezekiel Wilson Mundy, A.M.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Sarah Jane Clarkson Needham	Roxbury.
Dr. Arthur Howard Nichols, A.B., M.D.	Boston.
William Lincoln Palmer	Cambridge.
Miss Eleanor Stanley Parker	Nahant.
Pearl Hildreth Parker	Lowell.
John Henry Patterson, A.B.	Dayton, Ohio.
William Davis Patterson	Wiscasset, Me.
Hon. Henry Clay Peabody, A.B.	Portland, Me.
Arthur Winslow Peirce, A.B., Litt.D.	Franklin.
Isaac Newton Peirce	Melrose.
Edward Cranch Perkins, A.M.	Milton.
George Batcheller Perkins	Boston.
Alexander Van Cleve Phillips	Boston.
Henry Ayling Phillips, S.B.	Millbury.
Thomas Raymond Pierce, A.B.	Wellesley.
Mrs. Ellen Mabel Langford Priest, A.B.	Newton.
Frank Bigelow Priest	Littleton.
Henry Harrison Proctor	Boston.
Dwight Mortimer Prouty	Boston.
Aaron Ferry Randall	Boston.
Charles Albert Read	Manchester.
George Fernald Reed	Wellesley.
John May Russell	Worcester.
James Edmund Scripps	Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Emma Maleen Hardy Slade	New York, N. Y.
Benjamin Franklin Smith	New York, N. Y.
Stanley Webster Smith	Boston.
Eugene Nathaniel Spinney	Shelburne Falls.
Frank Forrester Stanley	Swampscott.
Mrs. Alice Nichols Stevens	Lowell.
Charles Edwin Stevens	Dorchester.
Joseph Lowe Stevens	Milton.
Edwin Stockin	Watertown.
Anson Phelps Stokes	New York, N. Y.
Nathaniel Hathaway Stone, A.B.	Milton.
Rev. John Wallace Suter, A.B., B.D.	Winchester.
Walter Everett Symonds	Lynn.
Miss Mary Kingsbury Talcott	Hartford, Conn.
Henry Fuller Tapley	Lynn.
Hon. Francis McGee Thompson	Greenfield.
George Holden Tinkham, A.M.	Boston.
John Reynolds Totten, U.S.A.	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Susie Browning Cotton Tufts	Brookline.
Miss Ellen Frances Vose	Milton.
Charles Marshall Wales, B.M.E.	New York, N. Y.
Rev. Williston Walker, B.A., Ph.D., D.D.	New Haven, Conn.
Arthur Clarence Walworth	Newton.
Mrs. Ellen Nancy Warder	Washington, D. C.
Thomas Barnes Warren, A.B.	Springfield.
Thomas George Washburn	Ashmont.
Miss Esther Josephine Watson, A.M.	Greenfield.
Miss Cora Westcott	West Roxbury.
Charles Frederiek White, B.S.	Brookline.
Miss Susanna Willard	Cambridge.
Edward Higginson Williams, Jr., A.B., A.C., E.M.	Andover.
Mitchell Wing	Newton.

Old Members who have made themselves Life Members in 1904.

Dr. Howard Mendenhall Buck, A.B., M.D.	Boston.
Ogden Codman, Jr.	New York, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE Treasurer submits herewith his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1904:—

The total receipts of Cash for the year have been \$50,306.45, derived from the following sources, viz.

Income Bond Investment	\$2,540.00
Income Stock Investment	1,387.84
Income Mortgage Investment	241.00
Henry Bond Fund	40.00
Henry W. Cushman Fund	7.50
Donors' Free Fund	5.00
William B. Towne Fund	14.75
William Cleaves Todd Legacy	10,000.00
Life Membership Fund	620.00
Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills	17.00
Waters Gleanings in England	26.00
New-England Historical and Genealogical Consolidated Index	30.00
Books and Stationery . . . . .	.30
Miscellaneous Expense . . . . .	.64
Interest on Deposits	8.77
Books Sold	80.95
Books for Library	63.14
Donations for Binding	39.00
Sale of Cambridge Gas Light Company's Right	12.00
“ “ 22 Shares Old Colony Railroad Stock	4,361.50
“ “ 2 New England Railroad Bonds	2,519.72
“ “ 1 Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis Bond	1,193.83
“ “ 10 Union Pacific Railroad Bonds	10,100.00
“ “ 3 City of Providence Bonds	2,805.99
“ “ 5 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds	4,837.70
Admissions and Assessments	3,049.00
Subscriptions to Register	1,362.39
Miscellaneous Registers Sold	1,286.69
Rents, Bushnell Street Houses, Ashmont	910.79
“ Westmoreland Street House, Ashmont	315.00
“ Boston Houses	2,429.95
Total Cash Receipts	<u>\$50,306.45</u>

The total Cash disbursements for the year have been \$44,930.39 paid out for the following purposes :—

House and Repairs	\$ 810.01	
Heat and Light	534.44	
Binding	552.85	
Salaries	5,238.47	
Printing, Stationery and Postage	1,010.92	
Miscellaneous Expenses	790.17	
Printing New-England Historical and Genealogical Register	2,359.15	
Books Purchased	1,418.70	
Purchase of Property	26,741.99	
Consolidated Index	578.25	
Society's Building	2,743.08	
Westmoreland Street	455.21	
Bushnell Street	128.89	
" "	167.80	
Binding (Cushman)	4.00	
" (Bond)	19.20	
Taxes and Insurance	436.72	
Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills	788.54	
Towne Memorial Income	2.50	
Cambridge Gas Light	200.00	
Total Cash Disbursements		\$44,930.39

Cash Resumé.

Cash Receipts as above stated	\$50,806.45	
Cash on hand, January 1, 1904	5,378.31	
Total Receipts and Balance		55,679.76
Cash Disbursements as above		44,930.39

Balance of Cash, December 31, 1904 \$10,749.37
 All of which is on deposit in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT.

This account has been charged with the following items, viz. :

Maintenance, House and Repairs	\$ 810.01
Heat and Light	534.44
Taxes and Insurance	436.72
Binding, bal. of account	474.73
Printing, Stationery and Postage	1,010.62
Miscellaneous Expenses	789.53
Printing Register	2,359.15
Books for Library, bal. of account	660.36
Salaries	5,238.47

Total charges for the year to this account	<u>\$12,314.03</u>
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and has been credited with the following, viz. :

Unrestricted Investment Income	\$3,803.72
Subscriptions to Register	1,362.39
Miscellaneous Registers sold	1,286.69
Admissions and Annual Dues	3,049.00
Books sold	80.95
Interest on Deposits	8.77
Waters Gleanings in England	15.00

Total Credits for the year to this account	<u>\$9,606.52</u>
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Deficit for the year or excess of expenses over income	2,707.51	\$12,314.03
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The following is a detailed statement of all the investments of the Society, excepting the Real Estate:—

N. Y. N. H. & Hartford R. R.	5 Bonds	\$ 5,262.50
Butte Water Company	5 "	4,000.00
Western Telephone & Telegraph Co.	3 "	3,147.50
Northern Pacific & Great Northern	5 "	2,243.75
Western Union Telegraph Co.	5 "	5,207.50
Flint & Pere Marquette	5 "	5,756.25
Concord & Montreal	5 "	5,125.00
City of Providence	1 "	1,194.01
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	10 "	10,000.00
Fremont & Elkhorn	3 "	3,000.00
Chicago Stock Yards	10 "	10,250.00
West End Street Railway	50 Shares	4,256.25
Boston & Maine Rail Road	50 "	9,918.75
Old Colony Rail Road	100 "	17,559.76
Cambridge Gas Light Co.	13 "	2,597.40
Austin City Water Co.	25 "	500.00
Humphrey Mortgage		600.00
Carruth Mortgage		5,000.00
Gorman Mortgage		1,000.00
Total Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,		<hr/> \$96,618.67
Henry Bond Fund (Savings Bank Book)		1,806.09
Henry W. Cushman (Savings Bank Book)		190.25
Total Investments,		<hr/> \$98,615.01

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Library, Fixtures and Furniture	\$95,406.18	
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	96,618.67	
Real Estate Investments on Somerset Street and Allston Place	24,699.96	
Real Estate, Ashmont Houses	14,917.95	
Society's Building	65,486.90	
N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register Consolidated Index Registers on hand	7,068.56	
Robert Henry Eddy Town Record Fund	3,987.92	
Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills	500.00	
Cash	1,227.28	
Premium	10,749.37	
Henry Bond Fund	712.95	
Henry W. Cushman Fund	1,684.03	
Building Fund	177.54	\$62,120.32
Donors' Free Fund		1,305.00
Librarian Fund		12,763.13
Library Fund		90,929.85
Ebenezer Alden Fund		1,000.00
Ebenezer Alden Fund Income		38.62
John Barstow Fund		1,200.00
Robert Charles Billings Fund		5,000.00
Robert Charles Billings Book Fund		5,000.00
Henry Bond Fund		2,592.35
Henry Bond Fund Income		20.80
John Merrill Bradbury Fund		2,500.00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund		1,000.00
Jonas Gilman Clark Fund		2,000.00
Thomas Crane Fund		1,000.00
Henry Wyles Cushman Fund		458.54
Henry Wyles Cushman Fund Income		3.50
Pliny Earle Fund		1,000.00
Robert Henry Eddy Fund		56,787.00
Charles Louis Flint Fund		5,000.00
John Foster Fund		5,000.00
Moses Kimball Fund		5,000.00
William Latham Fund		1,000.00
Ira Ballou Peck Fund		1,000.00
Mary Warren Russell Fund		3,000.00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund		4,000.00
George Plumer Smith Fund		10,000.00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund		1,000.00
William Blanchard Towne Memorial Fund		4,000.00
William Blanchard Towne Memorial Fund Income		2,570.46
Cyrus Woodman Fund		1,000.00
Anne Elizabeth Sever Fund		5,000.00
William Cleaves Todd Fund		11,000.00
Life Membership Fund		17,947.74
	<u>\$323,237.31</u>	<u>\$323,237.31</u>

NATHANIEL C. NASH, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned hereby certify that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for the year 1904, and find his books properly kept. The securities were examined and found to be in accordance with the books.

BOSTON, January 10, 1905.

 HOSEA STARR BALLOU, } *Auditors.*
 CHAS. S. PENHALLOW, }

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDDER FUND.

BOSTON, DEC. 31, 1904.

Balance on hand December 31, 1903	\$247.79	
Dividend January 1, 1904	40.00	
Interest on deposit	2.57	
	<u>\$290.36</u>	
Paid B. Quaritch, books	\$102.06	
“ N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, books	21.00	
“ Henry Gray, books	100.53	223.59
	<u></u>	<u>\$66.77</u>

W. TRACY EUSTIS, }
NATHANIEL J. RUST, } *Trustees.*
ELBRIDGE H. GOSS, }

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

Presented by REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D.

NECROLOGY FOR 1904.

[The dates in the first column indicate the years of election.]

Corresponding Members.

1855. EMANUEL VOGEL GERHART (Rev.), D.D., LL.D., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was born in Freeburg, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1817, and died in Lancaster, May 6.
1860. FRANK MOORE, A.M., of New York City, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, December 17, 1828, and died in Waverley, Massachusetts, August 10.
1872. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE COSTA (Rev.), D.D., of New York City, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 10, 1831, and died in New York City, November 4.

Life Members.

1899. RICHARD PRICE HALLOWELL, of Medford, Massachusetts, was born in Philadelphia, December 16, 1835, and died in Medford, January 5.
1884. JAMES ADAMS WOOLSON, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, December 22, 1829, and died in Cambridge, January 25.
1900. MARY ELIZABETH BARRETT (Miss), of Portland, Maine, was born in Portland, April 29, 1829, and died there, May 16.
1870. ELISHA SLADE CONVERSE, of Malden, Massachusetts, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, July 28, 1820, and died in Malden, June 5.
1885. CHARLES LOUIS FLINT, S.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, March 9, 1861, and died in Brookline, June 9.
1870. JAMES HENRY BEAL, of Nahant, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, February 20, 1823, and died in Nahant, June 25.
1870. NATHAN MATTHEWS, of Boston, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, September 15, 1814, and died in Bar Harbor, Maine, August 30.
1894. JOHN SUMMERFIELD BRAYTON, LL.D., of Fall River, Massachusetts, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, December 3, 1826, and died in Fall River, October 30.
1900. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DEWING, of Boston, was born in Boston, January 24, 1836, and died there November 9.
1889. ENOCH STAFFORD JOHNSON, of Lynn, Massachusetts, was born in Savannah, Georgia, April 12, 1828, and died in Lynn, November 20.

Resident Members.

1883. GEORGE MOOAR (Rev.), D.D., of Oakland, California, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, May 27, 1830, and died in Oakland, January 17.
1882. NEWTON TALBOT, A.M., of Boston, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, March 9, 1815, and died in Boston, February 3.
1900. GEORGE BRUCE UPTON, A.M., of Milton, Massachusetts, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, July 15, 1829, and died in Milton, February 7.
1885. JOSEPH MASON, A.M., of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, March 16, 1813, and died in Brookline, February 8.
1894. ALBERT CLIFFORD TUFTS, of Somerville, Massachusetts, was born in Somerville, September 11, 1864, and died there March 19.
1892. JOHN ANDREW PETERS, LL.D., of Bangor, Maine, was born in Ellsworth, Maine, October 9, 1822, and died in Bangor, April 2.
1869. Richard Anson Wheeler, of Stonington, Connecticut, was born in Stonington, January 29, 1817, and died there April 6.
1904. EDWARD WHITE CLARK, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 28, 1828, and died in Philadelphia, April 9.
1881. EGBERT COFFIN SMYTH, D.D., of Andover, Massachusetts, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 24, 1829, and died in Andover, April 12.
1904. SAMUEL PARKMAN BLAKE, A.B., of Boston, was born in Boston, November 10, 1835, and died there June 30.
1885. CARLTON ALBERT STAPLES (Rev.), of Lexington, Massachusetts, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, March 30, 1827, and died in Lexington, August 30.
1884. JACOB WARREN MANNING, of Reading, Massachusetts, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, February 20, 1826, and died in Reading, September 16.
1886. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL.D., of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826, and died in Worcester, September 30.
1895. HENRY BREWER METCALF, A.M., of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was born in Boston, April 2, 1829, and died in Pawtucket, October 8.
1899. SUSAN STORER STIMPSON (Miss), of Boston, was born in Boston, May 17, 1839, and died there, October 15.
1901. MARQUIS FAYETTE KING, of Portland, Maine, was born in Oxford, Maine, February 18, 1835, and died in Portland, October 21.
1897. CHARLES FREEMAN LIBBIE, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was born in Lowell, March 7, 1837, and died in Dorchester, November 9.
1891. HORATIO ROGERS, LL.D., of Providence, Rhode Island, was born in Providence, May 18, 1836, and died there November 12.

Deaths that occurred in previous years, but not reported until now.

1870. CHARLES WILLIAM ROMNEY, of Boston, a life member, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, September 8, 1835, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 3, 1903.
1859. SAMUEL CLARKE PERKINS, LL.D., of Philadelphia, a corresponding member, was born in Philadelphia, November 14, 1828, and died there July 14, 1903.
1896. WILLIAM WYLLYS GANNETT, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a resident member, was born in Boston, July 15, 1839, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, September 23, 1903.
1879. WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, of Boston, a resident member, was born in Boston, January 10, 1836, and died there, November 25, 1903.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Arranged by REV. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D., Historian.

THE following pages contain obituary notices of members who died during the year 1904, with the addition of nineteen deceased in preceding years. The notices are arranged in the order in which the deaths occurred.

1898.

RICHARD SIMS, M.A., F.R.A.S., was born at Oxford, England, in 1816, and was educated at the Chorister's School attached to New College. At a very youthful age he became a schoolmaster in his native city. Developing antiquarian proclivities, he attracted the favorable notice of Dr. Philip Bliss, the Oxford antiquary. On Dr. Bliss's recommendation, he in May, 1841, obtained a post as attendant in the Manuscripts Department at the British Museum.

The keeper of the department, Sir Frederic Madden, recognized that Mr. Sims possessed very superior attainments to those usually found in the attendants, who in those days were mainly recruited from the ranks of gentlemen's servants. Madden encouraged him to pursue researches among the manuscripts on his own account, and in 1849 Mr. Sims won a high reputation among genealogists and archaeologists by publishing his useful "Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations and other Genealogical MSS. in the British Museum." The work has remained a standard authority among pedigree-hunters. Five years later he issued another volume of great practical utility, a "Handbook to the Library of the British Museum, with some account of the Principal Libraries of London," and soon after there appeared his "Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor," a valuable guide to antiquarian research which reached a second edition. Sir Frederic Madden meanwhile employed Mr. Sims to aid him in his private literary work, and in that capacity Mr. Sims collected a mass of biographical materials which he placed at the disposal of other authors. He joined Mr. F. G. Netherclift, the well-known

expert in handwriting, in producing in 1855 "The Autograph Miscellany," a series of lithographed letters, with notes and commentary, and he contributed to Netherclift's "Handbook of Autographs" (1858-62) and "Autograph Souvenir" (1863-65).

His literary and palæographical abilities were not allowed to go without reward at the Museum. In March, 1859, he was promoted to the rank of transcriber, and on the accession of Mr. E. A. Bond to the keepership of the Manuscripts Department in 1868 he became a senior assistant. In 1879 he was nominated a first-class assistant, the highest class of officials at the Museum below the keepers. No instance of similar promotion from the ranks has occurred in the Manuscripts Department. In 1882 Mr. Sims compiled and published a "Calendar of the Deeds and Documents belonging to the Corporation of Walsall," and in 1887 he retired from the Museum after forty-six years' admirable service. He thereupon settled in Oxford, occupying his leisure with a catalogue of manuscripts in public and private libraries relating to heraldry and topography.

Mr. Sims was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1856. In June, 1896, the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A.

He died at Oxford, November 24, 1898.

1899.

GEORGE PURNELL FISHER. About October twenty-fourth, 1682, the good ship "Welcome" entered the capes of the Delaware, bearing William Penn, the proprietor of the three lower counties upon the Delaware. With him as passengers were John¹ Fisher and Margaret his wife with their two sons, John² and Thomas, the latter of whom was Penn's private secretary. From these two sons has come the Fisher family of Delaware, with its branches now spread out into many States.

The eldest son of John¹ was John² whose son Jabez⁴ was the father of General Thomas⁵ Fisher, who was the father of George P.⁶ Fisher, the subject of this sketch. Jabez Fisher, the grandfather, married Elizabeth Purnell and settled on a farm in Worcester county, Maryland, and here on June 14, 1763, the father, General Thomas Fisher, was born. While Thomas was a small boy, the father moved to a farm near Lewes, Delaware. In the severe winter of 1779-80, Thomas, then a boy of seventeen, with his father's slave Samuel, was seized by a press gang and carried on board the British frigate "Roebuck," then lying near Cape Henlopen. His father only redeemed him by delivering one hundred bullocks on board the English frigate out of his own herd and those contributed by his neighbors.

Thomas twice filled the office of high sheriff of Sussex County, and afterwards removing to Kent County was twice made high sheriff of Kent. Just preceding the massacre of the French planters, in Santo Domingo, Stephen Girard, in one of his vessels trading to that island, took refuge in Lewes Creek, then the harbor of vessels from storms. Girard's Philadelphia creditors followed him to Lewes, had a writ issued for his arrest and put in the hands of Sheriff Fisher for execution. Girard, who was hot-blooded, became furious and struck at Fisher with a Spanish knife. Fisher parried the blow with one hand, felled Girard with the other hand, and then held him in durance vile until bail was furnished. Girard then went on his voyage. He filled the vessel with the treasures of the Santo Domingo planters, most of whom were afterwards massacred by the natives, and whole families obliterated. Much of the treasure was never claimed. The unclaimed part formed the basis of Girard's colossal fortune, and is now in part represented by Girard College, in Philadelphia, and is a token of how singularly God overrules men's wickedness for human good.

George Purnell Fisher was born at Milford, Delaware, October 13, 1817. At the age of seventeen he entered the sophomore class at Dickinson College, where he graduated in July, 1838. Having decided upon the profession of law, he entered the office of Hon. John M. Clayton. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1841; settled at Dover and soon acquired a large clientage for a young man. When John M. Clayton became Secretary of State under President Taylor, Fisher entered into public life by becoming Clayton's confidential clerk. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was negotiated while Fisher was Secretary Clayton's clerk; hence he was in close personal relation with Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the British Minister. At one of the conferences at Washington, a house in the rear took fire, and Bulwer, Clayton and Fisher rushed out and helped the firemen with the crude appliances of that day to put the fire out. They then returned to their work, wet, grimy and smoked.

In March, 1855, Mr. Fisher was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Delaware for the term of five years. In 1860 he was elected to Congress where he served from March, 1861, to March, 1863, the stormy period of the first two years of the civil war. He was active in securing to the Federal cause Delaware's contingent of troops, and gave largely of his time and means to enlist and equip the Delaware regiments. President Lincoln conceived a warm feeling and had a high regard for Mr. Fisher. On the abolition of the old courts and the creation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, he appointed Fisher one of the justices of that court upon the expiration of his congressional term. As a judge, Mr. Fisher displayed great aptitude and ability, and was most favorably considered by his associates and by the public. He presided

at the trial of John H. Surratt for participation in the assassination of President Lincoln.

In May, 1870, Judge Fisher resigned his place upon the bench, and was appointed by President Grant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. At the end of five years he resigned this office and returned to his home in Delaware, with no intention of again entering public life. In June, 1889, however, the position of First Auditor of the Treasury was tendered him by President Benjamin Harrison. This position he accepted and held until the change of administration in 1893. He then returned to the home of his childhood, lived quietly in his extensive library, and devoted the last years of his life to reading and literary pursuits. He was one of the most agreeable of men. His mind was so well stored with reminiscence and general information that it was a treat to both old and young to be in his company and listen to his entertaining and instructive conversation. His generous Christian spirit and honesty of purpose endeared him to all who came within the range of his friendship. After a short illness, he died in the City of Washington, February 10, 1899, aged eighty-one years.

In 1840 Mr. Fisher married Eliza A. McColley, who survives him with four children — George P. Fisher, Jr., a lawyer in Chicago, Charles Fisher, Miss Virginia Fisher, and Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon. He was a devoted and exemplary husband and father, and has left in each stricken heart the impress of his own pure and useful life.

Judge Fisher was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1863.

Condensed from a memoir by Hon. CHARLES B. LOBE.

CHARLES HENRY COOTE was born June 15, 1839, probably at Chester, England. Little is known of his early life. He entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum in 1858, and remained in that institution till the time of his death, April 30, 1899. He was made first class attendant in 1869, second class Assistant in 1881, and first class Assistant in 1896. He became one of the ablest, acutest and most learned geographers in the history of cartography. He was indefatigable in his vocation in the Map Room of the Museum, and, on account of his very retentive memory and accurate judgment as to the value of old maps, exceptionally useful. He was much consulted by students in search of geographical information, which he was always most cheerfully ready to impart. Few men have had more thorough acquaintance with sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century cartography. His knowledge of mediæval maps was also very extensive.

In 1878 he published in the New Shakspere Society's *Transac-*

tions, a paper on "Shakspeare's New Map in Twelfth Night"; in 1886, with Mr. E. Delmar Morgan, he prepared for the Hakluyt Society, "Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia"; in 1888 he edited, with an introduction and bibliography, "A Reproduction of John Schœner's Globe of 1523"; in 1894 he published, with prologue and notes, "The Voyage from Lisbon to India, 1505-6, by Alberius Vespuccius," and in 1894-5 he supplied the explanatory text to F. Muller and Co.'s reproductions of "Remarkable Maps of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." He contributed several geographical and biographical articles to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and to the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mr. Coote was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1881.

1900.

WILLIAM JAMES FOLEY was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, September 20, 1812. He became a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1866, and was the Librarian of the Society from 1869 to 1871. He died in Boston, February 1, 1900.

HON. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE BURKE, F.R.G.S., of Kingston, Jamaica, was born in Kingston, February 10, 1833, and died in Newington, St. Andrew, Jamaica, May 23, 1900. The author of his own success in life, he, by his close reading and his persistent assiduity in his boyhood and youthful days, aided by a bright and retentive memory and readiness of speech, raised himself to positions of importance and trust in the Government of his native land.

Mr. Burke was admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court of Jamaica in 1855, and was Recorder of the City of Kingston, from 1862 to 1866. He was a Member of the House of Assembly from 1863 to 1866. In October, 1869, Mr. Burke was appointed Crown Solicitor, and was created an Advocate of the Supreme Court in January, 1870. He was made one of the Assistants of the Attorney General in 1870, and acted as Attorney General and *ex-officio* member of the Legislative Council and of the Privy Council seven times during the years 1874 to 1888. He was an official member of the Legislative Council from 1878 to 1881, when he resigned the seat.

In 1894 he was elected member of the Legislative Council for Kingston and Saint Andrew; and in 1896, he was returned as member for the important parish of Saint Thomas. A fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Colonial and Imperial Institute, he also was Chairman of the Jamaica Coöperative Fire

Insurance Company, and the senior Vice-President of the Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants' Exchange. He held the position of Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and by his occasional visits to the mother country he did good service in maintaining the traditions and promoting the interests of Colonial Freemasonry.

"In the legal profession, of which he was a distinguished member, he enjoyed the esteem and respect of the Judges and the profession at large. As a patriot, the resolute champion of the political rights and privileges of his fellow colonists, he ever stood undaunted by any consideration, so long as he was assured of the justice of his cause. A facile, fluent, and persuasive speaker, he knew how to win his way to the heart as well as to the intelligence of his audience. He could, moreover, point to an honorable record of service loyally and effectually rendered to the advancement of the political, social, and moral welfare of his country.

"Nor was Mr. Burke less to be admired in his social and domestic life. He was a sincere Christian, as the services he always rendered in the Church of his parish testify. His charity was extensive, but his was a nature 'which did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame.' In him the deserving poor and humble have lost an earnest, sincere friend."

He was a loving husband and an affectionate, devoted father. He leaves a widow and six children, three sons and three daughters. He was esteemed and respected by his fellow colonists in general, as also, by a large and distinguished circle of friends in England, to whom he had commended himself by his intelligence, his charming personality, and his exceptional conversational powers.

Mr. Burke was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1880.

1901.

CHARLES CHASE DAME, son of Joseph and Satira (Chase) Dame, was born at Kittery Point, District of Maine, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 5, 1819. "He was a descendant of John Dame, who came from England in 1633, and settled in what is now Dover, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and at South New Market Academy. He chose the profession of his father, and taught schools in Brentwood, New Hampshire, and Newbury, Lynn, Newburyport, Massachusetts, and in 1851 took charge of the English Department of Chauncy Hall School in Boston, where he remained until 1860, when he resigned and opened a law office in Boston, having been admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts in 1859. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1876.

While teaching in Lynn and Boston and also while practising law, he resided in Newburyport. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Andrew Johnson, and held the position under successive administrations till 1883, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law in Newburyport. He was especially interested in the welfare of his adopted city, and was its Mayor in 1886. He was a member of the State Senate in 1868. He was a director of the Merchants National Bank and a trustee of the Institution for Savings in Newburyport." He was prominent in the Masonic order, and received the highest honors of the fraternity. In 1867, as Grand Master, he dedicated the Masonic Temple in Boston, which was burned in 1895. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1863.

"In all the relations of life, Mr. Dame was diligent, honorable, conscientious, impartial. With limited opportunities in his youth, by persistent and studious effort, he won an honorable place in his profession. His sense of justice was his safe and constant guide, and being true to this he was fearless of opposition, calm amid perplexities, generous and kind. His memory will be long and tenderly cherished by his friends and associates."

He died at Newburyport, January 19, 1901.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, LL.D., was born in Boston, at No. 22 (now 55) Pinckney Street, February 6, 1818, and died in New York City, February 28, 1901. His father, Jeremiah Evarts (1781-1831), was a distinguished lawyer and prominently connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His mother, Mehetabel Sherman, was a daughter of Roger and Rebecca (Prescott) Sherman. Roger Sherman was the signer of the Declaration of Independence. The son, William Maxwell, studied at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Yale in 1837. He was one of the four founders of the *Yale Literary Magazine* in 1836. He studied law at Harvard, and in New York City under Daniel Lord, and began the practice of law in New York in 1841.

William Maxwell Evarts was a leading figure in the legal and political world; a figure so prominent that the minutiae of the ordinary life pass into insignificance when the important features of his career are considered. His reputation for learning and ability was early established. His forensic efforts enhanced his reputation rapidly at a time when oratory passed for more in courts than now. He held the position of Assistant United States District Attorney from 1849 to 1853. He was a tower of strength in connection with almost every political and legal crisis in the United States from 1851, when he conducted successfully the prosecution of the Cuban

filibusters on board the *Cleopatra*; the Lemmon slave case, in which he opposed Charles O'Connor, counsel for the State of Virginia (1857-60); the Parrish will contest, and that of Mrs. Gardner, mother of President Tyler's wife. In 1860 he was regarded as the most brilliant speaker in the Republican national convention, and presented the name of William H. Seward for the presidential nomination. He was counsel for the government in establishing, before the Supreme Court, the right of the government to condemn as prizes captured vessels according to the laws of war (1862); he maintained the unconstitutionality of state laws taxing United States bonds or national bank stock without the authorization of Congress (1865-66).

In 1868 President Johnson made him his chief counsel in the impeachment trial before the United States Senate, and on July 15, 1868, made him Attorney-General in his cabinet. In 1872 he was the counsel for the United States before the Alabama Claims arbitration tribunal at Geneva, and he presented the arguments that led to the final decision in favor of his client. In 1874-75 he was senior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher. In 1877 he was the advocate of the Republican party before the electoral commission, and President Hayes made him his Secretary of State. In 1881, he was delegate from the United States to the International monetary conference in Paris. He was a United States senator from New York from 1885-91, and at the close of his term he resumed the practice of law with the firm of Evarts, Choate and Beaman, in New York City.

Mr. Evarts was the recipient of many honors from colleges and other learned organizations. He was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1892. He was often the orator on public occasions. For ten years before his death he lived in retirement. His wife was Helen Minerva Wardner, of Windsor, Vermont, to whom he was married in 1843. They had nine children, of whom all, but one, survived the father.

CHARLES SWIFT RICÉ HILDEBURN was born in Philadelphia, 14 August, 1855, and was the son of Joseph Emlen Howell Hildeburn and Rosina Margarita, daughter of Charles Swift, who, by an act of Legislature, approved 20 March, 1810, changed his name to Charles Swift Riché. The father was born 26 February, 1812, and the mother, 16 September, 1822; and they were married 17 July, 1854. Mr. Hildeburn's ancestors were prominent in the mercantile world, and some of them had been honored by important commissions under the Proprietary, the Colonial Government of Sweden on Delaware Bay, and also under the Government of the Duke of York.

He was bred to mercantile business, but a scholarly mind early induced him to abandon trade for antiquarian pursuits, for which he possessed not only a strong inclination but also a peculiar fitness. He became an active member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at a time when it necessitated an untiring effort to arouse the public to the importance of this institution, and for many years he was one of a few devoted spirits, who, having the work of the Society much at heart, expended their time and spent their money generously—even lavishly—to lay the foundations of the present library.

He was one of the first to recognize the importance of genealogical research in its relation to the history of the making of the American people, and he was the first in Pennsylvania to apply to that science the methods now employed by the painstaking, fair genealogist who rather seeks from actual records austere truth, than draws pleasing but doubtful conclusions from carelessly compiled books. His mind was so peculiarly constructed, and his love of accuracy so great, that to knowingly introduce a questionable link in a line of descent would to him have been absolutely impossible, and his judgment in this character of work was so good that his decisions in some cases, where only circumstantial evidence was available, were subsequently found to be absolutely correct.

Mr. Hildeburn's knowledge of early issues of the Colonial presses was, I think, unsurpassed, and many of the best collections of such books owe their completeness solely to his unselfish efforts. As a collector of old and rare prints he ranked very high, and his untiring energy enabled him to obtain many portraits which others, after a careful search, had failed to secure. His opinion upon manuscripts and autographs was, I believe, always considered as final by his associates and by many collectors and dealers at home and abroad. His most important undertaking, however, from one point of view at least, was the compilation of the Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania prior to 1800. As a member of the Commission appointed under an act of Assembly for this purpose, and afterwards as clerk of the same, he finished the laws to about the year 1760 from the original manuscripts, they never having before been all printed at length. To these he added a number of explanatory notes.

Mr. Hildeburn's principal published works are: "A Century of Printing. The issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784." Philadelphia, 1885, 1886, 2 vols., 4to.; "Inscriptions in St. Peter's Churchyard," Philadelphia, 1879, 12mo.; "Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania, 1700-1760." He was also the author of a large number of magazine and newspaper articles on various historical subjects. Mr. Hildeburn, at the time of his death, was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Genealogical and Colonial

Societies of Pennsylvania (being one of the founders and one of the first officers of the two latter) and of a number of kindred institutions. He was a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1878. He was, for many years, Librarian of the Philadelphia Athenæum, and made frequent trips to England and to the continent in connection with his profession.

He died at Bologna, Italy, 2 May, 1901. He married, 12 June, 1894, Sarah Elizabeth Winchester, by whom he had no issue.

By Col. THOMAS ALLEN GLENN.

JOHN CHESTER INCHES was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 30, 1851, and died in Waverley, Massachusetts, September 26, 1901. He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1891.

1902.

JOSEPH BEALE GLOVER, a resident member of this Society, admitted June 7, 1871, died in Boston, at his home, 132 Commonwealth Avenue, August 12, 1902. He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 5, 1815. His father was James Glover, from whose family the name of "Glover's Corner," in Dorchester, was derived. James Glover was the son of Alexander and Hannah Glover. The mother of Joseph Beale Glover was Jane (Beale) Glover, daughter of Joseph and Lilly Beale of Quincy.

Joseph Beale Glover resided in Dorchester until he was fourteen years of age, when he removed to Boston. He was first connected in business with a wholesale grocery firm, and afterwards transferred his interests to the commission business, first in Milk Street, and later at the corner of Broad and Central Streets, having as partners at different times men who were then, or afterwards, prominently identified with the commercial pursuits of Boston. He retired from active business in 1870. He was interested always in charitable undertakings. He was one of the trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, a member of the Somerset Club and other social organizations, a pew holder in King's Chapel, and remarkable for the extent and number of his benefactions to various Boston charities.

Under his will, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars were given outright to charitable institutions, and one hundred thousand left in trust for benevolent purposes after the death of a devisee. In addition, the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind (generously remembered before in money bequests) were given the right to purchase certain estates on Boylston Street, near the Common, for one hundred thousand dollars, being property

worth probably twice that amount, a privilege (if acted upon) equivalent to another large gift.

About fifty different organizations or institutions were remembered in his will, nearly all located in or near Boston. The principal of these were the Perkins Institution, the McLean Asylum, the Boston Lying-in Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Trustees of Public Reservations in Massachusetts.

Mr. Glover died a bachelor, with no immediate family. His life was characterized by unremitting industry, exemplary self-denial, and unquestionable integrity. His intellect was clear, keen and alert to the last moment.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER, A.M.

CHARLES HENRY NORRIS, a resident member, admitted in 1889, died at Salem, Massachusetts, August 31, 1902. He was a native of Salem, the son of Jeremiah and Dolly (Safford) Norris, and was born April 26, 1826. He was graduated from the Salem English High School, in 1840, learned the tailor's trade, and entered business for himself at an early age. In 1851 he was the junior member of the firm of Mudge and Norris, merchant tailors, at 159 Essex Street. In 1853, the firm name was Norris and Davis. In 1861, he was again alone on the corner of Central and Essex Streets, and he continued to conduct business in that way until he disposed of it, to his two sons, about the year 1883, when he retired.

Mr. Norris was a member of the Common Council of Salem in 1860, '61 and '62, and he also served in the Legislature. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and Freemason, and the founder of the Masonic Grandmasters' Association, and at the annual gatherings of this body delivered lectures, written in the form of verse, which were much enjoyed by his audience. He was president of the Colonial Club of Salem, whose members he entertained with talks on his travels, and with a review of the year. He was the life of any company, a lover of music, an accomplished player upon the harp and piano, the French horn and other instruments. He was a member of the Salem Brass Band, at the time when Jerome Smith was its leader.

Mr. Norris's interest in his ancestry was more than that of the average person. He traced his descent from Rev. Edward Norris, who, after arrival from England, joined the Church in Salem, December 29, 1639, and was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Hugh Peters, at Salem, March 16, 1640. The line from Rev. Edward¹ Norris, was through Edward,² Edward,³ Edward,⁴ Edward,⁵ Edward,⁶ and Jeremiah⁷—the last named being the father of Charles Henry Norris.

Mr. Norris married first, November 10, 1847, Caroline Matilda, daughter of Calvin and Ruth (Smith) Coffin, and second, October 21, 1895, Emma Frances, daughter of Samuel Edward and Julia Ann (Painter) Marsh. By the first wife he had seven children. He is survived by a widow, two sons, Charles S. Norris, of Allston, and William S. Norris, of Salem, and two daughters, Mrs. William R. Colby and Miss Helen M. Norris, of Salem.

By WILLIAM R. CUTTER, A.M.

OLIVER BLISS STEBBINS was born in South Boston, December 22, 1833, the son of John Bliss Stebbins, M.D., and Mary Ann (Whitman) Stebbins. He was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from Rowland Stebbing, who was born in England in 1594, and came to America in 1634, in the ship "Francis" from Ipswich, England, with his wife Sarah and two sons and two daughters. Rowland and his family came to Springfield, Massachusetts, soon after the first settlers under William Pynchon in 1636. The line of descent includes Rowland¹ Stebbing, Thomas² and Hannah (Wright) Stebbins, Samuel³ and Abigail (Brooks), William⁴ and Mercy (Knowlton), Ezra⁵ and Margaret (Chapin), Ezra⁶ and Margaret (Bliss), Dr. John Bliss⁷ and Mary Ann (Whitman) and Oliver Bliss.⁸

Oliver Bliss Stebbins was educated in the Hawes Grammar School, where he received the first Franklin medal, and at the Boston English High School, from which he graduated with honor in 1851. In 1852 he entered upon a mercantile career, but soon relinquished it for the more congenial pursuit of literature. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Mattapan Literary Association of South Boston, a society for the training of young men in literary matters. He served as director and secretary of the Association, and was a member of the lecture committee. The outbreak of the war terminated the usefulness of the organization. He was assistant editor of the *Mattapan Register*, a weekly paper devoted mainly to South Boston matters. His contributions, both in prose and verse, attracted much attention and were widely copied.

From 1865 to 1867 he was a clerk in the South Boston Post-office, and from 1867 to 1869 was a clerk in the Boston Custom House, receiving high commendation from the Treasury Department for his statistics upon immigration. At the same time he was the Boston musical and dramatic correspondent of the well-known New York Musical Review. In 1876 he was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and was a constant contributor to its publications. He was employed by that society for several years as index-maker. He also acted in the capacity of Boston correspondent of the New York Dramatic News, musical

and dramatic critic of the Boston Daily World, and of the Opera Glass, and was a frequent contributor to other papers.

In 1876 he prepared a manuscript history of Dorchester Neck in the Revolution; a "History of the Hawes Grammar School," which constitutes about half of the volume published as the "Hawes School Memorial"; and he also published, in the fourth volume of Memorial Biographies of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, a life of General William H. Sumner, which received the highest praise from reviewers. He was a member of the Hawes Schoolboys' Association, and its president in 1899. A close student of history and the drama, he collected a valuable library of about two thousand volumes besides numerous pamphlets, devoted to these subjects. In 1898 he delivered lectures on "Macbeth" before the Playgoers' Club. In 1895 he wrote a "History of the Boston Museum," which was published in the *Bostonian*, now the *National Magazine*.

Mr. Stebbins was not married. He died at South Boston, November 2, 1902.

1903.

CHARLES WILLIAM ROMNEY was born in Alexandria, Virginia, September 8, 1835, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 3, 1903. He was of the fifth generation from Edward Rumney of Great Britain, date of birth unknown, date of immigration uncertain, who married in this country, February 12, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Mary Vaughn, and died in 1753. The line of descent is Edward,¹ Edward,² born in Boston, August 19, 1720, married Abigail Pierson, September 27, 1744, died after 1769; Edward,³ born in Boston, August 22, 1745, married Seeth Beeth, May 13, 1771, served with distinction as lieutenant and captain in the Revolutionary army, died April 6, 1808; John,⁴ born in Boston, July 22, 1787, married Lydia Burrell, February 18, 1814, who died October 12, 1822, then married Martha B. McKnight, February 18, 1824, and died April 29, 1836; Charles William.⁵

Mr. Romney in early boyhood was, for a time, a page in the national House of Representatives; but his family returning to Boston, he completed his education in the Boston public schools. He then entered the employ of William Read and Sons, prominent gunsmiths, where he remained fifty-one years, until the day of his death. He was of a studious nature, mastering all the details of the goods entrusted to his care, and made himself widely known as an expert in the working and use of firearms. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1860, and subsequently attained eminence in all its grades, presiding over St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter for two years, and serving as Treasurer of the Grand Council of Royal and

Select Masters for twenty-five years. He became a member of this Society in 1870, and in 1877 was made a life member.

He was married to Emily H. Sargent, November 21, 1901, and left one son, Edward, born in Brookline, December 13, 1902.

Mr. Romney's modesty, sweetness of disposition, deep religious nature, unwearied zeal in the performance of duty, and perfect faithfulness to every trust, endeared him to every one privileged to become his companion and friend.

By ALBERT L. RICHARDSON.

JOHN ADAMS CONKEY was born in Boston, September 9, 1839, the son of John Q. A. and Martha Howe (Bird) Conkey. He was left an orphan at a very early age, and Dr. Townsend, the family physician, was his guardian. Young Conkey was sent to the Quincy School, where he received the Franklin medal, and afterwards to the English High School. He was then made book-keeper for the firm of Tuckerman and Townsend, tea merchants. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one, he entered into the employ of Percival C. Everett, who was engaged in China business representing the house of Augustine Heard and Company, and a few years later he was made a partner with Mr. Everett. Upon the failure of Augustine Heard and Company, Mr. Conkey established himself as a Customs Broker and Forwarder, with an office on State Street. He was notary for a number of local banks, and was made trustee of several estates. He was much interested in Free Masonry, and held prominent offices in the fraternity. He was enthusiastically fond of the drama, and an amateur actor of considerable versatility. For a number of years he was a member of the Players Club of Newton. He was a member of the Newton Club, and of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1893.

Mr. Conkey was married in June, 1873, to Ellen V., daughter of William Warren Read of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mrs. Conkey survives him. He died at his home in Brookline, March 17, 1903.

SAMUEL CLARKE PERKINS, LL.D., was born in Philadelphia, November 14, 1828. He was the son of Samuel Huntington and Mary Frances (Donnell) Perkins, and a descendant, in the seventh generation, from John Perkins, who came probably from Newent, Gloucestershire, England, in 1631, and settled in Massachusetts. The line of descent includes John,¹ Jacob,² Joseph,³ Matthew,⁴ Samuel,⁵ Samuel Huntington,⁶ Samuel Clarke.⁷

Samuel Clarke Perkins graduated from Yale College in 1848, and then studied law in the office of his father and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and to prac-

tice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1874. In 1854 he was President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment of Artillery, Philadelphia Home Guards, and was afterwards promoted to first sergeant, and then to first lieutenant. In 1870 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the Commissioners for the erection of the City Hall in Philadelphia, and he was the President of the Commission from 1872 to 1891.

He was from early years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and from 1870 was an elder in the First Church in Philadelphia. Since 1870 he was a Trustee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and Vice-President of the Board since 1887. He was Delegate to the General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance in Belfast, Ireland, in 1884. He was President of the Yale Alumni Association of Philadelphia, from 1878 to 1893, of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from 1877 to 1892, and of the University Club of Philadelphia, from 1883 to 1893.

He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1859. He was prominent in the Masonic Order, and held its highest offices. He delivered an address at the Dedication of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, September 26, 1873, and an address at the laying of the corner-stone of the New Public Buildings of that city, July 4, 1874, and he contributed from time to time to the *New York Observer*, the *American Law Register*, and to other periodicals.

Mr. Perkins married, April 12, 1855, Mary Hooker Packard, daughter of Frederick A. Packard, LL.D., of Philadelphia. Their three children died in infancy. Mrs. Perkins died in 1900. Mr. Perkins died in Philadelphia, July 14, 1903.

By Rev. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

BRADFORD KINGMAN, the son of Josiah Washburn and Mary (Packard) Kingman, was born in the town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, January 5, 1831. He was a lineal descendant of Henry and Joanna Kingman, who came from Weymouth, England, in 1635, and were among the earliest settlers of Weymouth, Massachusetts. The line of descent is as follows: Henry¹ and Joanna (———), John² and Elizabeth (———), Henry³ and Bethiah (Howard), Henry⁴ and Mary (Allen), Seth⁵ and Judith (Washburn), Josiah Washburn⁶ and Mary (Packard).

Young Kingman attended the public schools of his native town and the Adelphean Academy in North Bridgewater, and later was a student in Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. He studied law in the office of Lyman Mason, Esq., of Boston, attending lectures at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the

Suffolk bar, in April, 1863. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Andrew in January, 1864, and was trial justice for the trial of criminal cases for Norfolk county, many years; was notary public for the same county, and commissioner of deeds for several States. He removed to Brookline in May, 1856.

Mr. Kingman had from his youth a special fondness for historical and genealogical studies, and made them a specialty in connection with his legal profession. He gave much attention to local history and published several works, and was a contributor to many magazines and newspapers. Among these contributions may be mentioned "Historical Sketches of the Churches of North Bridgewater, Mass.," published in the Congregational Quarterly; "Memoir of Deacon Lewis Bradford," of Plympton, Massachusetts; "History of Andover" and "North Andover" in the History of Essex county; and "History of the City of Brockton" in the History of Plymouth county in 1884. In 1892 he published an illustrated volume on the Epitaphs of Burial Hill, Plymouth, containing twenty-three hundred inscriptions. In 1866 he published an elaborate History of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, of about seven hundred pages, with extensive lists of families, and in 1889 he wrote a history of Brookline for the "History of Norfolk County." In 1894 he published the "History of Brockton." In October, 1870, Mr. Kingman became the pioneer in newspaper enterprise in Brookline by publishing the "Brookline Transcript," of which he was the editor and proprietor for nearly three years.

He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1861; also a member of the Pilgrim Society, of Plymouth, of the Essex Institute, of Salem, of the Weymouth Historical Society, and of the Webster Historical Society, Boston. He was a corresponding member of the Maine and Wisconsin State Historical Societies, of the Bostonian Society, and of the Dedham, Old Colony, and Old Bridgewater Historical Societies. While Mr. Kingman was a local historian of note in his own country, he also had extensive opportunities of acquiring information from the records of many hundred towns in Europe, and gathered a large amount of material in the line of family history and genealogy in that country. In 1888 and '89 he spent some time in England for the sake of historical investigation.

Mr. Kingman married, January 1, 1852, Susan Bradford Ellis, daughter of Captain Thomas and Susanna (Bradford) Ellis of Plympton, Massachusetts. They had one child, a daughter, who died in infancy. Mrs. Kingman was a direct descendant, in the eighth generation, from Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. Mr. Kingman died in Boston, July 19, 1903.

WILLIAM WYLLYS GANNETT was born in Boston, July 15, 1839. He was the son of John Palsgrave Gannett and Tempe Eliza, daughter of Rev. William Bascom. On his father's side he was a descendant from the old colonial Wyllys family, so well known in the early history of Connecticut. George Wyllys, second son of Richard Wyllys of Fenny Compton, and his wife Hester, daughter of George Chambre, came to this country in 1638, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut. He married for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Francis Smith of Stratford-on-Avon. He was Governor of the Colony of Connecticut in 1642, Commissioner to the United States Congress of the Colonies, and died at Hartford, March 9, 1645. His son by this marriage was Samuel (Harvard College, 1653), who married Ruth, daughter of Governor John Haynes, was Assistant Governor of the Connecticut Colony, 1654-1655, and was four years Commissioner to the New England Colonies. He died at Hartford, May 30, 1709.

His son Hezekiah, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, was Secretary of the Colony of Connecticut, 1712-1734, and died at Hartford, December 24, 1741. His son George (Yale College, 1729) married Mary, daughter of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, was Secretary of the Colony of Connecticut, 1734-1796, and died at Hartford, April 26, 1796. His son Samuel (Yale College, 1758) married Ruth, daughter of Thomas Belden, whose first husband was Captain John Stoughton of Windsor. In 1776, Samuel Wyllys was appointed by Congress Colonel of a regiment on the "Continental establishment," in which capacity he served with much reputation throughout the war. He commanded a regiment at the siege of Boston, was made Major-General of the Connecticut militia, was Secretary of the State of Connecticut, 1796-1809, and died at Hartford, June 9, 1823. This office of Secretary, so important in the history of the Colony, was held for ninety-seven years, without a break, by father, son and grandson. Samuel Wyllys's daughter, Mary Woodbridge Wyllys, married John Mico Gannett, and their son John Palsgrave was the father of William Wyllys Gannett, the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Gannett passed his early youth in Boston, attending the public and Latin schools there. In 1854 his family moved to Cambridge, where he entered the High School, but left within the year to go into business, receiving his commercial training in the old shipping house of Sampson and Tappan. In 1863-4 he was in Calcutta, as confidential assistant to Messrs. Goddard and Company. He was book-keeper and confidential assistant in several business houses both in Boston and New York, and was at one time treasurer of the Boston Sugar Refinery, and later treasurer of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Mr. Gannett was singularly fortunate in his personal characteristics. A man of deep affections and innate refinement, he had fully inherited the Wyllys grace of person and suavity of address, with its alert, distinguished demeanor. Unaware himself of these gifts, he yet always strove to carry out in his daily life the principles of integrity and of manliness, the love of literary culture and æsthetic tastes which made him so delightful a companion.

Eagerness for any form of fidelity, and love for positive results in work, led him to give the spare hours of his later years to genealogical research, especially among the branches of the Wyllys, Brattle, Stiles, and Gannett families, there being many intermarriages in the three latter. He became a resident member of this Society in 1896. His manuscripts were exquisite specimens of written work, and of authentic data. He was a great reader, and as a critic his judgments were keen, swift, broad, courteous and unfailingly helpful. While liberal in his views and sympathies, he never was indefinite in opinion or careless in statement, valuing truth as the touchstone with which he probed the worth of the many human interests for which he cared.

Mr. Gannett was married, March 22, 1871, to Ellen Sumner, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Tileston) Bates. He died at Morristown, New Jersey, September 23, 1903.

JOHN CLARK GILBERT was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, November 2, 1832, and died in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, October 31, 1903. He was the son of Joseph and Alvira (Moore) Gilbert. He traced his descent from Humphrey Gilbert, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648, and who is said to have been a grandson of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. The grandsons of Humphrey Gilbert of Ipswich were Capt. Samuel Gilbert and Lieut. Joseph Gilbert, of Littleton, Massachusetts, who marched to Cambridge under Col. William Prescott in May, 1775, and who later distinguished themselves for bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill and served at Dorchester Heights. The subject of our sketch, John Clark Gilbert, was the great-grandson of this Joseph Gilbert of Revolutionary fame.

After completing his studies at the Hancock (New Hampshire) Academy, Mr. Gilbert entered the employ of his uncle John Gilbert, Jr., in Boston, and later became a partner and succeeded to the business in 1864. August 23, 1855, he married Abby Jane Keay, of China, Maine, who died January 3, 1861. Later, he married his wife's sister, Lizzie Lake Keay. The children by the first marriage were Susan Alice and John Clark, both of whom are deceased. Of the second union, the children are Mary Abby, James Porter, Carrie Louise, and Bessie, all of whom with his widow survive him.

Mr. Gilbert was the conceded peer of any of his contemporaries in his particular line. He possessed a remarkably clear insight into all commercial matters, and by close application rounded out a successful business life. His was the oldest grocery in Boston, having been established in 1830. He was fond of reminiscence, and liked particularly that eventful period, the Civil War. He fitted out nearly every vessel sailing from this port at that time, and the old store was a rendezvous for the line and staff, from midshipman to admiral. Many were the exciting narratives treasured by him, which, told in later years, made him an instructive and entertaining host.

He was a man of strong individuality, conservative purpose, a good judge of men and of business transactions. He had a firm will yet a sympathetic nature, proven by a remarkable devotion to home and family, and he always held a high regard for that prince of virtues, sterling integrity. Mr. Gilbert was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1885.

By ALBERT A. WADLEIGH.

WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN was a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, from Walter Allen who was in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was the only son of Silas Allen (originally of Leominster, Massachusetts) and Mary Jane (Presbry) Allen of Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was born in Boston, January 10, 1836, and died at his residence on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, November 25, 1903.

He attended the public schools of Boston, graduating first from the Brimmer Grammar School, where he received a Franklin medal, and finally from the English High in July, 1852. Immediately after leaving school he entered the store of Field and Converse, leather merchants. By his integrity, energy, and ability he won a place for himself in this firm, and was admitted a partner in 1858, at the age of twenty-two. Heavy business responsibilities came to him at once. His whole business career of over fifty-one years was with this firm and its various successors, namely: Field, Converse and Allen, Allen and Field, Allen, Field and Lawrence (from 1872 to 1894), and W. H. Allen and Son, which was the style of the firm at the time of his death. He was the senior member of each of the last three firms.

January 25, 1860, he married Adeline Amanda, daughter of Stephen Smith, of Boston, who survives him. Of this union there was one son, William Lothrop Allen.

Mr. Allen had a vigorous constitution and splendid physique, and was always interested in sports and games of all sorts, and retained this interest long after he could take active part in them. As a

young man he was a member of the New England Guards, a military organization of that period. He was interested in Masonic matters, and was a member of the lodge of Eleusis, and a Knight Templar of the St. Bernard Commandery. He was one of the original members of the Union Club of Boston, and also one of the earliest members of the Commercial Club of that city. He became a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1879. He occupied many positions of trust and responsibility, which he filled with ability and conscientious faithfulness. From 1879 until the time of his death he was a Director of the State National Bank of Boston, and prior to that period for several years he was a Director of the Shawmut National Bank.

Mr. Allen was a gentleman and merchant of the old school, of sterling qualities in every way. His home life was a particularly happy one, and he was a devoted son, husband and father. His long business career was an honorable one, and his judgment in his line of business was always valued. With firm convictions, he was courteous and considerate to all with whom he came in contact.

By WILLIAM LOTHEROP ALLEN, A.B.

1904.

RICHARD PRICE HALLOWELL, son of Morris Longstreth and Hannah Smith (Penrose) Hallowell, was born in Philadelphia, December 16, 1835. He became a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1899. He was a descendant of John Hallowell, who came from Hucknow, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1682, and settled in Darby, Pennsylvania. His line of descent was John,¹ Thomas,² William,³ Caleb,⁴ Charles Tyson,⁵ Morris Longstreth,⁶ Richard Price.⁷ He was educated in the Philadelphia schools and at Haverford College, spending two years at the latter institution.

As a boy he entered the wool house of H. Robinson and Company in Philadelphia. He came to Boston in 1858, and started business on his own account, being the senior member of the firm of Hallowell and Howland, afterwards changed to Hallowell and Coburn, dealers in wool. October 26, 1859, he was married to Anna Coffin, daughter of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis. Her mother was a daughter of James and Lucretia (Coffin) Mott. Mr. Hallowell resided in West Medford, Massachusetts, and was one of the Selectmen of Medford in 1872 and '73, otherwise he held no public office. His ancestors belonged to the Society of Friends, and he was a member of the liberal branch of that faith. He was actively identified with the leading movements for reform.

He was an abolitionist of the Wendell Phillips and John Brown school, and with George L. Stearns and others took a very active

part in recruiting colored men for the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments of colored troops for the civil war. His brother, Col. Edward N. Hallowell, commanded the 54th Regiment, succeeding Col. Robert G. Shaw, and was afterwards breveted as Brigadier-General. Another brother, Col. Norwood P. Hallowell, commanded the 55th Regiment. His older brother, William Penrose Hallowell, was also an officer in the 55th Regiment. It was one of the greatest regrets in Mr. Richard P. Hallowell's life that he was not able to enlist with his brothers. Circumstances over which he had no control, however, demanded his presence at home, and prevented his taking an active part in the field. He fully made up for this, nevertheless, by his energy and enthusiasm in the recruiting and equipping of troops, and by his many other activities in work which was essential for the conducting of a successful campaign at the front.

After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Hallowell took an active part in the efforts to promote the education of the negro and to protect him in his civil rights. He was a zealous advocate of woman suffrage, writing and speaking in its behalf, and holding official positions in the New England Association from its organization. He co-operated with other free religionists in the organization of the Free Religious Association, and was treasurer for many years. He was a frequent contributor to the press, writing usually over his own signature. He was the author of two books, "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts," published in 1883, and "The Pioneer Quakers," in 1886. These books are considered as authority on the Quakers in the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was a man of strong convictions, and acted from a high sense of duty in everything he did.

It is quite remarkable that three sons of this family of Quaker stock, imbued with all the peace loving instincts of their ancestors, should have taken part in the Civil War with such energy and zeal, and that the fourth should have spent so much time and money in raising troops for that war. It is to be noted, however, that they did not take up the sword until they thought they saw the opportunity of helping the negro secure his rights, and in this they were consistent with the traditions of their ancestors.

Mr. Hallowell died January 5, 1904. His wife, two daughters and two sons survive him.

By DAVID HENRY BROWN, A.B.

REV. GEORGE MOOAR, D.D., who died in Oakland, California, January 17, 1904, was a native of the West Parish of Andover, Massachusetts, where he was born May 27, 1830. He came of an old and worthy family whose first American representative, Abra-

ham¹ Mooar, was married in Andover, December 14, 1687, to Priscilla Poor of the same town. Their son, Timothy² Mooar, married, May 12, 1712, Anne, daughter of Jonathan and Anne (Lovejoy) Blanchard; their son, Benjamin,³ by wife Abiah Hill, had a son Benjamin,⁴ who married Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Chandler) Phelps; and their son Benjamin⁵ married, as his second wife, Susan, daughter of Deacon Asa and Hannah (Peabody) Cummings, whose youngest child was George, the subject of this memoir.

The boy grew up in a home of intelligence, refinement, and character, but of very limited means. By diligent economy he was able to go through the course at Phillips Academy, and then at Williams College (1847-51). During his course of study he taught a public school in Billerica, and in the academies of Stockbridge, Provincetown and Yarmouth. At Yarmouth he had as an assistant Miss Sarah Comstock of Centerbrook (Essex), Connecticut, to whom he was married October 5, 1855. He entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1852, graduating in 1855.

The people of his native town had such admiration for him that they immediately settled him as pastor of the South Church. His sermons were full of strong thought, lucidly expressed, carrying conviction and persuasion to an unusual degree. He was always the delight of the best educated, the keenest thinkers, and also attractive to people of ordinary qualities from his clearness, kindness and deep earnestness. In 1861 he accepted a call to the First Church of Oakland, California, one reason for his removal being the hope that his wife's health would be improved by the new climate. After twelve years of very successful ministry in Oakland he was elected Professor of Systematic Theology in the new Congregational Seminary in that city, a position which he filled with much credit for thirty years. With rare insight and breadth he led his pupils into wise paths of thought, blending a strong conservatism with the fullest hospitality toward all genuine progress. He died January 24, 1904.

Dr. Mooar was for many years a member of the editorial staff of *The Pacific*, the organ of the Congregationalists of California. In 1889 he gave to the press a volume of sermons. He compiled a genealogy of the Mooar (Moore) family, which was published in 1901, and one of the descendants of Isaac Cummings, which was issued two years later. Dr. Mooar was a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1883.

One of the noblest things Dr. Mooar did in his long and useful career was the recognition of intelligence and character in Christian Chinamen in California. "I am not afraid that the Chinese will be too heathen for us, but that we shall not be Christian enough

for them," was one of his remarks. He led his house-servant, Gee Gam, into remarkably clear knowledge and practice of the Christian religion, gave him a seat in his family pew, and the right hand of fellowship into the Church; and was the chief means of developing him into the strong preacher and pastor he has now become. Mrs. Mooar entered most heartily into all the steps of this noble work, though she did not live to see its full development. She passed away September 29, 1899. Four married daughters survive Dr. and Mrs. Mooar.

By Rev. CHARLES HENRY POPE, A.B.

JAMES ADAMS WOOLSON was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, December 22, 1829, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 25, 1904. He was the older son of James Rix and Eda (Adams) Woolson, and grandson of Nathan Woolson, a prosperous farmer after the sturdy New England type, who died January 24, 1800.

Mr. Woolson came from a line of public spirited ancestors whose purpose in life was to do more for the world than simply procure a competency from it. During the closing years of the seventeenth century, one hundred young elm trees were taken from the farm of Nathan Woolson, his grandfather, and planted on Boston Common. The writer of this memoir remembers the pleasure enjoyed by Mr. Woolson as he called attention to the fact that his ancestral acres were the forest nursery from which the stately trees on our famous Common were taken. After completing the public school course, the young man selected the further life of a student, with the intention of taking the college course at Harvard. In accordance with that thought he fitted for college at the old Gates Academy in Marlboro'. The fond dream of his youth, however, was not to be realized. Circumstances beyond his control compelled him to abandon the thought of entering college, and he gave himself, for a few months, to the work of preparing himself for a commercial life.

In 1846, Mr. Woolson was given a position as boy clerk in the store of Hon. Lee Claflin and his son William Claflin (later Governor Claflin) of Boston. From the moment he entered upon this employment he set himself to master the business in all its details, and applied himself with assiduity to whatever tasks were committed to him by the members of the firm. As a help to secure this culture, he became a member of the old Mercantile Library Association of Boston. He served this organization successfully in the offices of librarian, director, treasurer, vice-president and president. Mr. Woolson was, at the time of his death, a stockholder in the F. Brigham and Gregory Company. This company succeeded F. Brigham and Company, who were the direct successors of the original house established by Hon. Lee Claflin in the year 1815.

Mr. Woolson was one of the incorporators of the Suffolk Savings Bank of Boston; a member of the firm of Loring, Tolman and Tupper, Bankers, and their predecessors. He held membership in the Eastern Yacht Club of Massachusetts, Cambridge, Colonial and Union Clubs. He was a director in the National Bank of Redemption, and previous to the consolidation, a director of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and also of the Revere Bank. He was vice-president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and a director of the First National Bank of Cambridge. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1884. In 1859, Mr. Woolson was married to Miss Annie Williston Dickinson of Boston, and is survived by her and two daughters, Mrs. James L. Paine and Mrs. B. S. Hurlbut.

Aside from his ability as a business man, the most distinguishing element of his character was his sacrificial devotion to his friends. Those were true and noble words, spoken recently by one who knew him well, "He was a great friend, and I do not believe that he had an enemy in the world."

Sublime sentences have been written as tributes to friendship. This man's life spent itself as a living incarnation of human friendship. Never was he more himself than in his devotion to his friends. He knew how to bear a friend's infirmities. He looked upon the happiness of a friend as if it were his own, and felt for a friend in sorrow or distress to such a depth that his whole nature responded in helpfulness.

In early boyhood Mr. Woolson was brought under the influence of the Christian Church, and in the youth and vigor of his manhood he dedicated himself to the service of Christ. At the time of his death he was a member of the Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Cambridge, and his religious life may be summed up in that comprehensive definition given by the old Hebrew prophet Micah: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

By Rev. EDWARD M. TAYLOR, D.D.

GEORGE BRUCE UPTON, A.M., second of the name, died in Milton, Massachusetts, February 7, 1904. He was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, July 15, 1829, and was the son of George Bruce and Ann Coffin (Hussey) Upton. He was a descendant, in the seventh generation, from John Upton who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, settled in Salem Village (now Peabody), Massachusetts, and died in 1699. The line of descent from John Upton is fully given in a memoir of the first George Bruce Upton in the REGISTER, vol. xxix, pages 1-12.

Ann Coffin Hussey was the daughter of Peter and Mary (Moers)

Hussey. The Husseys were Quakers, but Peter Hussey was read out of meeting for marrying one of the world's people. Mrs. Upton was a woman of rare refinement and intelligence, but of a very retiring disposition. Owing to this and very delicate health, she was known intimately by few beyond her immediate family circle.

George Bruce Upton was the oldest child, and "always showed a great sense of his responsibility towards his seven younger brothers and sisters. He was his mother's right hand during the unavoidable absences of his father while in the Legislature." He graduated from Harvard in 1849, and was then a few years in California. After that he was associated with his father in business in Boston, until the death of the latter in 1874, and a successful merchant till the end.

He married, June 22, 1858, Mrs. Geraldine I. Rivers, daughter of Jonathan Russell. She died in March, 1885; and in 1890 he married Mrs. Alice (Henderson) Huntington. He had no children. Mr. Upton had a great love for foreign travel and foreign languages, and spent many winters in Europe. He was a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1900.

"A scholarly, gentle cultured man, developed in so many directions that one wondered how he found time for it all, full of life, a man among men, a very child among children, sympathetic, charitable in ways unostentatious but sure to reach the needy objects, a friend to whom one could confidently turn in sorrow or in trouble."

By REV. GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

JOSEPH MASON, A.M., was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, March 16, 1813, the son of Rev. Thomas Mason, a Unitarian clergyman, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1796. His mother was Sophia Barnard of Sterling. He was sixth in descent from Robert Mason who came from England in 1630 and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. During King Philip's war, in 1676, Thomas, son of Robert, and two sons of Thomas were killed by the Indians at the time Medfield was attacked and burned. Ebenezer, a grandson of Robert, then a child about seven years old, was the only male member of the Mason family remaining after the Indian war. Ebenezer's son Thomas was the great-grandfather of Joseph Mason, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Mason obtained his early education at Northfield, and prepared to enter Harvard at the Northfield Academy. Ill health, however, obliged him to forego a university education, but he studied law under private teachers, graduated at Cambridge Law School in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practised law for a while in Templeton, and removed to Worcester in 1847. In 1852

he was appointed Clerk of the Courts of Worcester County, which position he held for twenty-five years. After his resignation, in 1877, he resumed the practice of law and wrote "Mason's Practice in the Common Law Courts of the New England States," published in 1880, and "Mason's Massachusetts Practice," published in 1883. He was master in chancery for Worcester County Courts, and at one time President of the Central National Bank of Worcester. Mr. Mason was not an active politician, although he always attended the caucuses. He was originally a whig, then a free soiler, and then a republican. He was on the school committee in Worcester, and was in the Legislature in 1885 and 1886. The last year the House paid him the compliment of allowing him to select his seat, before the usual drawing for places.

Mr. Mason took a lively interest in the new Worcester city hall contest, and was influential in securing the location on the old Common, where the old City Hall and the Old South Church once stood. He was a member of the Church of the Unity, having purchased a pew in that church, taking a deed of it, as was the custom at that time. This was about the year 1847, when the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale was settled over the parish as its first minister.

November 10, 1846, he married Sarah Rebecca Parker, of Shirley, Massachusetts. They had one son, Joseph Parker, born September 15, 1848. After the death of his wife in May, 1895, he left Worcester and went to live with his son in Plainfield, New Jersey, but here he met with a double affliction in the loss of his only son, who died suddenly March 2, 1899, and a short time after, the death of his only grandchild, Parker Wright, a bright and promising boy of about nineteen years. In 1900 he left Plainfield and went to live with relatives in Brookline, Massachusetts, where he died February 8, 1904, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-one years. Mr. Mason was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1885.

By FRANK HAMILTON MASON.

ALBERT CLIFFORD TUFTS, who became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1894, was born September 11, 1864, in Somerville, Massachusetts, and died there, March 19, 1904. He was the son of Nathan Tufts, Jr., and Mary Jane (Fitz) Tufts; he was grandson of Nathan Tufts, who formerly owned the "old Powder House" farm, and after whom the public park surrounding it was named; and was grand-nephew of Charles Tufts the founder of Tufts College. He was descended from Peter Tufts who came from England previous to 1638 and settled at Malden, Massachusetts, where, at his death in 1700, he was the largest proprietor of land in the town.

Mr. Tufts's line of descent was as follows: Peter' of Malden, the immigrant, John,' Peter,' Nathan,' Daniel,' Nathan,' Nathan, Jr.,' Albert Clifford.' Through his grandmother, Sally (Miller) Tufts, he was descended from one of the martyrs of the 19th of April, 1775, James Miller, minute man, who was slain on Prospect Hill in what is now Somerville, where, while harassing the main body of British troops in the street below, he with others was surprised by a flanking party of the enemy, and being urged by his associates to flee, gave the memorable answer, "I am too old to run," and died firing upon the foe.

Albert Clifford Tufts received his education in the schools of Somerville, graduating from the High School, in 1883, after which he entered the grain business in the counting house of his father and brother, becoming a partner in the firm in 1887, after the death of his father, and continuing in this business until his own death. April 19, 1893, Mr. Tufts was married to Mary Belle Cotton of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, daughter of William Wallace and Anna (Moses) Cotton. Mrs. Tufts survives him with a son, Nathan, six years of age.

Mr. Tufts, like his ancestors, was a man of business ability and strict integrity, and held many positions of responsibility. He was a director in the Bunker Hill National Bank, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the Merchants Club of Boston, and of the Somerville Historical Society, and a director in the Central Club Association of Somerville. In religion he was a Unitarian, being a member of the Standing Committee of the First Congregational Society of Somerville.

Mr. Tufts was a dignified yet agreeable gentleman, against whom none had ever occasion "to say aught in malice," but whom all respected, and in whose irreproachable life was exemplified the enviable character of a long line of honored ancestors.

By CHARLES DARWIN ELLIOT.

JOHN ANDREW PETERS, LL.D., was born in Ellsworth, Maine, October 9, 1822. He was the second son of Andrew and Sally (Jordan) Peters, and was descended from Revolutionary ancestors. One of his forbears was a major in Clinton's Brigade at the battle of Long Island, 1776. His maternal grandfather, Melatiah Jordan, was one of the first men in Maine appointed to office by Washington—to be collector in the Frenchman's Bay district. His paternal grandfather, John Peters, was a prominent land surveyor, and laid out many towns in Eastern Maine. His father was a ship-builder and lumberman, and was noted for his sterling honesty and commanding appearance; his mother, for her lively temperament, fine sense of humor and ready sympathy, qualities which were characteristic of her son.

John A. Peters was prepared for college at Gorham Academy, and entered Yale College in 1838. He took a high stand as scholar and leader. He was a classmate and life-long friend of Albert Mathews, of New York City, the writer and lawyer, and James Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Connecticut, naturalist and author. He was a member of the Skull and Bones Society. After graduating with first honors, Mr. Peters entered the Harvard Law School, where he was one of the leaders of his class and was graduated in 1844. Rutherford B. Hayes was one of his classmates. Senator George F. Hoar, for whom he was frequently mistaken by reason of their likeness, was also one of his contemporaries. He was admitted to the bar at Ellsworth the same year, but subsequently removed to Bangor, where he lived until his death. He soon stood among the leaders of his profession in Maine, and won a personal popularity throughout the State such as few men in Maine have enjoyed.

Originally a whig, Judge Peters became a republican during the Civil War. He served two terms in the Legislature, and was Attorney General of the State from 1864 to 1866. He entered Congress in 1866, and remained there for three terms, serving on the Judiciary and Library committees. He was a ready and able debater. He declined a reelection. His leadership in the House, commented on by Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress," led many to regret Judge Peters's withdrawal from politics, but his inclinations were legal. In 1873 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, and in 1883 he succeeded John Appleton as Chief Justice, which position he held until his voluntary retirement, January 1, 1900. He became a resident member of this Society in 1892. He died April 2, 1904.

Judge Peters is remembered as the most beloved Judge in Maine, and as one of the brightest and most cultured legal minds of New England. In 1882, many of the leading lawyers of New England desired the President to appoint Judge Peters Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but he was happiest in Maine, and as Chief Justice he rendered his State an unparalleled service. In legal learning he had few superiors, and in quickness to grasp points, no equal in the Maine bar. He tempered the dignity of his office with kindness and gentle wit. Judge Peters was well known also as a speaker. Some of his brilliant epigrams flashed from one end of the country to the other. In the Presidential campaign of 1864 he said, "If McClellan can't take Richmond with Washington as a base, he can't take Washington with Richmond as a base." At Yale, Judge Peters was held in high honor and esteem, and was regarded as one of the best extempore speakers in the country. He was a devoted friend and supporter of the college, and his ap-

pearance at the alumni gatherings at Yale and Bowdoin was a signal for applause. He rendered valuable service to Bowdoin College as a member of its board of trustees. Colby College (1884), Bowdoin (1885), and Yale (1893) gave him the degree of LL.D. He received many other honors, but the greatest of all was the genuine love he enjoyed of the people of his State, such as was given to few public men of Maine.

He married, September 2, 1846, Mary Ann Hathaway, of Bangor, who died in 1847, leaving an infant son, who also died, at the age of fourteen months. He was again married, to Fannie E. Roberts, and had two daughters by his second marriage.

A fuller sketch of Judge Peters's life, with interesting incidents and anecdotes, may be found in "The Green Bag," Vol. VII. (1895), page 156, written by General Charles Hamlin, Reporter of Decisions of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court.

By Gen. CHARLES HAMLIN, A.M.

RICHARD ANSON WHEELER was born in Stonington, Connecticut, January 29, 1817, the only son of Richard and Mary (Hewitt) Wheeler. On both the paternal and maternal sides, he descended from Thomas Wheeler, who came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1636, from Capt. John Gallup, who fell in the memorable Swamp Fight, from Thomas Stanton, the Interpreter General, and from Capt. George Denison, one of the most distinguished soldiers in Connecticut. Judge Wheeler was educated in the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he attended for three months a private school at Mystic, Connecticut.

Besides holding less important offices, he represented the town in the General Assembly in 1851, was High Sheriff of New London County for twelve years, Judge of Probate for twenty-three years, and Justice of the Peace for forty years. Although never desiring to be admitted to the Bar, he acquired a thorough legal knowledge, which was of much value to him in the various offices in which he was placed. He wrote more than six hundred wills, no one of which was ever broken. He was the oldest member of the First Congregational Church of Stonington both in years and term of membership, and was clerk of the Church and one of the standing committee for sixty-six years. He was well versed in its history, as his book, "The History of the First Church of Stonington" shows, a volume of three hundred pages, published in 1875. He also wrote a historical sketch of the first three churches of New London County, and a historical sketch of Stonington and sixteen churches, published in the history of New London County.

Besides various other historical addresses from time to time, he gave an address at the Palmer Reunion held at Stonington in 1881,

which was published, and in 1899 he delivered an address upon the early settlers of Stonington, at the unveiling of the monument to their memory at Wequetequock. He wrote a history of the Pequot Indians, published in pamphlet form, which he delivered before the Colonial Society at New Haven, and the Rhode Island Historical Society at Providence. In 1900, after retirement from active public work, at the age of eighty years, he published his "History of the Town of Stonington," including genealogies of eighty-seven different families. He was President of the Groton Monument Association for three years, and for twelve years and up to the time of his death he was President of the Stonington Savings Bank. He was a thorough student, and acquired his great knowledge of genealogical and historical matters by patient and painstaking effort. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society since 1869, life member and one of the vice-presidents of the Connecticut Historical Society, and member of many other historical societies.

Of his personal characteristics, we quote: "He was of grand and noble physique, unassuming in manner, of great purity of mind, of remarkable persistence and had a high standard of moral conduct. He was a charming conversationalist and possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes. Having a friendly interest and love for mankind, he made friends easily and was esteemed and loved by all for his straight-forward and Christ-like qualities. With the passing away of Judge Wheeler, departs the 'Grand Old Man' of Stonington."

Judge Wheeler was twice married, first to Miss Frances M. Avery of North Stonington, Connecticut, January 12, 1843; and second, to Miss Lucy A. Noyes of Stonington, November 5, 1856, who with three daughters, Mrs. Henry Tyler, Mrs. Seth Noyes Williams, and Miss Grace Denison Wheeler, survives him. He died April 6, 1904.

By EMILY AVERY WHEELER WILLIAMS and GRACE DENISON WHEELER.

EDWARD WHITE CLARK was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 28, 1828, and died in Philadelphia, April 9, 1904, after a brief illness. He was the eldest son of Enoch White Clark (1802-1856) who, February 21, 1826, married Sarah Crawford Dodge (1806-1878), and was the seventh in descent from Captain William Clark, who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, from the ship "Mary and John" in 1630. He traced his descent as follows: William' (1609-1690), John' (1651-1704), John' (1679-1768), Eliakim' (1707-1781), Lieut. Asahel' (1737-1822), Bohan' (1772-1846), Enoch White,' Edward White.* July 19, 1855, he was married to Mary T., daughter of Joseph and Jane (Tod-

hunter) Sill. They had five sons and one daughter. He is survived by his widow, all of his children, and twelve grandchildren.

In 1837, Enoch White Clark moved his family from Providence to Philadelphia, and with his brother-in-law, Edward Dodge, founded the banking house of E. W. Clark and Company. Edward White Clark attended the public school, graduating from the Central High School at the age of sixteen. He immediately entered the banking house as a clerk, thus beginning a connection that lasted for sixty years. In 1849, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the firm as a partner. In 1867 he was elected President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and in 1877 was appointed Receiver of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. The affairs of these two corporations demanded so much of his time that he found it necessary to retire temporarily from the banking business.

In 1882 he brought his labors with the coal companies to a successful ending, and re-entered the firm of E. W. Clark and Company, remaining its head from that time until his death. He was one of the founders of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, and was a member of the first board of Directors elected in 1866. He was closely identified with the organization of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and was for many years a director. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League.

In 1852 and 1853, Mr. Clark took an extended trip abroad, spending some time in Egypt and Palestine. This visit aroused an interest in Assyriology and Egyptology that constantly increased, and when Dr. John P. Peters, many years later, suggested to him the sending of an expedition for research in Babylonia, he immediately offered his aid. He became treasurer of the fund raised for the purpose, and for sixteen years gave this and other expeditions his personal care and advice. It was to him more than any other that the great success of the explorations was due. In November, 1902, he endowed, in conjunction with his brother, Clarence H. Clark, the Chair of Babylonian Research in the University of Pennsylvania, now held by Dr. Herman V. Hilprecht. He was one of the group that in 1887 organized the Museum of Archaeology and Palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania, and he always contributed liberally towards its support. He was a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected March 2, 1904.

Mr. Clark took a great interest in the negro. It was largely through his aid and advice that the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School in Philadelphia was founded and made a success; and for many years he was a helper and adviser of Mr. Armstrong of the Hampton School, and Mr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee. In religion he was a Unitarian. In 1865 he gathered

some of his friends together in his home and organized the First Unitarian Church of Germantown. He always took an active interest in the Church and Sunday School, and even in his busiest times he never neglected the preparation of his Sunday School lesson.

It was, however, in his home that Mr. Clark's true character appeared, and here his loss will be most severely felt. Surrounded by a large family and a wide circle of friends, there his genial and gentle nature, warm heart and deep sympathy found true expression; always striving to promote the happiness of those around him, listening carefully to all tales of trouble and distress which were presented, turning away no deserving case unassisted, giving counsel and advice to all who sought it; his home life was well rounded and complete.

By HERBERT LINCOLN CLARK, A.B.

Rev. EMANUEL VOGEL GERHART, D.D., LL.D., son of Rev. Isaac and Sara Vogel Gerhart, was born at Freeburg, Snyder County, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1817. His great-grandfather was an Alsatian by birth, and came to America in 1730, settling in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His father was a minister in the Reformed Church. His mother, of French descent, was a native of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Philadelphia.

The early education of Emanuel was under the care of his father until 1833, when he entered the classical institution of the Reformed Church at York, Pennsylvania. In 1836 the institution was removed to Mercersburg, and chartered as Marshall College. He then became a member of the first junior class, and graduated in 1838. After this, he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, graduating in 1842. He began his work in the ministry as pastor of the Grind-stone Hill Congregation, near Chambersburg. While at this place, he accepted a call from a charge at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. During the summer of 1849 he was sent as missionary to the First Reformed Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked among the foreign-born Germans of that city. He made numerous missionary journeys on horseback through parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Wisconsin, organizing new congregations.

In 1851 he became President of Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, and at the same time teacher of Systematic Theology in the Theological Seminary at that place. In this position he worked with success until he received the call from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to fill the President's Chair. At the same time he taught in the department of Mental and Moral

Philosophy. In 1868 the Synod of the Reformed Church elected him professor of Systematic Theology in the Theological Seminary of which he was an alumnus. He held this position up to the day of his death.

Dr. Gerhart took an active part in the work of the Church through her Synods, Classes and Boards. He served as President of the Ohio Synod, the Eastern Synod and General Synod. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the College. After the death of its first president, Dr. Gerhart was elected president of the Clio-sophic Society of Lancaster. He continued to preside over this literary and social organization up to the time of his death. He was corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1855. From 1857 to 1861 he served as one of the editors of the *Mercersburg Review*. To this Review, and its successor, the *Reformed Church Review*, he contributed more than sixty articles, and he also contributed important articles to other reviews and to *Encyclopædias*. Among his published works are "The Inner Life of Dr. Rauch," "A Monograph of the Reformed Church," "Junior Heidelberg Catechism," and "The Institutes of the Christian Religion," in two volumes.

Dr. Gerhart was married three times. His first marriage was with Miss Eliza Rickenbaugh, at Hagerstown. They were blessed with eight children, of whom three survive their father: Col. William R., of Lancaster; Rev. Robert Leighton, D.D., of Lewisburg, and Miss Virginia, of Lancaster. Mrs. Gerhart died in January, 1864. In August, 1865, Dr. Gerhart was married to Mrs. Mary M. Hunter, widow of Frederick S. Hunter of Reading, Pennsylvania. She died the following year, leaving a daughter, Nora Catherine, who died in 1887. In 1875 he married Miss Lucia D. Cobb, eldest daughter of Rev. Ashabel Cobb, of the Congregational Church at New Bedford, Massachusetts, who survives him. Dr. Gerhart died in Lancaster, May 6, 1904.

By Rev. GEORGE W. RICHARDS, D.D.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH BARRETT was born in Portland, Maine, April 29, 1829, and died in Portland, May 16, 1904. She was the daughter of Charles Edwards and Elizabeth Mary (Baker) Barrett, and was descended, in the eighth generation, from James Barrett, who was born in England about 1615, was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1643, and died in Malden, August 16, 1672. Miss Barrett was a sister of George Potter Barrett who was a member of this Society until his death, in 1896, and the line of descent from the immigrant ancestor is given in a sketch of Mr. Barrett in the *PROCEEDINGS* of 1897, pages 93, 94.

Miss Barrett came of a family whose name appears in the cata-

logues of the principal New England colleges, and she naturally received what in her youth was considered a good education, hardly as generous a one as would now be held essential. A quiet, retiring gentlewoman who grew up when there was no talk of woman's rights and wrongs, of a deeply religious nature,—finding time from her domestic life to devote to the charities that interested her, of most excellent judgment, she lived out her quiet, unselfish, unobtrusive days in the little city in which she was born and passed on.

The only public charity in which she was especially interested was the Female Orphan Asylum of Portland. For more than forty years, and until her death, she was one of its Board of Managers, and during all that period gave to it unsparingly her time and attention. Such a life may be in a very high degree lovely and useful, but there is little in it to chronicle for public notice.

Miss Barrett was a life member of this Society, elected in 1900.

By FRANKLIN RIPLEY BARRETT, A.B.

ELISHA SLADE CONVERSE, a life member of this Society since June, 1870, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, July 28, 1820, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, June 5, 1904. He was the youngest child of Elisha and Betsey (Wheaton) Converse, of puritan and revolutionary stock. The immigrant ancestor was Edward Converse, who came to Salem with John Winthrop, in June, 1630. Edward Converse was a rigid puritan, an early settler of that part of Charlestown which soon became the town of Woburn. The line of descent is as follows: Edward¹ (1590–1663), Samuel² (1637–1669), Samuel,³ a first settler of Thompson Parish, Killingly, Connecticut (1662—), Edward⁴ (1696–1784), Jonathan⁵ (1723–1761), Jonathan⁶ (1760–1845), Elisha⁷ (1786–1854), Elisha Slade⁸ (1820–1904).

Through his mother, Betsey Wheaton, Mr. Converse was descended from a family of sturdy Welsh Baptists, whose ancestor, Robert Wheaton, was among the earliest settlers of Rehoboth and one of the founders there of the first Baptist church within the present territory of Massachusetts. During the infancy of Mr. Converse, his parents removed to Woodstock, Connecticut, and later to the neighboring town of Thompson. Here he received such early education as a country school of that day could give; and at the age of twelve years he worked for a while in a cotton mill. Soon after, he was sent to Boston, where his elder brother, James Wheaton Converse, was established in business. Here he entered the McLean School, and soon after went to live with his sister, Maria, whose husband, Aaron Butler, was engaged in a general mercantile business at South Boston. For the next three years he divided his time between the school and the business of the shop. When sixteen

years of age, he returned to Woodstock, to which place his parents had returned from Thompson, and entered upon farm work, varied by attendance at the town school. But we soon find him making an engagement of two years with a clothier in Thompson. He became a partner before the term of service expired; and three years later, being then twenty-two years of age, he became, by purchase, the sole proprietor of the business.

In 1844 he removed to Boston, where he engaged with Benjamin Poland in the wholesale shoe and leather business. To this was soon added the grinding of dyewoods, spices, and other articles. Mr. Converse's residence was in Stoneham from 1847 until 1850, when he went to the neighboring town of Malden, which became his permanent home. In 1853 he was elected treasurer of the Malden Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated as the Boston Rubber Shoe Company in May, 1855. At this time, Mr. Converse began his long and remarkably successful career as a rubber shoe manufacturer. Giving up his active interest in his former business, he devoted himself entirely to the development of the factory and its interests. Under his management, the company attained a high measure of success, and its products have gained a world-wide reputation. It is now a constituent part of the United States Rubber Company, of which Mr. Converse was a director.

He also became widely known in the financial and commercial worlds. In 1856 he became president of the bank now known as the First National Bank of Malden, which position he retained until his death; and a long list of like institutions and others of a charitable, religious, or political character attests to a life that was full of devotion to that which was on the side of prosperity and progress. In 1878 and 1879, he represented Malden in the House of Representatives; and in 1880 he was elected to the State Senate. He became the first mayor of Malden, in 1882. In religion he was a Baptist, in which he was faithful to the instincts of his Welsh blood, having become united with the church while a boy in Thompson; but he was without a blemish of sectarianism, knowing no limitations of creed, color, or station in his good will and charity.

As a philanthropist and public benefactor, Mr. Converse was widely known. While his public gifts were large and many, those which, with a modesty that was part of his nature, were concealed, carried life and comfort to a degree that only those who were nearest him will ever know. His gifts to the Malden Public Library amounted to more than five hundred thousand dollars. This benefaction is a memorial of his eldest son, whose sudden and violent death in 1863 was the great sorrow which cast an abiding cloud over an otherwise serene and happy life.

While in business at Thompson, Mr. Converse married, Septem-

ber 4, 1843, Mary Diana, daughter of Hosea and Ursula (Burgess) Edmands of Thompson. Seldom has there been so perfect a union as this which remained unbroken for sixty years. His faithful and trusted adviser in all the affairs of life, she was his companion in all his kindly ministrations, and their bounty went out as from a single hand. She died December 16, 1903. Besides the eldest son, whose death has been noticed, Mr. and Mrs. Converse had one son and two daughters who are now living and are married.

By DELORAINE PENDRE COREY.

JAMES HENRY BEAL, a life member of this Society, elected in 1870, died at his summer home in Nahant, June 25, 1904. He was born in Boston, February 20, 1823, in the then fashionable north end of the city. He received a business education at the Chauncy Hall School, and immediately upon his graduation began his active business life. He was clerk in a wholesale furniture establishment in Haymarket square, where he at once showed aptitude and shrewdness, and in a comparatively short time was admitted to a partnership, under the firm name of Allen and Beal.

But it was in matters of finance that Mr. Beal early exhibited extraordinary ability. He was elected a director of the old Granite Bank in 1851, and six years later, during the panic year of 1857, he was requested to assume the presidency in place of Hon. Alpheus Hardy, who had declined a reelection. It was a time to try the mettle of men in financial affairs, but Mr. Beal proved to the veterans on the street that he was destined to be a leader. In 1864 the bank changed its name to the Second National Bank, and for more than thirty years Mr. Beal served as its president, retiring in 1888.

During the Civil War, Mr. Beal gave marked evidence of his ability as a financier. It was largely through his efforts, seconded by those of the late Franklin Haven, William Gray and J. Amory Davis, that the Secretary of the Treasury was enabled to raise a hundred and fifty million dollars for the prosecution of the war, and he was invited by the Secretary to assist in the negotiations with the banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. At a meeting of the bankers held at that time, it is related of him that he stood up before the conservatives, who were inclined to oppose lending so vast a sum to the United States Government, and remarked in his cool and dispassionate manner: "We are the representatives of the national banks of the United States; if our country is to go the banks had better go too."

In his busy life in the world of finance Mr. Beal found time to serve his city and the Commonwealth. He represented Ward Eight in the Common Council in 1857 and 1858, and at a later period

was a member of the Legislature. He also was connected with many corporations. He was president of the Bigelow Carpet Company and of the Clinton Wire Works; was trustee of many estates, and at one time was a director of the Old Colony Railroad Company. In church affairs he was prominent, being one of the pillars of the Arlington Street Church, and treasurer and one of the strong supporters of the little church at Nahant, near his summer home. It is at this resort that Mr. Beal will be specially missed. He was one of the most conspicuous figures on the streets, as it was his daily custom to take long walks about the village, and the regular and temporary residents knew him, many of them intimately:

Mr. Beal leaves a widow, his second wife, who was Louisa, daughter of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston Adams of Boston, who was great-great-grandson of Henry Adams, the founder of the Adams family of Quincy. There are seven children, namely, Thomas Prince, Helen, who is the wife of John Mason Little, Ida, Judith, James H., Boylston Adams, and William Fields.

SAMUEL PARKMAN BLAKE, A.B., was born in Boston, November 10, 1835, and died there June 30, 1904, in his seventieth year. He was the third child and only son of Samuel Parkman and Ann Boylston (Cunningham) Blake, and was closely related to many of the prominent families of Boston, where his ancestors, upon both his father's and mother's side, had lived for many generations.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1855, in a class that contained many distinguished members, among whom were Alexander Agassiz, General Francis Channing Barlow, Phillips Brooks, Theodore Lyman and Henry Lee Higginson. At College, as in after life, his manliness, his strict integrity and his genial manners made him a favorite with all, and obtained for him membership in such select organizations as the Hasty Pudding and Porcellian Clubs. After graduation, he became a clerk in the office of Messrs. Kettell, Collins and Company of Boston, commission merchants engaged in the West India trade, where he remained for four years, and while in their employ made two trips for them as supercargo to the West Indies and South America. In June, 1859, he removed to Philadelphia, where he became a partner of Charles Amory, Jr., of Boston, in a commission business of yarns and dry goods. In June, 1865, this work was increased by the acquisition of the business of the firm of Charles Amory and Company of New York.

On October 14, 1868, Mr. Blake was married to Miss Mary Lee Higginson, daughter of George Higginson of Boston. In 1872 he gave up business in Philadelphia and returned to Boston, where he became a real estate broker, for several years by himself, but from 1883 to 1890 having as a partner George H. Bradford, and for

several years past being associated with Charles E. Loud under the firm name of Blake and Loud. He was a director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and one of its Vice-Presidents, and was for many years a member of the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Women, on Revere Street, in Boston, rendering most efficient service upon its committees.

He was a member of the Union and St. Botolph Clubs in Boston; and he became a member of this Society in February, 1904, only a few months before his death, but he attended at least one of its meetings in that short time, and showed an interest in its affairs that would have developed had his life been spared. Besides his Boston residence, he had for many years a beautiful summer home in the town of Canton, but for the past ten years he had an estate at Manchester-by-the-Sea. His domestic life was fortunate and happy, though he had the sorrow of losing, in 1887, a son eleven years old, and in 1900 he was saddened by the death of his daughter Theresa, who was killed by being thrown from a horse.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Miss Marian Lee Blake, and a son, Robert Parkman Blake. He was a particularly lovable man, and his genial manners and upright character made him beloved by both business and social friends.

By HENRY WINCHESTER CUNNINGHAM, A.B.

CHARLES LOUIS FLINT, a life member admitted in 1885, died at Brookline, Massachusetts, June 9, 1904, aged forty-three years. He was born in Boston, March 9, 1861, son of Charles L. and Ellen Elizabeth (Leland) Flint. His father, who was also a life member of this Society, was from 1853 to 1878 the secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. The father was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in Amherst, being president of the latter for one year.

The son studied a year in the Institute of Technology, and then entered the Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was adjutant of the college battalion in the institution at Amherst during his senior year. His career in college was highly creditable, and in his after life he helped the institution by his influence and his purse.

After leaving college, he formed a partnership in Boston with Charles S. Dole, as a stockbroker, but for the last fifteen years of his life he was not engaged in active business. In 1896, he was appointed a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and held this office at the close of his life. He had previously established oratorical prizes for the college. He was fond of the study of languages, and knew several, including the Chinese, being able,

besides reading and writing it, to speak it fluently. He was also musical, and belonged to several orchestral clubs.

He was a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Thomas Flint of Salem, the line being: Thomas,¹ Thomas,² Samuel,³ John,⁴ Jeremiah,⁵ Jeremiah,⁶ Charles Louis,⁷ Charles Louis⁸; and his mother belonged to the Leland family of Grafton, Massachusetts, her parents being Joseph and Charlotte (Merriam) Leland. He was married, in 1886, to Rebecca M. Burbank, of Boston, by whom he had a daughter, born in 1888.

FRANK MOORE, A.M., a son of Jacob B. Moore of Concord, New Hampshire, where he was born December 17, 1828, died at Waverley, Massachusetts, August 10, 1904. He was the author of many historical and literary works, among which, perhaps the best known, were "The Rebellion Record" (1861-8), in eleven volumes, and a "Diary of the American Revolution" (1860), in two volumes. He was chosen a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1860; and he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1867.

His widow, Mrs. Laura M. Moore, daughter of the late Hon. John Bailey of Dorchester, died in Boston, November 11, 1904.

S. A. G.

NATHAN MATTHEWS was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, September 15, 1814. He was the son of James and Sarah (Hallett) Matthews, and was fifth in descent from James Matthews the immigrant. The forebears of the immigrant are not known with certainty, but he was probably the son of Edward Matthews of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. He resided a short time at Charlestown, where he was living in 1634, removing to Yarmouth in 1639, and held various offices until his death in January, 1685-86.

In 1833, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Matthews left his native town, came to Boston, and began a varied business career which lasted seventy years. His first venture proved disastrous and led to his failure in 1837, when he compromised with his creditors for fifty cents on a dollar. Fourteen years later, he paid his debts in full,—an instance of business integrity which elicited much praise. After his failure in 1837, Mr. Matthews made a short tour in the West, visiting Chicago and St. Louis, but returned to Boston and entered the commission business. A little later he went into partnership with his twin-brother Edward, the father of Brander Matthews. This lasted until about 1852, when Mr. Matthews abandoned mercantile business and began what proved to be very extensive operations in real estate.

As President of the Winnisimmet Company, he bought and im-

proved large tracts of land in Chelsea ; and, between 1860 and 1870, as President of the Boston Water Power Company, he developed the Back Bay district of Boston, then mostly under water. At the time of his death it was said : " To-day the people who walk along Beacon Street, Marlborough Street, Commonwealth Avenue, and all the thoroughfares above Arlington Street that run into these great avenues, can see the property that existed very clearly forty years ago in the mind's eye of Nathan Matthews." In 1886, Mr. Matthews went to Europe, and again in 1888, when he remained eighteen months ; and after his return he gradually retired from active business. He died at his summer home in Bar Harbor, Maine, August 29, 1904. He became a life member of this Society in 1870.

Mr. Matthews possessed a vigorous mind, a strong will, deep affections, and marked individuality. Besides his gifts of Matthews Hall to Harvard College, of a building to the Yarmouth Free Library, and of a building in Denver to the Bishop of Colorado, he contributed freely to church and charitable organizations ; and to his " unanticipated, nobly disinterested, and timely aid—not as a loan, but as a boon freely bestowed, joined to the generous impulses of others," was due the publication of the second volume of Frederick Freeman's *History of Cape Cod*.

Mr. Matthews was married, September 9, 1851, to Albertine, daughter of William Jenkins and Ann (Southworth) Bunker of New York. He is survived by his widow and by five children, Nathan, Jr. (formerly Mayor of Boston), Caroline, Sarah Hallett (now Sister Paula of the St. Margaret Sisterhood), Albert, and Elisabeth (married to Henry LaBarre Jayne of Philadelphia). A daughter, Alice Southworth, born May 4, 1866, died in infancy ; while a son, Constant Southworth, born September 25, 1869, died July 30, 1893.

By ALBERT MATTHEWS, A.B.

JACOB WARREN MANNING, a resident member, elected in 1884, died in Reading, Massachusetts, September 16, 1904. He was born at Bedford, New Hampshire, February 20, 1826. His parents were Solomon and Mary (Fletcher) Manning, and he was of the eighth generation from William Manning of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the line being William,¹ William,² Samuel,³ William,⁴ Jacob,⁵ Jacob,⁶ Solomon,⁷ and Jacob Warren.⁸ His branch of the Manning family migrated from Cambridge to Billerica, and thence to Chelmsford.

He remained on his father's farm until the age of twenty-one, when he went to Chelmsford, to be employed in farm, fruit and nursery work. During his first year he saved one hundred and fifty

dollars of his wages. He went next to Reading for a while, and then to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he became superintendent of the nursery of S. W. Cole, a well known authority on fruit culture, and author of the "American Fruit Book." In 1849 he became gardener for John J. May of Dorchester, and later, from 1852 to 1854, for Rev. Nathaniel Frothingham, D.D., of Burlington, Massachusetts. He was next the gardener for Levi A. Dowley of Brattleboro,' Vermont. About this time, he settled in Reading, Massachusetts, and established the flourishing business which was afterwards his until his death, and which gave him great fame among the men of his own calling throughout the country.

He did much to introduce many varieties of standard fruit in his business career of fifty or more years, and also introduced many trees to sections where they were hitherto unknown. It is an old saying that whosoever planteth a tree is a benefactor to his country, and so Mr. Manning, at the end of his long life, had the satisfaction of knowing that he had, from a small beginning, built up a business which, from its magnitude, had few rivals. He had made many a green plant or green bough to grow where nothing of the kind had ever grown before, improving the beauty of the landscape, and furnishing a welcome shade or shelter to the present and future generations of men. He belonged to many horticultural societies.

Mr. Manning was married, December 25, 1858, to Lydia Brooks Chandler, who survived him, and by whom he had five children, all well known in the branches of their father's business, such as landscape gardening, botany and nursery work. Their names are Warren H., William S., Jacob W., Abiel C., and Benjamin F. Manning.

HENRY BREWER METCALF was born in Boston, April 2, 1829, the son of Caleb and Mary (Dyer) Metcalf. He became a resident member of the Society in March, 1895. His paternal ancestors were Caleb,⁷ born in Wrentham, July 22, 1777, Thomas,⁶ Pelatiah,⁵ Michael,⁴ Eleazer,³ Michael,² Michael.¹ The family was from Tettersford, Co. Norfolk. His maternal ancestors embrace the Dyer, Ray, Mann, Colburn, Fisher and Fairbanks families. Mr. Metcalf attended the public schools of Boston, including the High School, and in September, 1844, became an apprentice with Hobart and Wilkins, merchants and manufacturers. From this time forward Mr. Metcalf was engaged in business. The stress of hard times, and the Boston fire of 1872, laid heavily upon his affairs, but his clear mind and rugged manhood never were moved. He knew of prosperity and of disaster.

He was married, May 4, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Lydia (Bowman) Freeman. To them were born Caroline,

in 1855, who died in young womanhood, and Arthur Hobart, in 1857, who died unmarried in 1900. Mrs. Metcalf died a few years since. Mr. Metcalf was a deeply religious man. His lifelong interests were with the Universalist Church, which he honored with his service in the humble places of the local parish and Sunday School, and in the highest councils of the Church. Though denied an academic training, he was foremost in promoting the interests of Tufts College, and during the last years of his life was President of its Board of Trustees. Tufts College conferred upon him, in 1886, the honorary degree of A.M.

In 1867 he was active in organizing the Boston Button Company, whose fortunes suffered in the fire of 1872. He soon removed from Boston to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he became commercial manager and afterwards President of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company. The entire community at once felt his public spirit and genuine civic interest. He was aggressive in municipal and humane affairs, foremost for the introduction of the public water system, and as a member of the Rhode Island Senate, and of a State Commission, was enabled to better the conditions of the homes and living of the people. For long years he was identified with the Prohibition party, and in 1900 was its candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and at the time of his decease was candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

Mr. Metcalf died at Pawtucket, October 8, 1904. *The Outlook* spoke editorially of his death as "bringing to an end an uplifting and unselfish life." He was of a large and generous mould, and his contribution of service in behalf of every beneficent cause was after the pattern of the man. He was a business man, and had dealings with large bodies of employees, but he was a citizen and a real lover of mankind, and zealously labored for their finest welfare. Grateful homage was paid his memory by the city of Pawtucket on the occasion of his funeral, and at Mount Auburn a large company of old-time associates gathered to pay reverent tribute to his memory.

By REV. ANSON TITUS.

Miss SUSAN STORER STIMPSON, daughter of Frederick Henry and Sarah Matilda (Fiske) Stimpson, was born in Boston, May 17, 1839, and died in that city October 15, 1904. Her ancestry for several generations was as follows: John¹ Stimpson, of Milton, Massachusetts, born 1676; Recompense W.,² of Boston, married Susanna Blodget, 1759; Charles³ (1766-1840), of Petersburg, Virginia, married Eleanor Hale; Frederick Henry⁴ (1805-1872), of Portland and Boston.

Miss Stimpson received a public school education, which laid the

foundation of a love for study and extensive reading which she pursued through her life. Domestic cares were very early laid upon her. As the second in a family of nine children, she was called upon to assume large responsibilities. Her nature was a deeply religious one, showing itself in unremitting charities and duties in connection with her church, and making itself felt in her wonderfully powerful influence upon all with whom she came in contact.

It is rare to find such strength of personality, combined with such gentleness and sweetness of manner, making her always a power on which all could rely. Her interests were wide-spread, and she was an intelligent and extensive reader on many subjects, keeping herself well informed regarding all matters of the day. She was especially interested in the study of genealogical and local history. Her connection with the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (in 1899) gave her great pleasure and satisfaction.

In Miss Stimpson, one saw a really heroic character, softened by her beautiful Christian faith. She carried most quietly her own cares, and was ever ready and glad to help others bear their burdens. She is a loss to her city, to her church and to all who counted themselves her friends. "In quietness and confidence" was her strength.

By MARIA EUNICE DANIELL.

Hon. JOHN SUMMERFIELD BRAYTON, LL.D., of Fall River, Massachusetts, whose death occurred in that city, October 30, 1904, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, December 3, 1826. He was the second son of Israel and Kezia (Anthony) Brayton, a grandson of John Brayton, a pioneer in the organization of the Methodist Church in that region, a great-grandson of Israel Brayton, and a descendant of Francis Brayton, a settler of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who became a freeman of that town in 1643 and a member of the Colonial Assembly.

Mr. Brayton was named in honor of Rev. John Summerfield, a celebrated minister of the Methodist Church in England. He received his early training in the district schools of Swansea, at Pierce Academy in Middleboro, and at the University Grammar School in Providence, and was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1851. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of New Bedford, completed his course at the Dane law school of Harvard College, was admitted to the Bar of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, in 1853, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in Fall River. He was city solicitor of Fall River from 1854 to 1857, and represented the city in the General Court in 1856. From 1857 to 1864 he was clerk of

the Courts of Bristol County, having his residence in Taunton, and at the expiration of this period he resumed the practice of his profession in Fall River, in partnership with James M. Morton, Esq.

At this time Mr. Brayton became interested in the organization of the First National Bank of Fall River, of which he was chosen president, and in 1865, in company with his brother, David A. Brayton, and his nephew, Bradford M. C. Durfee, he was engaged in the building of the Durfee Mills, and became president of the company in 1872. He retired from the practice of law in 1868, and was prominently associated with banking and manufacturing corporations for the remainder of his life. For many years he was the financial manager of the property and estates of his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Young, and of her son, Bradford M. C. Durfee, and supervised the erection of the Bradford M. C. Durfee High School building, in accordance with the request of his sister, who gave the building to the city in memory of her son. Mr. Brayton presided at the dedication of this edifice in 1887, presenting upon this occasion a check of fifty thousand dollars to keep the building in repair, and ever manifested special interest in the educational welfare of the city.

He was the president of the B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit and Trust Company from the time of its organization in 1887. He was president and a director in several manufacturing corporations, including the American Linen, Border City, Fall River Manufactory, Granite, Mechanics, and Troy Mills, and a director of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, the Old Colony Railroad Company and the Old Colony Steamboat Company. He was an incorporator and a generous benefactor of the Fall River Hospital, now known as the Union Hospital. Mr. Brayton was a member of Governor Bullock's Council from 1866 to 1868, of the Council of Governor Talbot in 1879, and of that of Governor Long in 1880. He was formerly a Trustee of Amherst College, and in 1898 he became a Trustee of Brown University.

Though of Methodist parentage, Mr. Brayton was for many years prominently identified with the First Congregational Society of Fall River, and was not confined in his affiliations to denominational lines. He was a devoted friend of the church of his fathers, and a liberal founder of the Brayton Memorial Methodist Church of Fall River, erected in 1895 in honor of John Brayton, his grandfather. He took a lively interest in every movement having for its aim the social betterment of the community, and manifested the true spirit of friendship and brotherly love in the common and special relationships of life. Mr. Brayton ever cherished a marked interest in the early history of New England. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1894, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the Rhode Island Historical

Society, and at the time of his decease he was the President of the Old Colony Historical Society. He was often called upon to speak on public occasions in the city and throughout the State, and the list of his anniversaries, historical and memorial addresses is large.

Mr. Brayton was married, November 27, 1855, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Enoch and Rebecca (Williams) Tinkham, of Middleboro, who survives him. The children of this union are Mrs. Mary Brayton Nichols, the wife of Dr. Charles Lemuel Nichols, of Worcester, Miss Harriet H. Brayton, and John Summerfield Brayton, Jr., of Fall River.

By JOSHUA EDDY CRANE, A.M.

Rev. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE COSTA, D.D., a corresponding member of this Society, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 10, 1831. He was of Huguenot ancestry, and one of the founders of the Huguenot Society of America. He was of the fifth generation from Isaac and Mary (Temple) De Costa, who were married at Boston in 1699. Their grandson Isaac, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, was born in Boston in 1728, and became one of the founders of St. Andrew's Lodge of Free Masons. The De Costas are mentioned by Henry Harris in his work on the Cortereals, with the Arms, and notices of genealogical books bearing on the family. Colonel George W. De Costa, a younger brother of the clergyman, commanded a brigade at the battle of Helena, Missouri, closing his career in New York, where, after the civil war, he resumed the practice of his chosen profession, the law.

Benjamin was graduated at the Biblical Institute, New Hampshire, in 1856, and entered the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector at North Adams, Massachusetts, for two years, when he went to Newton Lower Falls, remaining there until the close of 1860. During the Civil War, De Costa was chaplain of the Fifth, and later of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, being engaged in the battles of Bull Run and Yorktown. Resigning from the army in 1863, he settled in New York, becoming the editor of "The Christian Times," of "The Episcopalian" a year later, then of "The Protestant Churchman," and in 1882 of "The Magazine of American History." In 1884, he organized the first branch of "The White Cross Society," of which he was for many years the President. Dr. De Costa was also one of the original promoters and organizers of "The Church Temperance Society," of which he was the first secretary, and he was rector of "The Church of St. John the Evangelist" in New York from 1881 to 1899, in which latter year he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church, his final orders being taken in Florence, the Bishop of Fiesole officiating, in November, 1900.

He returned from Europe in failing health in May, 1904, and entered St. Vincent's, where he died November 4, 1904. Dr. De Costa survived his wife, Harriet Cooper Spencer, who was born in New York city in 1826, and died there April 6, 1901. They had no children. Five years previous to her death, she and her husband made an extended tour through Egypt and the Holy Land.

Dr. De Costa's literary life extended over more than half a century, his first publication having appeared in 1849. During that period, the titles of fifty-five separately printed works bore his name as author or editor. Many of these, however, were monographs, sermons and addresses, or articles reprinted from magazines. Perhaps his most important publications were "The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen" (1868); "Sailing Directions of Henry Hudson prepared for his use in 1608" (1869); "The Northmen in Maine" (1870); "The Moabite Stone" (1871); "The Rector of Rexburgh," a novel under the *nom de plume* of William Hickling (1873); "The Hand Book of Mount Desert" (1878); and a volume of poems entitled "The Pilgrims of Old France, or the Huguenots on the Hudson, and Other Verses" (1894). Dr. De Costa was the editor of numerous works, including a new edition of Bishop White's "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (1881), and at the time of his death was contributing weekly to the New York *Freemen's Journal*, chapters of a work entitled "Looking Both Ways, or the Doctrine of the Incarnation as Viewed by Belief and Unbelief in the Protestant Episcopal Communion."

Dr. De Costa contributed to volumes III. and IV. of Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," to "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," and to volume I. of Wilson's "Memorial History of the City of New York."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1881, by the College of William and Mary of Virginia, and he was a member of various literary and other societies, including the American Geographical Society and the New York Historical Society.

By Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON, D.C.L.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DEWING, who died in Boston, November 9, 1904, was born in that city, January 24, 1836. He was the son of Benjamin Hill Dewing, and was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from Andrew¹ Dewing who died in Dedham, Massachusetts, September 16, 1677. The date and place of birth of Andrew¹ are not known. He married, September 10, 1652, Ann Donstall; Andrew² (1655-1718) married, in 1682, Dorothy Hyde; Henry³ (1690-1765) married, in 1716, Mehitable Ellis; Eben-

ezer⁴ (1725-1766) married, in 1756, Isabella Brownley; Nathan⁵ (b. 1758) married, in 1780, Elizabeth Broad; Ebenezer⁶ (1780-1852) married, in 1809, Sarah Richards; Benjamin Hill⁷ (1811-1890) married, in 1834, Louisa Jackson. Mr. Dewing was of "Mayflower" stock, being descended, through his mother, from Isaac Allerton, one of the signers of the famous "Compact." The line of descent is as follows: Louisa Jackson, daughter of George Washington Jackson and Mary Lyon, daughter of Asahel Lyon and Fear Cushman, daughter of Abner Cushman, son of Deacon Moses, son of Eleazer, son of Elder Thomas Cushman, who married Mary, daughter of Isaac Allerton.

Mr. Dewing was married, January 11, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Jonas Prescott and Rebecca (Piper) Whitney, who survives him. They had no children. He learned the mason's trade in Boston, at which he worked until 1866, when he began business as a contractor and builder, in which he continued until 1893. He joined the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1869, and later served as one of its trustees and also on its board of relief. In May, 1866, he united with the Berkeley Street Congregational Church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., and in January, 1878, was chosen one of its deacons, continuing in that office by successive elections until 1897. In November, 1898, he and his wife transferred their membership to the Shawmut Congregational Church.

Mr. Dewing took substantial part in all the benevolent work of the church, and was equally ready to respond to special calls. He was one of the oldest members of the Boston Congregational Club, and was for many years treasurer of the Suffolk West Conference of Congregational Churches. By the bequest of Mrs. Mary Dewing, a building for the use of ministers and missionaries, known as the "Dewing Memorial," has been erected in Revere. Under this trust, Mr. Dewing served as a trustee, also as secretary and treasurer. For the last six years of his life he devoted much time to preparing a genealogical work entitled "Descendants of Andrew Dewing," which was published a few months before his death. He was a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1900.

HORATIO ROGERS, LL.D., was born May 18, 1836, in Providence, Rhode Island, and died in that city, November 12, 1904. He was a son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers, and was seventh in descent from James Rogers, general solicitor and general sergeant of Newport, Rhode Island, who was made freeman of Newport, September 14, 1640. The line of descent of Horatio⁷ includes Horatio⁶ (1798-1867), John⁵ (1756-1810), William⁴

(1709-1772), John^s (1668-1727), John^s (1641-1716), James,¹ died 1676. The parentage of James¹ has not been ascertained.

The subject of this sketch was twice married; first, January 29, 1861, to Lucia, daughter of Resolved and Anna Louisa Waterman, who died in 1867, and by whom he had two children, Arthur and Lucian W., who are both living and both are Episcopal clergymen; and he married second, October 6, 1869, Emily Priscilla, daughter of Ex-Governor James Y. and Emily (Brown) Smith, who survives him, as does also their only child, Emily Priscilla Smith Rogers. He graduated from Brown University in 1855, studied law with the late Thomas A. Jenckes, of Providence, and in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. In June, 1861, he was elected a Justice of the Providence police court, which office he held but a short time, for on the 27th of the following August he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Third Rhode Island Infantry (afterwards Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery). By successive promotions he became Colonel of the Eleventh Rhode Island Infantry, in 1862. He was made Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. V., March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

With the exception of twelve years (from 1873 to 1885), when he was extensively engaged in cotton manufacturing with his father-in-law, Ex-Gov. Smith, he was either practising his profession or filling offices of honor and trust. He represented his city in the Common Council at various times, and his State in the House of Representatives, and as Attorney General for three successive terms. In May, 1891, he was elevated to the Supreme Bench, which position he held until February, 1903, when, by advice of his physician, he resigned. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1896.

Notwithstanding his many public and professional duties, he was an untiring student, especially of history and genealogy. He joined the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1866, and was its president from 1889 to 1895. He urged, for many years, the printing of the old town records of Providence, and was one of the original members of the commission appointed for the purpose. His interest in the work never flagged, and he lived to see seventeen volumes of "The Early Records of the Town of Providence" printed. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1891, but for years previous he had been an earnest worker in the field of genealogy. He carefully searched the town, probate, land and church records and graveyards of Newport and Bristol counties in Rhode Island, as well as those of many towns in Massachusetts, collecting valuable data concerning his own and collateral lines. He also visited people all over the State, gathering

from them and their Bible records information which otherwise would have been lost.

Among the societies of which he was a member, may be mentioned the Masonic, the American Antiquarian, the Sons of the Revolution, the Cincinnati, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was author of "Private Libraries of Providence" (1878), "The Journal of Lieut. James F. Hadden, chief of English Artillery during the Burgoyne campaign" (1884), "Mary Dyer, the Quaker Martyr" (1896), and of numerous magazine articles and addresses.

Judge Rogers was an able lawyer, a valiant soldier, a wise counsellor, a pure-hearted, honest man.

By JAMES SWIFT ROGERS, A.B.

ENOCH STAFFORD JOHNSON died at his home in Lynn, November 20, 1904. He was the son of Otis and Virginia (Taylor) Johnson of Lynn, and was born in Savannah, Georgia, April 12, 1828. His ancestry in the direct male line can be traced through his father, Otis Johnson⁷ (1802-1870), Enoch⁶ (1761-1815), Richard⁵ (1731-1765), "Capt." Samuel⁴ (1708-1771), Richard³ (1674-1754) Samuel² (1640-1723), to Richard¹ (1612-1666), who came over from England in 1630 with Sir Richard Saltonstall. Several of his ancestors took part in King Philip's War, among them being Lieut. Samuel Johnson, Capt. Benjamin Newhall, Joseph Richardson, Capt. James Fowle, and Lieut. James Fowle.

• Mr. Johnson's mother was Virginia Taylor of Georgia, whose father, Reuben, went from Virginia. Through his mother he was descended, in the fourth generation, from Col. Samuel Stafford of North Carolina, who, it is said, was with the army at Braddock's defeat.

Mr. Johnson was educated at the old Lynn Academy, and on leaving that institution entered the employ of Messrs. Jewett and Tebbitts, dry goods merchants on Milk Street, Boston. In 1849 he began business as partner with his father in Savannah, Georgia, in the wholesale boot and shoe business. In 1859 he moved to Lynn, and began the sole leather business on Pearl Street, Boston, where he remained until the great fire of 1872. Removing his business to Lynn for a year, he returned to Boston and established himself on High and Congress Streets. In 1886 he closed his business in Boston and moved again to Lynn, where he remained in active business until his death.

His long commercial career of over fifty years was marked by the strictest integrity and righteous dealing, he having enjoyed from first to last the fullest confidence and esteem of all with whom he had dealings, and through all the vicissitudes of fires, wars and

panics he met every financial obligation promptly. Mr. Johnson was a genial Christian gentleman, and possessed a keen sense of justice and humor, always having a fund of anecdotes to give point to his remarks. He was fond of antiquarian and genealogical research, and became a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1889. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Lynn Historical Society. He owned a fine miscellaneous library, and was a diligent reader, having always been a close student of English history.

In religion Mr. Johnson was a staunch and loyal churchman, and for nearly forty years was identified with the parish of St. Stephen's, Lynn, having been a vestryman of that parish since 1867. Indeed, his last public act on earth was attendance at the Sunday morning service; and returning to his home, he passed suddenly away, only a few minutes after he entered his house. It seemed, indeed, like a translation — "He was not, for God took him."

August 19, 1857, Mr. Johnson married Anna Louisa, daughter of the late Hon. Andrews Breed of Lynn, who, with two children, Susan L. and Otis S., and two grandchildren, survives him.

By ANNA LOUISA JOHNSON.

Memoirs of the following named members of the Society may be found as indicated:—

REV. EGBERT COFFIN SMYTH, D.D., and WILLIAM CLEAVES TODD, A.B., in the REGISTER of January, 1905; and HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL.D., and REV. CARLTON ALBERT STAPLES, in the REGISTER of April, 1905.

It is expected that a memoir of HON. MARQUIS FAYETTE KING will appear in the REGISTER of July, 1905, and one of HON. WILLIAM CLAF-LIN, LL.D., in the REGISTER of October, 1905.

ERRATA.—In the Proceedings of 1904, page xcix, the ninth line from the foot should have 1838 instead of 1830, and the seventh line from the foot should have 1830 instead of 1838.

INDEX OF MEMOIRS.

	Page.		Page.
Allen, William Henry . . .	lxxvi	Hildeburn, Charles Swift Riché	lxv
Barrett, Mary Elizabeth . . .	xc	Inches, John Chester . . .	lxvii
Beal, James Henry . . .	xclii	Johnson, Enoch Stafford . . .	cvi
Blake, Samuel Parkman . . .	xciv	Kingman, Bradford . . .	lxxii
Brayton, John Summerfield . . .	c	Manning, Jacob Warren . . .	xcvii
Burke, Samuel Constantine . . .	lxii	Mason, Joseph	lxxxii
Clark, Edward White . . .	lxxxvii	Matthews, Nathan	xcvi
Conkey, John Adams . . .	lxxi	Metcalf, Henry Brewer . . .	xcviii
Converse, Elisha Slade . . .	xc	Mooar, George	lxxviii
Coote, Charles Henry . . .	lxi	Moore, Frank	xcvi
Dame, Charles Chase . . .	lxiii	Norris, Charles Henry . . .	lxviii
DeCosta, Benjamin Franklin	cii	Perkins, Samuel Clarke . . .	lxxi
Dewing, Benjamin Franklin	clii	Peters, John Andrew . . .	lxxxiv
Evarts, William Maxwell . . .	lxiv	Rogers, Horatio	civ
Fisher, George Purnell . . .	lix	Romney, Charles William . . .	lxx
Flint, Charles Louis . . .	xcv	Sims, Richard	lviii
Foley, William James . . .	lxii	Stebbins, Oliver Bliss . . .	lxix
Gannett, William Wyllys . . .	lxxiv	Stimpson, Susan Storer . . .	xcix
Gerhart, Emanuel Vogel . . .	lxxxix	Tufts, Albert Clifford . . .	lxxxiii
Gilbert, John Clark . . .	lxxv	Upton, George Bruce . . .	lxxxi
Glover, Joseph Beale . . .	lxvii	Wheeler, Richard Anson . . .	lxxxvi
Hallowell, Richard Price . . .	lxxvii	Woolson, James Adams . . .	lxxx

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY.

The attention of all persons interested in historical and genealogical research is called to the following estimate of the financial needs of the Society:

For a new five-story fire-proof Library building in rear of Society's House, with a hall to seat 300 persons, stack room for 250,000 books, and a reading room to accommodate 80 readers (tentative plans can now be seen at the Society's rooms, and suggestions are invited)	\$60,000
Library fixtures, furniture, etc.	30,000
Land, 5,000 square feet, purchased, but not yet paid for	30,000
For addition to permanent fund, for purchase and binding of books, and increased expenses of a new building for lighting, heating, cleaning, insurance, salaries, etc. (calling for \$3,000 additional income per annum)	\$120,000
For copying records of births, marriages and deaths from court files, church records, clergymen's and undertakers' private records, graveyard inscriptions and family bibles, a special donation of	75,000
For preparing and printing a catalogue of the 60,000 books and pamphlets belonging to the Society	10,000
For Alphabetical Abstracts or Digest of personal items in the Boston News-Letter and other New England newspapers, from 1704 to 1815, estimated to be equal to 8000 printed pages	8,000
For Genealogical research in England, a permanent fund of	6,000
For printing Abstracts of Wills from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, England (first volume now completed), a guaranty fund of	15,000
For printing an Index to the first 50 volumes of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register (now complete in manuscript)	10,000
For estimated loss in printing Vital Records to 1850 of the smaller towns of Massachusetts	7,000
	5,000

The Treasurer, NATHANIEL C. NASH, 18 Somerset St., Boston, and all other officers of the Society, will be glad to advise persons intending to give or bequeath money to the Society.

CHARTER.

An Act to Incorporate the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECT. 1. — Charles Ewer, J. Wingate Thornton, Joseph Willard, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and occasionally publishing, genealogical and historical matter, relating to early New England families, and for the establishment and maintenance of a cabinet ; and for these purposes, shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, requirements and liabilities, set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 2. — The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Acts and Resolves, 1845, chapter 152.

An Act to Enable the New-England Historic Genealogical Society to Hold an Additional Amount of Property.

[This Act enables the Society to hold real and personal estate not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the amount authorized in 1845.]

Acts and Resolves, 1868, chapter 100.

An Act to Enable the New-England Historic Genealogical Society to Hold Additional Real and Personal Property.

[This Act enables the Society to hold real and personal estate not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the amount authorized in 1845.]

Acts and Resolves, 1888, chapter 227.

The following is from the *Revised Laws of 1902, Corporation Acts, chapter 125, section 8* :

Any corporation organized under general or special laws for any of the purposes mentioned in section two [educational, charitable, antiquarian, historical, literary, scientific, etc.] . . . may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars.

An Act to Enable Women to Become Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

The New-England Historic Genealogical Society, a corporation organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, may admit women to membership, subject to such restrictions as the By-Laws of said corporation may from time to time impose.

Acts and Resolves, 1897, chapter 275.

